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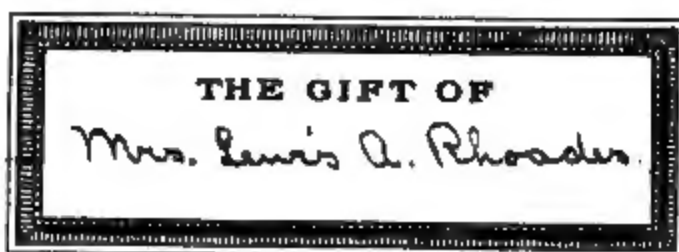
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PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

"Guide through Europe", undergoing annually a thorough and careful revision and thus being an original, practical and reliable manual, has risen considerably from year to year in public favour. Indeed, whereas previous editions have consisted of 20,000 copies, it has been found necessary to raise the present issue to 30,000.

Of course, in condensing such a mass of details, it is impossible to prevent mistakes from creeping in here and there; and the publisher would be very glad to receive notification of such errors, so that the necessary corrections may be made in succeeding editions.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be stated here that the work has not been written in the interests of advertisers, but for the benefit of passengers crossing to Europe by the boats of the Hamburg-American Line.

First-class hotels, boarding-houses, businesses, banks, sanatoria &c. are indicated throughout; but the book being a guide and not a directory, only a selection could be made.

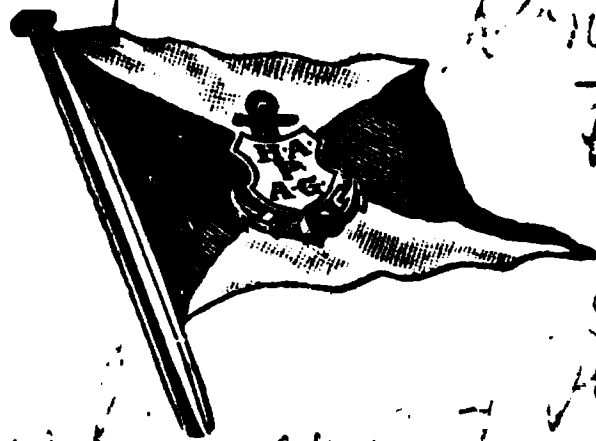
Finally, it may be remarked that German guides through Europe existing in great number, the present work was originally written to fill a desideratum long-felt among English-speaking travellers; and the numerous voluntary letters of thanks and suggestions, couched in the warmest terms, are ample evidence that this hope has not been in vain.

BERLIN, 1st March 1907.

J. HERMANN HERZ.

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etres.

"DEUTSCHLAND"
Twin-screw Fast Steamer of the Hamburg-American Line
(runs 23.51 knots).

The calling into existence of this great line casts a striking light upon the state of affairs at that period; and a short account of the early years of the undertaking will doubtless awaken general interest.

At the outset, it was decided to start a regular despatch of sailing-vessels. People looked, in those days, somewhat askance at the new-fangled steamboat. True, the "Sirius" and the "Great Western" had crossed the Atlantic from England; and a Steamship Company had been formed in that country in 1840; but experience as to the steamer was still too limited for the shippers to resort to steam as a substitute for the cheaper motive power of wind.

So then, in the spring of 1847, a number of the most respected Hamburg merchants gathered together to discuss ways and means for the foundation of the purposed undertaking; and, though their plans were extremely modest, they found the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds.

How difficult it was may be gathered from the chary manner in which the first shares were taken-up. These consisted of 60, and were divided among no fewer than 41 shareholders, the greatest number of shares subscribed for by any one individual being only four. In many cases the subscriber, on reconsidering the bold step he had taken, withdrew his consent, and either removed his name from the subscribers' list or transferred his shares to someone else. It may be noted, here, that the share capital of the company has now risen to 100 million marks.

At last, however, on the 27th May 1847, at a general meeting of the shareholders, the company was constituted under the style of the "Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien-Gesellschaft" for the purpose of establishing regular communication with North America by means of sailing-vessels carrying the Hamburg flag. So far as capital permitted, the required ships were to be built or bought and, if necessary, chartered to undertake the voyages from and to New York.

The company being thus established, a considerable period elapsed before the working of the line could be commenced. For, despite the not over-plentiful funds, the managers were desirous of obtaining sound and fast sailing vessels. Negotiations were opened with all the most competent docks of the German coast and (ship-building being at that time cheaper on the Baltic than on the Elbe or Weser) also with Finland, Sweden and Denmark. But, after long consideration of the pros and cons, it was decided, notwithstanding the difference in price, to place orders for three ships in Hamburg; while a fourth was to be bought second-hand either in England or America.

The construction of the three new boats was begun in December 1847: the names chosen for them were "Deutschland", "Rhein" and "America", the last afterwards receiving the name of "North America". The contract price for the three vessels with complete fittings was 367,500 marks; and the sum reserved for the purchase of the fourth ship was 67,500 marks.

How diminutive do these figures appear when compared with the cost of the great vessels of the present day, which often amounts to millions for a single steamer. The "Deutschland" for instance, the fastest steamer of the Company, cost 12,500,000 marks.

In the meanwhile, 62 shares had been subscribed-for, thus raising the working capital to 465,000 marks. After payment had been made for the three ships, there remained, however, only 30,000 marks, an exceedingly small sum for a new enterprise that had to manipulate so vast an apparatus.

Two of the sailing-vessels left the stocks in October 1848. The third, the "Rhein", was not ready for launching till the following month, and then had the misfortune to capsize, though it was soon re-floated. This incident was, for the seamen, a very unfavourable omen. And yet it was this very vessel which, by its brilliant and rapid passages, did so much towards establishing the repute of the Packetfahrt Ships as fast sailers.

It may be noted, here, that the shipbuilders, never having, as they said, constructed such large vessels, made a serious error in their calculations, and lost considerably on the transactions. Fifty years ago, the building of a ship of such dimensions as the "Deutschland" (700 tons) was an event of great magnitude. Nowadays, German docks build sailing-ships of 5000 tons (the full-rigged ship *Preussen* of the Hamburg firm of L&Eisz has a gross tonnage of 5080); while the great freight steamers are three and even five times as large: the "Graf Waldersee", "Patricia", and "Pretoria", for instance, built for the Company in Germany, have each a registered tonnage of about 13,000; while the passenger and cargo steamer "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" — a gigantic vessel built at the Vulkan Docks in Stettin for the North Atlantic service — has a tonnage of 25,000 tons.

The full-rigged ship, "Deutschland", was the largest of the three vessels and was capable of accommodating 200 steerage and 20 cabin passengers, a considerable figure in those times. At the present day the crew alone of such fast steamers as the "Deutschland" numbers more than 550 men; while 300 steerage and 800 cabin passengers are carried.

Concerning the arrangements and manipulation of the sailing-ships, the then managing-director of the company, *Herr Adolf Godeffroy*, gave the shareholders the following detailed description:—

"The ships have turned out very handsome. The arrangements for cabin and steerage passengers, avoiding all superfluous luxury, are as pretty and comfortable as one could desire. Each ship has a small library on board: the crockery bears the name of the ship: linen is provided in plenty for the use of passengers. The fact that each passenger has a bed to himself is particularly worthy of mention. The judiciousness of these comfortable arrangements has been well rewarded: passengers who had the intention to travel by the boats of other companies, having inspected those of the "Packetfahrt", have decided to book by this line. Special consideration has been paid to the choice of captains; and, by great good fortune, men have been hit upon who are not merely first-rate navigators, but who also understand, by their friendly, attentive, and sociable character, to render the life of passengers on board the boats as agreeable as possible. Captain and officers have received a special uniform, and have been supplied with comprehensive instructions, worked out with reference to their position on board. As there is no similar Packet-boat service in existence, it has been the endeavour of the managers to produce something of great excellence; and all the ships have, from the outset, been built of a substantial type and fitted with the necessary luxury. In this respect the managers have taken the Austrian Lloyd Packet-boat Company as their pattern. Moreover, books have been introduced (one for the cabins and one for the steerage), which, on completion of each voyage, the captain has to lay before the passengers for them to enter possible complaints."

The company was now in possession of three vessels. Unfortunately, however, it had not been found feasible to complete the purchase of the fourth vessel: neither in Great Britain nor in the United States could a suitable boat be obtained. Consequently, the managers had accepted the offer of a ship then on the stocks of a Bremerhaven shipwright. In possession of this vessel, named the "Elbe", the company was now ready to commence a regular packet-boat service; and, on the 15th of October 1848, the "Deutschland", under her commander, Captain Hancker, started on the first voyage.

Like every new enterprise, the Packetfahrt met with many disappointments and reverses. These were caused mainly by fluctuating

political and commercial circumstances. They may be passed over with the remark that the year 1852 was the first which permitted payment of a dividend. But, despite the modest results, the company endeavoured confidently and energetically, to extend both its fleet and its commercial operations. Thus, in 1851, another large sailer, the "Oder", had been introduced, having accommodation for 250 steerage and 40 cabin passengers; and this was followed in 1853, by the "Donau".

The 6 vessels, with a combined burden of 4,000 tons, were considered at that day, a very respectable fleet. Each of the boats made, on the average, three voyages annually, thus carrying about 12,000 tons cargo to New York and bringing back a like quantity. The present twin-screw steamer "Pennsylvania", can take on board more cargo than the whole sailing-fleet could carry in one year! It is capable of making ten voyages to America and back in a twelvemonth, carrying 120,000 tons on each outward and each homeward journey. The sailing-fleet of the company in the year 1853 would have required nine years for the transport. The vessels took, on the average, about 40 days to reach New York: the return voyage was made in 29 days,— the outward and homeward voyage with stoppage in New York, in about 90 days. The number of passengers carried, in 1848, was 168; in 1849, 1474 persons; in 1850, 1420 persons; in 1851, 3448 persons; in 1852, 4666 persons; in 1853, 4950 persons.

We have now arrived at an event of great moment to the Company, namely, the introduction of the Steamship!

Both at home and abroad, steamship companies had been formed, and, consequently, in 1854, the Packetfahrt resolved to try the experiment of running two screw-steamers, each having a burden of 1800—2000 tons and engines of 300 H-P. The total cost was to be 1,500,000 marks, the crew to consist of 60 men, the consumption of coal to be 2 tons per hour. The working capital having been correspondingly increased, the two vessels were ordered in England. Their length was to be 300' and 280' keel, — their greatest breadth $38\frac{1}{2}$ ' and depth 26', the gross burden 2026 reg. tons, and estimated speed 12— $12\frac{1}{2}$ knots. In consideration of the then state of the Elbe, the draft of the vessels was not to exceed 17 feet.

The vessels — named, respectively, 'Hammonia' and 'Borussia' — were delivered, the one in July and the other in September, 1855. At the outset, it was found difficult to obtain engineers: the entire commercial navy of Germany, which reflected in its various flags the motley character of the many German states, possessed but few steamships; and there was no source whatever whence engineers could be drawn.

On the other hand, the introduction of English assistants, which was the customary resort of other companies, appeared to the management to be quite out of place. They deemed it important that their vessels should be manned by exclusively German crews, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining the services of one of the few experts in marine engineering then to be had in Germany. This gentleman undertook the organisation of the whole department, and supervised the building of the new steamers. Furthermore, a crew was trained for the new steamer service, special instructions being drafted, and the captains making voyages on foreign steamships to prepare themselves for the command of their future vessels.

It may be of interest to note here that the steamers, on completion, were not at once placed in the peaceable service for which they were intended, but were chartered by the English and French governments.

the transport of troops to the Crimea. However, in March 1856, they were employed for the regular monthly steamer service to New York. The first voyage was made by the 'Borussia' on the 1st of June 1856; and this followed such a rapid rise in passenger and cargo traffic between Hamburg and New York that it became necessary to start a fortnightly service.

The period which now commences includes a continual progress in the development of the fleet and the introduction of new lines of boats. It is also a period of keen competition, in which the Company ultimately comes out victorious.

In the year 1868, the last sailing vessels of the Company are disposed of; and it becomes henceforth a steamship concern only.

In 1867 the New Orleans—Havanna Line, which did not prove very lucrative, was started. The year 1870 saw the creation of the monthly service between Hamburg and the West Indies, with Havre as port of call, though, in consequence of the war, the boats did not begin running until March 26th 1871. The central point for the West Indian traffic was originally laid in Trinidad, but was afterwards transferred to St. Thomas. But, even then, eight years were spent in making sacrifices for German trade, ere any profit was obtained on the West India Line. Upwards of 4 million marks were absorbed in this way, before the Company began to obtain the mastery of the situation. In connection with the West India Mail Service, a local one from St. Thomas to Hayti and Mexico was introduced.

About the opening of the 'eighties', began that separation of cargo traffic from the mail and passenger service which led to the formation of the so-called Express Service and the development of the modern fast steamer. At first, the managers in Hamburg could not make up their minds to follow the example of the other steamship companies. The unavoidably deep draft of the required vessels excluded their being despatched from Hamburg; and the company feared to face the cost of despatching from the Lower Elbe, as this was known from former experience to be very expensive. Moreover, the want of suitable docks doubtless affected the decision; the dry-dock of the Company was not capable of admitting vessels of the proposed dimensions; and private docks of that day were likewise too small. Furthermore, the lucrativeness of the fast steamer had not yet been sufficiently tested for one to place much faith therein. It was, therefore, resolved to strike a middle course and to adopt a type of vessel which, while it showed many improvements, was yet suitable to local conditions in point of draft, and retained the principle of combined cargo and passenger traffic. Such a steamer, afterwards the 'Hammonia' (III), was ordered in January 1881. At the same time, the then existing steamers were remodelled at considerable cost, most of them receiving an increase in deck constructions, so as to meet the modern requirements of passenger traffic and turn the hold to good account for cargo purposes.

The animated emigration and the rise in the cargo trade which began in the year 1881, necessitated the despatch of boats to New York twice a-week.

In New York, the Bremen and the Hamburg steamers had hitherto made use of the same landing-place, even after its purchase by the North German Lloyd. But, on the introduction of the weekly double service, the space at disposal proved inadequate. The Packetfahrt consequently acquired, in 1881, an advantageously situated landing-place. Here, at

cost of about 3 million marks, warehouses, wharfs, bridges and dwelling for the higher officials were erected, which still have but few rivals in the whole harbour of New York.

The concern, which had already attained vast proportions, received such an impulse from the increased trade with New York and the opening of new lines to the West Indies that the Company's steamers, in the year 1884, covered upwards of one million knots. Two years later, another new line was started, namely, that between Stettin and New York.

In 1887, a thorough reorganisation of the fleet was commenced. Whatever was no longer in accord with modern demands was removed and replaced by improved material: the old 'Spardeck' ships were disposed of, and the West India Fleet augmented by the formation of a fifth line.

It was now deemed an appropriate time for entering on the question of the fast steamer; especially as the twin-screw steamers of the English lines had manifested various advantages over other vessels: they not only possessed higher velocity, but also great security, since, if one machine became damaged, the vessel could still proceed though at reduced speed.

The Company, accordingly, decided to adopt this system. A German and an English firm each received orders for the *building of a twin screw steamer*. German shipbuilders were thus given the opportunity of showing what they could do in the production of vessels of the largest proportions: hitherto no attempt had been made in Germany to build steamers of such dimensions.

Furthermore, increased comfort for emigrants was also a matter of consideration; and the steerage was accordingly divided into chambers, an improvement greatly appreciated by the passengers.

The long depression that had existed in the cargo trade came to an end in 1888, and was followed by a brisk rise. The opportunity of extending its operations was not lost by the Packetfahrt. A new line was started to Baltimore, the despatches to the West Indies were increased to six per month, the four steamers of the Hamburger Carr Line, which were wound-up in this year, were purchased, orders were placed for new vessels, and the share capital of the company raised to 30,000,000 mark for the purpose of acquiring two more fast steamers.

Moreover, the formation, in the year 1889, of a line of boats to Philadelphia is to be noted.

The first two fast steamers, the "*Auguste Victoria*" and the "*Columbia*" were delivered in 1889, and were followed, in 1891, by the "*Fürst Bismarck*". This last ship was also built in Germany, and made, in her first year, the fastest voyage between Southampton and New York that had as yet been accomplished.

The form and fittings of the steamers of the Hamburg-American Line, keeping pace with technical progress, have, in the course of time, passed through many transformations. The earliest steamships were fitted with wooden bulwarks and deck-cabins. Next came the 'spardeck' system with flat decks and but few constructions on them. This type of vessel held the field on the New York Line till the opening of the eighties, being followed by the three-deckers with bridge, back and poop stretching a long distance fore and aft. In the spardeck-ships, the first saloon on the main deck ran from the engines to the stern, and was surrounded by the passengers' berths, which lined both sides of the boat. Amidships, an

*Hamburg-American Line's Twin-screw Fast Turbine Steamer "KAISER".
The first in the German commercial Navy.*

on both sides of the boiler and engine, were the officers' cabins &c.; while fore, lay the second saloon with the second-class cabins.

From the very commencement, the fast steamers, by their speed and magnificence, won the favour of the public. The "Auguste Victoria", which at first was only $140\frac{1}{2}$ metres long, was afterwards lengthened by the insertion of a new part; her measurements then being,— length 159·14 metres, breadth 17·2 metres, draft 10·3 metres. The engines had an indicated H-P of 13,300, and gave the vessel a mean speed of 19 knots per hour.

The Auguste Victoria and the Fürst Bismarck were in the North Atlantic service and were also employed as pleasure steamers. In 1904 both vessels, as well as the Columbia were sold to make room for the two large ocean steamers "Amerika" and "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria". It is not in their speed, but in their appointments, size and remunerativeness, that these two new steamers illustrate the progress of ship-building. What the Company has accomplished in the former direction may be gathered from the following statistics, which show the different fastest voyages made, several of them forming the present record.

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
1858 Southampton—New York, "Hammonia" (I)	13	1	—
1858 New York—Southampton, "Hammonia" (I)	12	6	20
1867 Southampton—New York, "Hammonia" (II)	9	3	—
1869 Havre—New York, "Westphalia"	9	6	—
1869 New York—Plymouth, "Holsatia"	9	10	—
1891 Southampton—New York, "Fürst Bismarck"	6	11	44
1900 New York—Plymouth, "Deutschland"	5	7	38

This increase in speed is due not only to modification in the build of the vessels but, above all, to the improvement in the engines and machinery.

The Hamburg-American Line was one of the first shipping companies to adopt the compound engines, some of their vessels having been fitted with the triple expansion system as early as 1886. Their present fleet is in the main, supplied with these engines; though, to avoid vibration, the latest steamers are propelled by the new quadruple expansion engines or Schlick's system.

The improvement in the machinery was accompanied by a considerable reduction in the proportionate consumption of coal, the quantity now required for one indicated H-P per hour being 65 kg. Of course, the total consumption of coal has risen enormously with the growth of the fleet. In 1856, the first year in which the vessels were driven by steam, only 8,000 tons were required. But, from the foundation of the company to the present time, 15,000,000 tons have been consumed.

In 1891 to find employment for the fast steamers, which formerly lay idle during the winter, the Company started pleasure trips to Italy and the Orient.

The trial succeeded beyond all expectation, the orient voyage of the "Auguste Victoria" being a phenomenal success. The trips consequently became a permanent institution; and voyages to the West Indies, an annual pleasure trips to the land of the midnight sun (first voyage 1894) were introduced, the steamer going as far as Spitzbergen. The opportunities thus afforded to tourists are made good use of; and a satisfactory number of passengers is always obtained. One can scarcely conceive of a more delightful journey than in such a floating palace, which carries the voyage surrounded by all the most modern comforts, into the wildest and most inhospitable regions of the earth.

Moreover, in order to extend these pleasure voyages, a yacht, called the "Prinzessin Victoria Luise", has been built (1900). It is the first boat specially designed for pleasure trips, and has won, everywhere, general admiration. Having been honoured by a visit from the German Emperor a few days after the trial trip, she left Hamburg on January 5th 1901 for her first cruise to the West Indies, and has, since then, cruised with great success also in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, round the British Isles, in Norway and to the Northern capitals.

The success of the "Prinzessin Victoria Luise" and the desire to bring these exceedingly healthy and educative pleasure trips within reach of the larger public led to the building, in 1904, of another tourist steamer of similar dimensions to that of the "Prinzessin Victoria Luise" but with less luxurious appointments. This new steamer, named the "Meteor" and intended solely for pleasure touring, commenced its maiden voyage on the 3rd June 1904, coasting along Norway up to Drontheim. In the following month five similar trips followed. Voyages to the watering-places of North West Europe and to the Mediterranean were made in the Autumn and Winter months. By the introduction of this vessel, 1st class sea voyages have, for the first time, been rendered as cheap as land journey of a similar length. As a consequence, the public have shown their appreciation of the undertaking in the most lively manner.

The separation of goods and passenger traffic, — necessitated by the introduction of the fast steamers, — induced the company to construct, from the middle of the nineties onwards, new vessels adapted to carrying a certain number of passengers and yet capable of stowing enormous quantities of cargo.

These vessels were styled "Steamers of the 'P' class". The first of them was the 'Pennsylvania', a twin-screw steamer, having a length of 170½ m., a breadth of 18.96 m. and a draft of 11.56 m. The engine indicates 5,000 H-P. and propels the ship at a mean speed of 13¼ knot per hour. The displacement is 20,000 tons; and the vessel can carry cargo of about 14,000 tons. The 'Pennsylvania' and her sister ships, the 'Pretoria', 'Patricia' and 'Graf Waldersee', were, at the time of their building, the largest vessels in the world and remained the largest German cargo boats till the Hamburg-American Line ordered their gigantic passenger and freight steamers 'Amerika' (22,225 tons) and 'Kaiserin Auguste Victoria' (25,000 tons). To transport the cargo of a P-steamer by rail, 28 trains of 50 double trucks each are necessary. These mountains of goods, by the help of 22 windlasses, disappear on board through 9 loading-holes. The ships are so called "three-deckers" or "storm-deckers", that is, the structures on deck lie so high above the surface of the water, that, even when the sea is running high, it does not become necessary for passengers to go below. All the passenger arrangements lie on the two promenade decks above the main deck. In the interior, there are 2 further decks; so that each vessel has a total of five, and, besides its vast cargo, can take 3,000 passengers on board. For the transport of fresh meat, there are ice-chambers having a capacity of 33,000 cubic feet; while the stalls accommodate 400 live cattle.

A further important advance in shipbuilding is marked by the completion of the fast-steamer "*Deutschland*". This vessel, which began its first voyage on the 5th July 1900, was built at the "Vulcan Works" in Stettin. Its engines, with 37,800 H-P., afford it the enormous speed of more than 23½ knots per hour. It has cabin accommodation for 767 pas-

Twin-screw Steamer "MOLTKE" of the Hamburg-American Line.

sengers; and its saloons, offices and cabins are so beautiful that the vessel soon acquired the title of "The loveliest ship in the world". "The blue ribbon of the Atlantic" was won by her on her first appearance on the ocean and has been maintained ever since. Since the "Deutschland" entered the service, a number of other new steamers have been introduced by the Hamburg-American Line, the principal of them being the "Moltke" and "Blücher". Equal to the "P" liners in comfort and steadiness, but fitted with greater luxury and possessing a much higher speed, these vessels began running their Atlantic voyages in the spring and summer respectively of 1902, and since then have become great favourites among American travellers, as they represent the latest development in ocean travel *de luxe*.

The success of these ships — whose steady motion and unexcelled comfort and beauty withdrew many a passenger from the elder fast steamers — induced the Hamburg-American Line to order two steamers of medium speed but of an exceptionally handsome and roomy type. These are the above-mentioned twin-screw steamers "Amerika" and "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria". The former, built by Harland & Wolf of Belfast, made its first passage on the 11th of Oct. 1905: the latter built at the Stettiner Vulcan Docks made its maiden trip on the 10th May 1906. Together, they undoubtedly form the finest vessels of the Company's fleet. The larger of them, the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria", with a length of 700 feet, breadth 77 feet and depth 54 feet, possesses an average speed of 17 knots. Its greatest displacement is 42,500 tons, with accommodation for 1,100 cabin and 2,300 steerage passengers. Moreover, being registered to carry 25,000 gross registered tons, it will be able to take a cargo of 16,000 tons. Besides the saloons customary on large German steamers, the present vessel is provided with a special restaurant under the same management as Hotel Ritz in Paris, thus enabling cabin passengers, if they wish, to purchase tickets for the voyage only, and to take their meals as they please in the restaurant.

For the traffic with Mexico and South America, as well as between Genoa and New York, there were built, in 1901—1903, seven steamers of the "Prinzen" class, all somewhat smaller than those of the North Atlantic traffic, but splendidly and suitably fitted. On their first appearance in the harbours of Brazil and Mexico, they aroused general enthusiasm, being the largest and most beautiful that had ever been placed in regular service to these countries.

The following table shows the growth in the dimensions of the Company's steamers:—

	Year of construction.	Length. m.	Depth. m.	Breadth. m.	Capacity.		Number of masts.	Material.	H.P. of Engines.
					Gross. Reg. Tons.	Nett. Reg. Tons.			
Borussia I . . .	1855	85.34	11.73	7.93	—	2026	3	Iron	nom. 375 ind.
Cimbria	1867	100.6	12	10.06	3037	2167	3	do.	1300
Pommerania . .	1873	109.7	12.2	10.17	—	2680	3	do.	—
Wieland	1874	113.2	12.2	9.80	3504	2358	2	do.	3000
Hammonia III .	1882	113.7	13.7	9.51	3969	2563	3	Steel	4250
Columbia	1889	140.2	17.06	11.73	7578	2299	3	do.	12300

Steamer "COBRA"
of the Hamburg-American Line, for Service of North Sea Watering-places



Twin-screw Steamer "PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE",
Tourist Steamer of the Hamburg-American Line.

	Year of construction.	Length. m.	Depth. m.	Breadth. m.	Capacity.		Number of masts.	Material.	H.P. of Engines.	
					Gross Reg. Tons.	Nett. Reg. Tons.				
Fürst Bismarck .	1890	153.72	17.54	10.39	8430	3226	2	Steel	16500	} Twin-screw.
Pennsylvania . . .	1896	170.6	18.9	12.5	13265	8505	4	do.	5000	
Deutschland . . .	1900	203.5	20.4	13.4	16502	5196	2	do.	37800	
Moltke	1902	160	18.9	11.9	12335	7633	2	do.	9500	
Prinz Oskar . . .	1903	113	13.7	9.0	6026	3377	2	do.	2700	
Amerika	1905	203.6	15.8	22.6	22225	—	—	do.	15800	
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria }	1906	206.0	16.4	23.5	25000	—	—	do.	17200	

The larger and more powerful the Company grew, the greater became its ascendancy over the other concerns which, in the course of time, had introduced regular services between Hamburg and other ports not called-at by the boats of the Packetfahrt. It was particularly difficult for those companies which traded to New York and the ports of the same 'hinterland' to compete with the great rival. One such company was the Hansa Line, which had been running boats to Montreal and Boston from 1881. It was incorporated with the Packetfahrt in the year 1892; and its nine Atlantic liners were taken over at a cost of five million marks. The voyages to New Orleans, which shortly before the amalgamation had been re-opened in conjunction with the Hansa, were now, like those to Montreal and Boston, regularly run.

Thus the company had gradually extended the network of its operations from Hamburg to all the principal North American ports of the Atlantic sea-board, to the Antilles and to the north coast of South America, *i. e.* from the St. Lawrence to Venezuela.

But the company did not rest on its oars. In the year 1896 came a new line from Genoa to La Plata. The share capital was raised, within a few years, from 30 million to 80 million marks, and the fleet enlarged by the addition of new vessels. The year 1898 saw an important extension in the shape of a service to East Asia. The Imperial Mail Contract of the North German Lloyd was shared by the Hamburg-American Line, the number of voyages being doubled and the company placing orders for 4 large mail-steamers. In conjunction with Lloyd, too, a line of cargo-steamers to East Asia was inaugurated in January 1898. The competing Hamburg-Kingsin Line was bought up; and soon afterwards a line of cargo-steamers was started from New York to East Asia via the Suez Canal. The Chinese service received its final form in the Spring of 1901: the Hamburg-American Line then acquired the German Mail Line to Tsingtau (Kiautschau) and Tschifu (Tientsin), started the line "Canton-Hongkong-Shanghai", joined in the Yangtse trade, (Shanghai-Hankau), and opened working departments at Hongkong, Tsingtau and Shanghai, obtaining in the latter place extensive harbour room. Moreover, the company has increased its coasting trade in East Asia by the lines Hongkong-Nagasaki-Vladivostok, opened in 1902, Wuhu-Chingkiang-Canton (1902), Hongkong-Vladivostok (1902), and Hongkong-Port Arthur-Chemulpo-Dalny (1903). The year 1903 also saw a re-arrangement of the mail and cargo service of the combined Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd. The contracting parties agreed, for practical reasons, to give up mutual working and simply to avoid competition with

one another. Since then the Hamburg-American Line's cargo service to East Asia and the North German Lloyd's Imperial Mail service have been separately conducted by their respective owners. Of course the Hamburg-American Line no longer shares the government subvention for the mail service to East Asia. In June 1900 a new line to Northern Brazil was opened, the Hamburg de Freitas Company's Lines to South America being purchased a few months later. Thus, at the present day, the whole of the Hamburg Lines trading with the East Coast of South America are worked by the Hamburg-American Line in conjunction with the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company. Moreover, since the commencement of 1901, a contract exists by which the Hamburg-American Line takes part in the service of the Hamburg-Kosmos Line on the West Coast of America, to Chili, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, San Francisco and the harbours of Puget Sound; while the Company acquired, in April 1901, the English Atlas Line working, with 7 steamers, 3 lines from New York to the West Indies and the neighbouring ports of the mainland, this service being augmented by a line from New York to Jamaica. Another recent and important extension is the six-day fast tug service started in April 1902 between Hamburg and the Rhenish Provinces. In the year 1903 were added a direct line of passenger steamers to Mexico and a line for the transport of ore from the North (Narvik and Lulea) to the Rhenish ports and Emden. Jointly with the North German Lloyd, the Scandia Line of the Hamburg-American Company was extended, in 1904, to the ports of Norway and Sweden in order to obtain a share in the emigrant traffic from those countries. At the close of 1902 a "Season Service" was introduced from Genoa along the Riviera coast to Nice,— not to mention the numerous improvements and extensions of already existing lines.

In the summer of 1900 came the task, shared with the North German Lloyd, of transporting the German troops, ammunition, commissariat &c. to China, as well as of carrying the necessary horses from San Francisco to the scene of war. For this purpose, the Hamburg-American Line provided 13 steamers. Furthermore, the steamer *Savoia* was fitted up as a hospital ship, and placed at the disposal of the German Emperor. In the estimation of the authorities and of the officers and troops carried, the company performed, in a most satisfactory manner, both the above task and that of transporting back the troops and horses to Germany in the summer of 1901.

The Herero insurrection led to the Hamburg-American Line's being called upon in 1904 to transfer troops and horses to German South West Africa.

At the present day the lines of the Hamburg-American Company encompass the whole globe. In the following list we give an enumeration of the different steamship lines which, in the summer of 1906, were worked either by the Company alone or in conjunction with other shipowners.

Steamer Services of the Hamburg-American Line.

1. NORTH AMERICA.

1. *Hamburg-New York*. Fast and Mail Steamers ("Deutschland", "Amerika", "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria", "Moltke" and "Blücher") via Southampton and Cherbourg returning via Plymouth and Cherbourg, direct communication Berlin-London, Berlin-Paris.
2. *Hamburg-New York*. Mail Steamer ("Pennsylvania", "Pretoria", "Patricia", "Graf Waldersee" &c.) via Boulogne and Plymouth, returning via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

dinavia.
Steamers via Palermo and Naples returning via
ghting to all Railway Stations of Canada.

h freighting to all inland towns of Mexico and

vg.
Sound see route 38.

MEXICO AND ATLAS LINES.

RE-WEST INDIES.

1 (St. Croix), Trinidad, Carupano, La Guayra,

Rico, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena.
Domingo City, Puerto Plata, Cap Hayti, Port
Thomas.

Port Limon; with through freighting via Colon
America.

1 (St. Croix), Trinidad, Cumana, La Guayra,

, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena.
ina, Tienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba and other

n, Port Limon, Bocas del Toro with through
of the West Coast of America.

IBURG-MEXICO.

Cruz.
1. Thomas, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso.
ia, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
Havana, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
is in through freighting from Bremen, Copen-
sterdam, Antwerp, Paris, Bordeaux, Grimsby &c.

ATLAS LINES

West Indies or Central America)

illa, Cartagena, Port Limon.
ix, Port au Prince, Gonaives, Jérémie, Santa
rc, Petit Goëve, Miragoane, Aux Cayes, Jacmel,

1.
Livingston.

INTERCOLONIAL SERVICE.

mas-Curaçoa.
Thomas.

ITH AMERICA.

rp, Leixões, Lisbon, Madeira to Pará, Manóas,
utoga).

werp, Dover, Boulogne, Leixões, Lisbon and
toria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos.

arp or Havre, Leixões and Lisbon to Cape
i, São Francisco, Rio Grande do Sul.

via Dover, Boulogne, Tenerife, Buenos Aires,
1.

to Buenos Aires.
o Sul to Porto Alegre.

4. KOSMOS LINE.

88. *Hamburg-West Coast of America* via Antwerp and London to the West Coast of America from Chile to San Francisco and Puget Sound, returning via Montevideo, St. Vincent, Havre, London.
Hamburg-Colon-West Coast of America see Routes 15 and 19.

5. EAST ASIA.

89. *Hamburg-East Asia* via Bremen, Emden, Rotterdam, Antwerp (once monthly Naples), Port Said, Suez to Penang, Singapore, Manila-Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtau, Yokohama, Kobe (Hiogo), Vladivostok and intermediate ports; with through freighting to Deli, Bangkok, Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya and the ports of China, Corea, the Philippines, Sunda Islands &c.
40. *New York-East Asia* via Suez Canal.
41. *North America* (Portland, Oregon) *East Asia*.
42-49. *East Asia Coast Lines*:—
Hongkong-Nagasaki-Vladivostok via Kobe or Chifu.
Shanghai-Chemulpo.
Canton-Hongkong-Shanghai.
Wuhu-Canton.
Kobe-Tsingtau.
Shanghai-Tsingtau.
Shanghai-Tsingtau-Chifu-Tientsin
Shanghai-Hankau (Yangtse Line).
50. *Calcutta-Hamburg*.

6. PERSIA AND ARABIA.

51. *Hamburg Ports of the Persian Gulf*.

7. EUROPE.

52. *Hamburg-Rhine Province*. Steamer and Fast Tug Service from Hamburg via Rotterdam to Ruhrort, Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Cologne and with relading to Mannheim, Strasburg and Frankfort o/M.
53. *Ore Steamer Line*. From Narvik and Lulea to Emden and Rotterdam.
54. *Antwerp-Copenhagen-Libau*.
55. *North Sea Watering-Places*. From Hamburg to Cuxhaven, Heligoland, Amrum, Wyk (Föhr Isle), Westerland (Sylt), Norderney, Borkum, Juist and Langeoog.
56. *Riviera Trips*. Genoa-San Remo-Monaco-Nice.

8. PLEASURE TRIPS.

- a) *Grand Orient Trip* from New York via Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga and Algiers to Genoa; from Genoa to Villafranca, Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, Beirut, Jaffa, Constantinople, Athens, Kalamaki, Nauplia, Messina, Palermo, Naples returning to Genoa and New York (February-April).
b) *Mediterranean Trips* from New York via Ponta Delgada, Funchal, Santa Cruz, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples and Genoa.
c) *Shorter Mediterranean and Orient Trips* from Hamburg via Dover, Lisbon, Funchal, Teneriffe, Tangiers, Gibraltar, Oran, Algiers, Tunis, Palermo, Naples to Genoa; from Genoa to Villafranca, Ajaccio, Barcelona, Algiers, Tunis, Palermo, Messina, Naples, returning to Genoa; or from Genoa to Villafranca, Ajaccio, Algiers, Tunis, Malta, Constantinople, Smyrna, Piräus, Syracuse, Messina, Palermo, Naples and Genoa; or from Genoa via Villafranca, Ajaccio, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Korfu, Cattaro, Gravosa, Spalato, Abbazia, Trieste and Venice; from Genoa via Villafranca, Ajaccio, Cagliari, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Dover to Hamburg &c. &c.
d) *Trips to the Baltic and the Far North*: from Hamburg via Odde, Bergen, Gudvangen, Eilholmen, Molde, Naes, Drontheim, Merok, Hellesylt, Oie, Loen, Bergen to Hamburg; or further via Tromsø and Hammerfest to the North Cape and returning via Digermulen &c. or proceeding to Spitzbergen. Trips from Hamburg via Christiania, Gothenburg, Wisby, Stockholm, Helsingfors, St. Petersburg (Moscow), Königsberg, Dantsic, Copenhagen, Kiel to Hamburg.
e) *Iceland and the North Cape* from Hamburg via Edinburgh, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Reykjavik to the North Cape and returning as per route d.
f) *The British Isles* from Hamburg via Ostende, Ryde, Guernsey, Ilfracombe, Dublin, Belfast, Oban, Fort William, Portree, Stornoway, Inverness, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Rotterdam, Scheveningen to Hamburg.

as *Watering-places* from Hamburg to Rotterdam (Trouville), San Sebastian, Bayonne (Biarritz), Helligoland to Hamburg.

införde, Glücksburg, Copenhagen.

New York via St. Thomas, St. Pierre, Fort de Santiago de Cuba, Havana, Nassau to New York
uding Bridgetown (Barbadoes), Port of Spain
Guayra (Venezuela), Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa,
as.

Egypt, England, France &c. by the regular
Mexico, Brazil, Africa &c.

It became necessary to extend the dock
in the year 1903, the Hamburg government
four quays to be leased to the Line at a
sum. Similarly, at Emden, harbour pre-
pare the requirements of the line were con-
sidered. Also been made in the arrangements for
on the Veddel in Hamburg having been
building which obtained the highest award
its appointments, both from a hygienic and
point of view to be desired. Moreover, not to speak
quay-premises of the Company in New York
ge offices have been erected on the Alster
ken of these vast Administrative Buildings
l-street in June 1903.

tions for the benefit of the company's
ominent is the "*Invalids', Widows'* and
founded from 1888. On its foundation, the
sums the sum of M. 30,000. Moreover,
self-supporting, an annual contribution,
sums, is to be made. The members con-
sist of officers, engineers, subordinate officers &c.
in the head-office, freight and passenger
in the docks and on the quays.

Company owns the following buildings and
at *Havre* a coal-shed, at *Cherbourg* a
shed, at *Hoboken* the landing-place already
existing-place with several store-sheds, a large
warehouse, at Kingston (Jamaica) and at Para-
guay at Hongkong and Tsingtau offices, at
Hankow, &c.

the Hamburg-American Line, so humble in
its shipping company of vast proportions,
in the whole world. Does not its growth
civilisation? Is it not, moreover, prin-
cipally that the rise of German trade and
operated untiringly, as pioneers, in the
commerce to a leading place among the
to render the commercial navy of Germany
respected.

Particulars taken from the Hamburg Directory.

The Fleet of the Hamburg-American Line consists of 349 vessels with a total registered burden of 811,943 tons.

157 Ocean Steamers, the largest being:—

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	25 000 Tons	Graf Waldersee	13 193 Tons
Amerika	22 225 "	Moltke	12 335 "
Deutschland	16 502 "	Bücher	12 334 "
Patricia	13 424 "	Bulgaria	11 077 "
Pennsylvania	13 333 "	Batavia	11 046 "
Pretoria	13 234 "	Hamburg	10 600 "

The 2 Tourist Steamers are:—

Prinzessin Victoria Luise	4 419 Tons	Meteor	3 613 Tons
-------------------------------------	------------	------------------	------------

192 River-craft, Tugs and Lighters with 39,163 registered tons.

To obtain a clear idea of the significance of the above tonnage it suffices to peruse the following passage from the annual report of the Hamburg-American Line for 1903, when the tonnage stood at 727,948.

"The dimensions of our fleet may be well realized by comparing them with those, not of foreign companies, but of whole countries. The tonnage of commercial steamers of more than 2,000 gross tons possessed by France is 860,775 reg. tons; by Italy 528,247 reg. tons; Spain 461,493 reg. tons; Austria-Hungary 459,602 reg. tons; Russia 260,044 reg. tons; Japan 154,826 reg. tons; Denmark 187,635 reg. tons; Norway 292,397 reg. tons; Sweden 101,399 reg. tons. Taking into consideration only the vessels of our fleet that exceed 2000 reg. tons, the tonnage comes out at 679,954."

The CAPITAL of the Company:

Share Capital	M.	100,000,000
Preference Shares	M.	38,750,000
Reserve Fund	M.	8,797,363
Insurance Fund	M.	11,200,947
Renovation Fund	M.	2,000,000

DEUTSCHE BANK

BERLIN, W.

BEHRENSTR. 9—13

CAPITAL FULLY PAID M. 200,000,000
£ 10,000,000

RESERVE FUND 1ST JANUARY, 1906, M. 97,098,560
£ 4,854,928

Dividends Paid during last ten Years (1896—1905):

10, 10, 10½, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12 per Cent.

3509

Branches.

BREMEN: Bremer Filiale der Deutschen Bank, Domshof 22—25.

DRESDEN: Dresdner Filiale der Deutschen Bank, Ringstr. 10.

FRANKFORT on M.: Frankfurter Filiale der Deutschen Bank,
Kaiserstrasse 16.

HAMBURG: Hamburger Filiale der Deutschen Bank, Adolphs-
platz 8.

LEIPSIC: Leipziger Filiale der Deutschen Bank, Rathausring 2.

MUNICH: Bayerische Filiale der Deutschen Bank, Lenbachplatz 2.

AUGSBURG: Bayerische Filiale der Deutschen Bank,
Depositenkasse Augsburg, Philippine
Welserstrasse D. 29.

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WIESBADEN: Wiesbadener Depositenkasse der Deutschen
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LIQUEURS MACHOLL

MUNICH

GERMANY.

LIQUEURS MACHOLL
EXCELLENT QUALITIES

== (SEE MUNICH, PAGE 336B) ==

Hamburg (Innen- und Aussen-Astler).

Germany and the German-speaking Countries.

The confines of Germany have varied considerably at different periods. At one time, they included all countries inhabited by the peoples speaking the German tongue, whether High German or Low German. The lands which were under their domination were also included in the German Empire, then called "Das Römisch-Deutsche Reich". Its emperors were Princes of South-German kingdoms, nominally elective, but practically hereditary. The sceptre was held longest by the House of Hapsburg, into whose hands it passed in 1438: it was transferred, by the marriage of Maria Theresa with Franz Stephan, to the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, with whom it remained till the humiliation of Austria by Napoleon in 1806.

In the following year the Reichstag, composed of the German Princes entitled to elect the Kaiser and to determine the politics of the Empire (Electors), was dissolved. In its place followed a federation of German Princes, called the Rheinbund, which was under the protection of Napoleon and indeed controlled by him. Franz II. of Austria, having lost all real power, dropped the title of the Emperor of Germany and styled himself Emperor of Austria.

The old German Empire, or "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation", thus ceased to exist; and the Rheinbund, which succeeded it, continued only till 1813, being then destroyed by the fresh outbreak of Napoleonic wars which terminated at the field of Waterloo.

On the 9th of June 1815, a new compact was agreed to among the German Princes: it was arranged that the common interests of the different states, from Austria on the South to Holstein on the North, should be cared for by a Federal House (Bundestag) to meet at Frankfort o/M. and in which Austria had the conduct of business. It was determined that differences among the members should be settled by this Bundestag. But

organisation was a very loose one; in 1864, the two leading members, Prussia and Austria, became entangled in a dispute that was settled by an appeal to arms. The result being disastrous for the former and the Bund having ceased to exist, a fresh federation, called the Norddeutscher Bund, was formed. This, under Bismarck's iron hand was destined to secure the salvation of Germany, for it is whether her divided members

would, otherwise, have been able to withstand the French invasion that followed a few years later.

The conflict, known as the Franco-Prussian War, sprang nominally out of a disagreement with regard to the Spanish succession. It was on the 13th of July 1870 that the disruption of diplomatic relations occurred (cf. Ems, route 27 b); while the declaration of war took place on the 19th of the same month.

The decisive battle was fought at Sedan on the 1st September, Napoleon III. surrendering next day. Seventeen days later, the siege of Paris began and lasted through an exceptionally severe winter till the 28th of January 1871. On that date the capitulation took place. But hostilities continued for another month; while peace was not concluded till the treaty was signed at the congress of Frankfort on the 10th of May 1871.

In the meantime, on the 18th January, the King of Prussia had accepted the Imperial title at Versailles. The old "Bund" was dissolved, and the modern German Empire was created, its affairs being placed in the hands of a Bundesrat and of a popular assembly called the Reichstag.

The former consists of delegates appointed by the princes of the several federal states. The Kingdom of Prussia sends 17 members, the Kingdom of Bavaria 6, the Kingdoms of Saxony and Wurtemberg 4 each, the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hessen 3 each, that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 2, the Duchy of Brunswick 2 and the remaining states 1 each, namely:— the Grand Duchies of Sachsen-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Oldenburg; the Duchies of Sachsen-Meiningen, Sachsen-Altenburg, Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha and Anhalt; the principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Reuss A. L., Reuss J. L., Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe; & the small republics of Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen. The provinces of Elsass and Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine) are unrepresented. It may also be noted here that the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which had been erected in 1815 and lies to the north-west of Lorraine, was formerly a member of the Federation; but in 1871, its sovereign being the then king of the Netherlands, it was not included in the new Empire. Since the death of William III. of Holland, the state has become, by reason of the Salic Law, quite independent.

The Bundesrat is under the Presidency of the Imperial Chancellor, who is appointed by the German Kaiser.

All Imperial bills must receive the sanction of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag before they can become law; while the executive rests with the ministry. This ministry, however, though acting for the whole Empire, is really the ministry of Prussia. Thus, when we consider also the preponderance of votes which Prussia possesses in the Bundesrat, it becomes evident how great a part this state plays in the concerns of Germany.

Each individual state controls its own internal affairs, and has, in most cases, an upper and a lower chamber. These chambers bear various names, such as Herren-Haus and Abgeordneten-Haus (Prussia), Landtag &c.

The boundaries of the present Empire are:— the Baltic and North Seas with Denmark on the North; Holland, France and Luxemburg on the West; Switzer-

land and Austria on the South; and Russian Poland on the East.

These boundaries, however, are purely political: for, if we regard the configuration of the land, we must draw a line somewhere through the middle of the country and dividing the highlands from the lowlands, which would then include the states to the East and West that are historically separated from Germany; while the Highlands to the South are geographically inseparable from Switzerland and Austria. Again, if we turn to the language, we shall find that the homely *Platt* dialects of the North differ but slightly from the language of the Netherlands; whereas they are totally incomprehensible to the Bavarian and Suabian peasants, whose vernacular is almost identical with those of the Austrian and the Switzer.

It must not, however, be supposed that the language of the educated is to any appreciable extent affected by the influence of dialect. Of course,

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many a Hanoverian, Westphalian or Hamburgian still clings to his *stock* and *stein*, whereas other Germans have everywhere adopted the *Sch* pronunciation; while the Saxon speaks of *Die Zauperflöde* instead of *Die Zaubерflöte*. But to these little distinctions one soon becomes accustomed; and the American or English tourist who has thoroughly mastered his German grammar will soon be able both to understand and to make himself understood. For those speaking no German, there are, in all better-class hotels, either interpreters or waiters who understand English. But, as by no means the majority of the inhabitants speak more than their mother-tongue, some acquaintance with German, however slight, is desirable for the tourist.

Weights and Measures. From 1871 the decimal system has been in use. The standard of length is the metre, which, pointed off decimally, gives decimetres and centimetres. The standard of weight is the gramme, a kilogramme equalling two German pounds, which is

rather more than two English pounds. As a matter of fact, things are bought and sold *pro Pfund* in Germany. For liquids, the standard is the litre. (See Tables above).

Money. The decimal system is also in use in the coinage:— the standard is a Mark = 100 pfennig. A Dollar is about marks 4.20. The coins are:— Gold:— 20 mark-piece (*Zwanzigmarkstück*), 10 mark-piece (*Zehnmarkstück*). Silver: 5 mark-piece (*Fünfundmarkstück*), 3 mark-piece (*ein Taler* — now becoming rare), 2 mark-piece, 1 mark, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark or 50 pfennig-piece. Nickel: 10 pfennig (*Groschen*) and 5 pfennig-pieces. pfennige and 2 pfennig-pieces are of copper. Care should be taken to distinguish carefully between a five-mark-piece and a German dollar (3 marks). The latter is no longer issued and will shortly be called in.

Imperial Postal Service. Germany being a member of the Postal Union, the charges for foreign letters are the same as in America, i.e. for every 15 20 pf. Printed papers cost 5 pf.

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burg; but, in 1806, the latter also suffered from the Napoleonic invasions, and especially from the consequent blockade of the Elb by the English. Indeed, when peace was concluded in 1814, the population had fallen from 100,000 to 55,000. The following year, the state joined the German Federation, of which it has ever since remained a faithful supporter. In 1842, occurred the great fire, by which over 4,000 buildings, including three churches, were destroyed. But the opportunity was then taken to rebuild the city on modern lines; so that Hamburg forms quite an exception among European seaports in presenting to the eye of the visitor a most modern and elegant appearance.

The present CITY contains a population of about 650,000 and, for its numerous visitors, possesses several magnificent

HOTELS: de l'Europe, first-class house; Atlantic, a fine house now being erected by the celebrated Berliner Hotel Gesellschaft, is to be opened in 1908; Grand Hot. "Vier Jahreszeiten", 11/13 Jungfernstieg, 1st class, recently enlarged to two-fold its former size, the extension containing electric lift, private suites and apartments with bath & lavatory; Hamburger Hof, 1st class, with suites containing private bath-rooms; Palast, 1st class, Neuer Jungfernstieg & Alsterbassin, 100 rooms, 50 having bath and lavatory, fine restaurant with view of Alsterbassin; Streit's, 1st class; Jungfernstieg, has a good name; Waterloo, 14 Dammthor St., opposite Stadttheater and next G. P. O., baths, electric light &c.; Central, 1st class, facing the Zoo and near stations and harbour, moderate charges, large

Neuer Jungfernstieg 11/13.

:: :: Binnen-Alster. :: ::

3200

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F. HAERLIN, Proprietor.

gardens; English Hotel, 2 Admiralitäts St., 1st class, in centre of city, — Restaurant and Luncheon Room; Fürst Bismarck, facing Central Station, every comfort, 1st class restaurant; Germania, near all railway-stations.

Park Hotel, Teufelsbrücke near Hamburg-Altona (see page 54).

BOARDING - HOUSES: Pens. Internationale, 38 Holzdamm, old-established, 1st class family-house, tranquil but central position, large garden, — late dinner, — English spoken; Pens. Mrs. D. Jansen, 7 Ernst Merck St., 1st class, moderate terms, suitable for foreigners; Pens. von Bronsfeld, 80 Ferdinand St., near Central Station and Alster, modern comfort, highly recommended; Pens. Kandler, 17 Neuer Jungfernstieg, 1st class, enlarged 1906, fine view, elegant appointments, every modern comfort; Klopstock-Pension, 2 Klopstock St., a tip-top house in the heart of the town and highly recommended; Pens. Hoofe, 42 Holzdamm, 1st class, centrally situated, newly furnished ("Reform" beds), pa-

tronized by South American families; Pens. "Friedrich Fischer", 9 Alsterufer, 1st class, well-situated family house, fine rooms, excellent cuisine; Pens. thor Straten, 8 Tesdorpf St., in open tranquil situation near Moorweide, close to Dammthor Station, a few min. from Jungfernstieg, with verandah & garden; Hotel & Pension Mählmann, 83 Kirchenallee, centrally situated, modern comfort, moderate charges.

WINE-RESTAURANTS: W. Schumann's Oyster & Wine Rooms, 84 Jungfernstieg (Heine Haus), is an elegant new restaurant with small rooms attached, very suitable for Americans. Oys caviare &c. a speciality; English 2 Admiralitäts St., well-recommended; Ratskeller; Kempinski, Jungfernstieg; Pforte, opposite Rathaus, enjoy a world-wide reputation.

BEER-RESTAURANTS: Siechen, v recommended; zum Königl. Hof München, 26 Hermann St.

CABS: Within each of the four districts, Inner Town, St. Pauli, St. G.

1

HAMBURG. ➔ Facing Central Station. ➔ Newly built

Hôtel Fürst Bismarck.

3508 FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT
Every modern comfort
Otto Boeck

monuments, however, cluster round the Inner Alster.

The following are those most worthy of inspection:—

MONUMENTS. No old and few new. The following list will serve for reference:— *Büsch Memorial* (Lombards Brücke); *Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial* (opposite Town Hall); *Count Adolf IV. of Holstein-Schauenburg* (Glockengiesser Wall); *Hansa Fountain* (Hansa Platz, St. Georg); *Kaiser Karl Fountain* (Fischmarkt); *Krieger Memorial* (Esplanade); *Kugel Memorial* (Gertruden-Kirchhof); *Lessing Memorial* (Gänse-

markt); *Marktbrunnen* (Messberg *Meyer Memorial* (Berliner Station yard); *Schiller Memorial* (Kunsthalle).

EDIFICES. *St. Catharine* (Hopfenmarkt), with a spire nearly 40 feet in height, and a former altar-piece "Christ blessing the little children" which is well worth seeing.

St. Jacob's (Stein St.). The body of this edifice is in Gothic style and dates from the 15th cent.; but the towers are new.

St. Michael's (Kraienkamp). Only the ruins of this church, built in 1751–62, are at present to be seen.

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14 Dammthor St. 14.

Prop.: Mrs Mathilde Krämer.

Opposite Stadttheater and near to Dammthor Station and next to Gen. Post Office.

Table d'hôte 5 o'clock.

Refreshments and diners apart at all times of the day.

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the edifice having been completely gutted by fire on 3rd July 1906. It was the largest church in Hamburg, and the spot on which it stood is the most elevated in the town.

St. Nicholas' (Hopfenmarkt). A most beautiful church in pure Gothic style. It was built in 1842, from designs by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, to replace the original building destroyed by the great fire. Length 156 feet, breadth 101 feet, height 117 ft. The tower, which rises to a height of nearly 475 feet, may be ascended at any hour of the day, Sunday afternoons excepted.

St. Peter's (Berg St.). Visitors can ascend the tower at any time.

Town Hall (Rathaus). Open Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10 a.m.—1 p.m., Sun. 12—3 p.m. This imposing Renaissance structure, completed in 1895, has three façades of sandstone and in the middle a tower, some 370 feet high and affording a superb view of the city and its environs. The exterior is sumptuously adorned, the front being ornamented with statues of 20 emperors, while, above the windows are numerous representations of Hamburg characters, and a series of Hanseatic

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with moderate charges, situated in the healthiest part of Hamburg in the midst of own large gardens. 100 beds. Specially suitable for prolonged stay. 2905 Old reputation.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY-HOUSE

G. Poser (late Kersten) propr. & manager.

arms. In the interior, there are some magnificent suites of rooms:— the Phönix Saal, in commemoration of the great fire of Hamburg, contains a symbolic painting by Fitger, and an enormous picture of the Rathaus Room of 1860 &c.: the Kaiser Saal possesses a beautiful vaulted ceiling in Renaissance style, and marble busts of the Emperor William I., Bismarck and Moltke: the Haupt Saal (Main Hall), 41 metres in length and 18 metres in breadth, has a massive oak ceiling supported on columns of black marble, the walls being of yellow marble.

The vaults beneath the main building form, as is usual in Germany, the

Ratskeller, to which, of course, entrance is free. The ornamentation in the Inn Vaults is by Fitger, Jordan and others. The vestibule is artistically ornamented with stained-glass windows

and paintings by Allers. In the Remter, there are mural paintings by Fitger; while the celebrated Rosenkranz Room is similarly adorned with a work from the brush of Düyffcke and representing a ring of graceful girls dancing.

Behind the Town Hall stands the *Bourse*, a building, which, erected in 1839, escaped the great fire, and was enlarged in 1880.

It is one of the busiest exchanges in Germany, and forms a chief sight of the town. Here assemble the merchants, the ship-owners and the brokers of the busy port, the only absentees being such as cannot meet their liabilities. Indeed, so identified has the exchange become with credit and honour that the phrase "He is not on the bourse" is tantamount, in Hamburg, to "He is in financial difficulties". The best time to see the bourse is a little before

HAMBURG HOTEL GERMANIA.

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1.30 p. m.: all parts are then open to the public; while, at this hour, it becomes filled with some 6000 persons, the hum of whose voices, heard from the gallery above, is very striking. The *Commercial Library* of the Bourse contains 100,000 vols. and is open from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

Attached to the building is the *Kunst-Verein* with a permanent exhibition of modern paintings. Open daily from 9-5 o'clock. Tickets 50 pf.

ndays and fête days 20 pf.

In the same neighbourhood stands the Hamburg branch of the *Imperial Bank* (Reichsbank). A few paces from the bank is situated the *Rathaus*, now rebuilt and occupied by the police.

Near the S. E. end of *Lombard's* bridge and at the corner of *Alster* and *An der Alster*, rises the

Art Gallery (Kunsthalle), open daily from 10—5 (Winter 11—4), Mondays excepted. The building is from designs by *Schirrmacher* and *v. d. Hude*, and contains a good collection of pictures, the most noteworthy being several by *Velasquez*, *Poussin*, *Guido Reni* and a large number by old Dutch masters such as *Jan Steen*, *Backhuizen*, *van der Neer* &c. On the first and second floors are to be found works of modern painters, including examples of *Böcklin*, *Lenbach*, *Achenbach*, *Liebermann* and *Anton von Werner*. There is also a fine collection of "*English and Scotch Masters*" presented by Herr G. C. Schwabe in 1884.

The gallery stands on the old ramparts, which, laid-out as gardens some years ago and almost surrounding the inner city, form a

exceedingly picturesque feature. From this point, the

TOUR OF THE CITY may be continued in either of two directions.

ROUTE A: Having glanced at the *Statue of Schiller* at the opposite corner of *An der Alster*, we walk on to *Alster-Lust*, an island in the *Outer Alster* with dancing saloons and restaurants, and, then, cross the magnificent *Lombards Brücke* between the two lakes. Keeping then to the right,

we come to the statue of *Büsch*, the economist; while, to the left, stands that to the soldiers who fell in the *Franco-Prussian War* (*Krieger-Denkmal*). Hence, we pass through the *Esplanade to Dammtor*, with the *General Post Office* on the one hand and the *Botanical Gardens* on the other. Beyond the gate there stands, at the corner of *Schlüter St.*, the *Central Telephone Office*. It is a handsome building, — said to be

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the largest of the kind in the world. To the north of the gardens is a *Panorama of the Battle of Wörth* (Franco-Prussian War) and the *Zoological Gardens*, the latter containing some fine specimens.

ROUTE B: Taking the reverse direction from the S. E. end of *Lombard's Bridge*, along the rampart grounds toward *Steinthor*, we pass the following buildings:—

Maria Magdalene Kloster, on the right, with a statue of *Adolph IV.*, the

count under whose protectorate the town stood in the 13th century. Across the ramparts, at *Lübecker Thor*, is the *Botanical Museum*, open daily, Mondays excepted, from 10-2 o'clock and Sundays from 10-3 o'clock, free.

At *Steinthor Pl.*, in the same district, is the *Kunst und Gewerbe Museum* (*Industrial Museum*), founded 1877, and open, Mondays excepted, from 10-5 o'clock. Its collections of porcelain and Japanese metal-work are, in Germany, surpassed only by those at Berlin.

Re-crossing the ramparts we visit the *Natural History Museum*, open Sundays 10-4 o'clock, and weekdays 11-4 o'clock, Mondays excepted.

Continuing southwards, we pass the *Johannis Kloster*, and find ourselves in the immediate neighbourhood of the old

Berliner Bahnhof. This station is now no longer in use. The others (Kloster &c.) still hold their position; but they will also soon be done away with, as the New Central Station, a large and handsome building is now nearly complete and will probably be opened in the course of the present year.

We are now in the neighbourhood of the *Harbour* and the *Quays*, which, with their enormous traffic, present a

striking and picturesque appearance. The quays, that stretch for a distance of 5 miles along the northern bank of the Elb, are capable of accommodating about 400 ocean-going vessels and a like number of river steamers, as well as a large quantity of smaller craft.

In the year 1900, the number of sea-going vessels entering Hamburg was 13,102, with a total burden of 7,600,000 tons: of these, 8,207 were steamers with a combined tonnage of 6,551,000. The number of vessels leaving the port was 13,109 and the tonnage 7,399,000, the figures for steamers being 8,222 with 6,800,000 tons. Apart from the passenger traffic to all parts of the world, the importance which navigation has for trade

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2756

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may be seen from the fact that the yearly imports now figure upwards of 1,800 million marks and the exports 1,450 million.

From the Berliner Station, a tramway runs alongside the quays down to the *New Elbbrücke*, a bridge 400 metres in length and possessing a splendid portal.

From the bridge, a ferry boat takes us to *Sandthor Quay*, which is, of course, within the boundary of the "*Freihafen*"; and, it should be remembered that no contraband goods ought to be carried into this district.

Passing along this quay, we come to *Brook's Bridge*, which, remarkable for its two symbolic figures of *Germania* and *Hammonia*, forms

the principal entrance to the '*Free Harbour*' (Bonded Warehouses).

Beyond the bridge, we keep straight ahead to *Hopfen Markt*, where the beautiful *Nicolai Kirche* is situated (see *St. Nicholas Church*, above). At the N. E. of the *Hopfen Markt* is the *Trost Brücke* with a statue of *Ansgar*, the so-called Apostle of the North (see '*History*', above). To the left are the *Reichsbank*, *Bourse*, *Town Hall* &c., already described; while, southwards, the '*Grimm*' leads to *Katharinen Kirche* (see above): eastwards, through *Reichen St.* we reach the *Fisch Markt*, where there is a monumental fountain and a statue of *Charlemagne*. Close by, in the courtyard of *Johanneum Gymnasium*, is

NEW ADDRESS.—

the page 50), 28 Benecke St., HAMBURG. ~~SECRET~~



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Artenle Spa Levico-Petriolo
 (South Tyrol): see cover.

bronze monument to the reformer, *Hugenhagen*. In the south wing of the building is situated the *City Library*, containing some 550,000 volumes, and open daily from 11-12. On the north side of the gymnasium runs *Speersort St.*, with *Petri Kirche* (see above), and leading into *Stein St.* where *Jacobi Kirche* stands. A car going westwards takes us to the corner of *Elb St.*, where *St. Michaelis Kirche* (see above) is situated; or the same car runs on to the *English Church at Zeughaus Markt* (see above).

Southwards from this point, and close to the river, are the water-works and reservoir. The tower here, standing on *Elb Höhe*, affords an exceedingly fine view of the harbour &c.

In the same spot is the *Deutsche Seewarte*, the *Meteorological Station* of the *German Admiralty*, open for inspection daily from 11—2 o'clock. The *Seewarte* was founded in 1881 for the purpose of scientific enquiry into nautical and meteorological matters. Close by is the *Seemannhaus*, a hospital for invalided sailors.

In the immediate neighbourhood are *Circus Busch*, the numerous variety theatres already mentioned, and the Panoramas of "*Trafalgar*" and of "*The Hamburg-American Liner passing through the Channel*". These last two are at the southern corner of the almost triangular "*Heiligengeistfeld*", at whose N. W. corner are situated the *Cattle Market*, *Public Slaughter*

W. Schümann's ≡ Hamburg, ≡ Oyster & Wine Rooms.

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House, *Hagenbeck's Menagerie*, and *Circus Busch*. Just outside the eastern corner of the "*field*" are the Law Courts and prison. It is intended shortly to erect a new "*Palace of Justice*". The present building, however, is itself a new and handsome pile, standing on the ramparts at *Holsten Thor*. These beautifully laid-out grounds, as we saw at the beginning of our walk, add a great charm to the town. We can now continue our ramble along them to the *Botanical Gardens*, *Krieger-Denkmal*, *Lombards Brücke* &c. (see *Kunst Halle*, above), where the promenade began.

St Pauli is the great spot for amusements and the like, several other

variety theatres besides the above existing here; while its many concert halls, restaurants, shooting galleries &c. render it the favourite resort of sailors, both German and foreign. The motley crowd assembled here on Saturdays and Sundays presents a striking picture of low life in a seaport town.

A remarkable monument to Bismarck was erected on the *Elbhöhe* in the year 1906. It represents the Iron Chancellor as Roland (cf. Bremen) and is a massive structure of Black Forest granite, the figure being mounted on an enormous pedestal with proportionately large base and an approach of steps.

In the same neighbourhood ther



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FURS: Martin Joost, 27 Hermann St.

HOSIERY AND HABERDASHERY: M. Friedheim jr., 11a Alster Arcaden and 18 Neuer Wall. Leading shop in Hamburg.

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STEEL GOODS: J. A. Henckels, of the famous "Twin Works", Solingen, has a large dépôt at 6 Gr. Johannis St. The firm is known throughout the world for its excellent manufactures.

UNDERCLOTHING: Dr. Deimel's Underwear, famous for its absorbent qualities, may be had here at the agency: C. W. Pforte, 8 Alter Jungfernstieg.

ENVIRONS OF HAMBURG.

ALTONA.

POPULATION: 179,000.

HOTELS: Kaiserhof, new 1st class hotel and restaurant, facing Rail. Station, every modern comfort; Königlich Hof; Sonne.

BANKS: Filiale der Dresdner Bank. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, 15 Breite St.

This town adjoins Hamburg on the western side, and, though so intimately connected with the republic, is distinctly a Prussian town having all the characteristics of the Monarchy. There is a harbour and considerable trade.

In the fashionable street, *Palmaille*, which is pleasantly lined with trees, is a bronze statue of *Blücher*; while, opposite the Central Railway Station,

an interesting and fantastic fountain presented by one of Altona's citizens has been erected. A memorial of the war of 1870 stands close to the station, and another in Markt St. At 44 *Palmaille*, there is a *Natural History Museum* with anthropological collections. The town contains also a picture gallery in the *Real Gymnasium*, König St.; while in the same street, at number 164, is the theatre. Outside the town to the west is *OTTENSEN*, in whose churchyard may be seen the Tomb of *Klopstock*, the so-called *German Milton*.

From *Altona*, a line of rail runs down the Elb to *Flottbeck* (*Teufelsbrücke*), and *Blankenese* with *Sülberg*; but a more interesting way of making these favourite excursions is by open carriage along the pretty turnpike-road that skirts the river's edge, or by the well-fitted steamers leaving St. Pauli in summer about once every hour. The principal places of interest called-at are the following:—

TEUFELSBRÜCKE, a favourite summer-resort of the citizens of Hamburg, and much frequented by excursionists from Hamburg and Altona. It may be reached on foot from Altona in 40 minutes, or from Othmarschen Station in 20 minutes: also from the electric tramway in 7 min., the cars running every 10 minutes: there is also electric-car communication with Hamburg; though the pleasantest way is by steamer (see above). Teufelsbrücke is a truly delightful place surrounded by gardens and parks of a luxuriant character. Lying on the north bank of the Elb at a spot where the river flows westwards, and, moreover, completely enclosed behind by the upland of Schleswig-Holstein, it receives the warm breezes from the south, and enjoys, for its latitude, a exceptionally mild climate.

It has, consequently, been chosen the site for a hotel and there;

120 B.

Blankenese. Fährhaus in Blankenese.

first-class Restaurant.

With fine view of the Elb.

Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers

ready at a moment's notice.

2464

L. Sagebiel, Proprietor.

establishment called **PARK HOTEL**, a building, or rather group of buildings, appointed in the most modern style and furnished with every comfort. The so-called 'old hotel' contains numerous bed-rooms (almost all looking south), various drawing-rooms &c. and a large winter-garden: it is open to all visitors. The 'new hotel' is devoted exclusively to boarders and their guests: it possesses music and reading rooms &c.

From the windows, balconies and galleries, a beautiful view is obtained across the tree-tops of the surrounding park, to Tenfeldebrücke below, to Blankenese, down-stream, and to the picturesque fishing-village of Finkenwärder on the south bank of the Elb. The park — extensive, shady and charming — is filled with fine old trees that, here and there, form arching avenues down to the adjacent river, which borders the park to the south. — Board and lodging from 50 Mks. a-week.

A few miles farther down the river lies

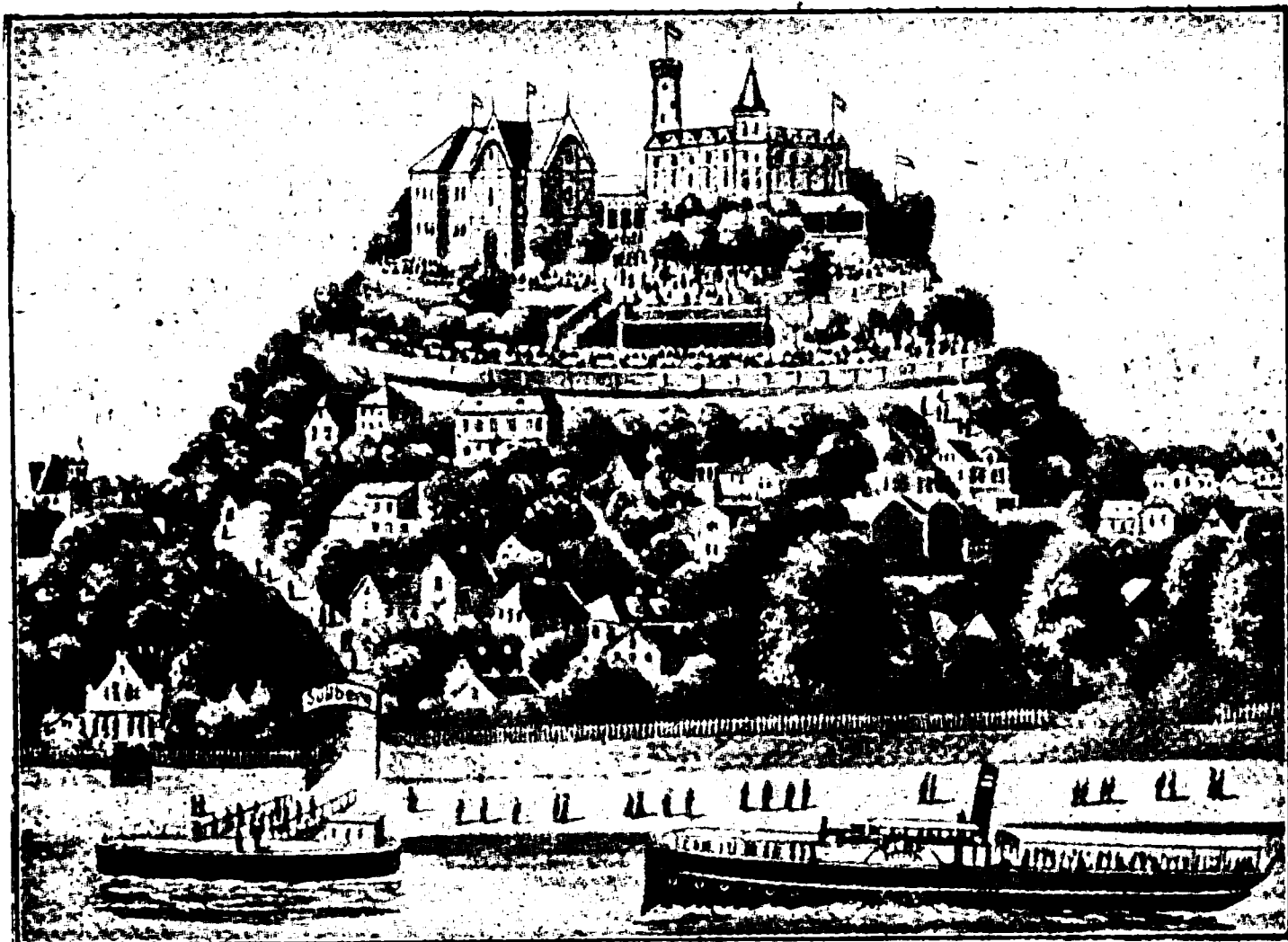
BLANKENESE, a picturesque place with a pop. of 5,000, consisting principally of sailors and fisher-folk. The spot is surrounded by

very pretty scenery: the best way of visiting it is, therefore, to do the outward journey in an open carriage and to return by boat or *vice versa*. Among its restaurants the best known are the two following, namely:—

Fährhaus Blankenese, well known as having been patronised by the reigning German Emperor, who lunched here. The restaurant, which affords a lovely view of the Elb, is reached, in 6 minutes, by a flight of stone steps leading up from the landing-stage.

Above the village, there rises a château-like edifice called, after the name of the hill on which it stands,

Stülberg Hotel-Pension, with first class Restaurant. This is a first-class concern containing 20 rooms and erected in 1904 on the spot where in the 11th century, the proud Archbishop Adalbert built his castle. The buildings are elegantly constructed and fitted, and the cuisine (English and French) is excellent. Stülberg is the most elevated spot in the district, and is surmounted by a high belvedere, the



SÜLLBERG

BLANKENESE BEI HAMBURG.

Hotel-Pension

with

3710

first-class Restaurant.

**Loveliest outlook
in the neighbourhood of Hamburg.**

English and french spoken.

fritz Rohr, Prop.

commands a sweeping view of the surrounding landscape. A powerful telescope has been placed at the disposal of guests by the landlord, Mr. Rohr.

I: From HAMBURG via CUXHAVEN to HELIGOLAND, FÖHR, SYLT, NORDERNEY, BORKUM, EMDEN, WILHELMSHAVEN, OLDENBURG, BREMEN and BREMERHAVEN.

CUXHAVEN (HOTELS: Dölle's; Belvedere; Bellevue).

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Johann G. F. Starke, Esq.

This busy and growing spot forms, together with the adjoining Ritzbüttel, a watering-place of about 8,000 inhabitants.

The town belongs to the Republic of Hamburg and has shared in its development, especially as the large Atlantic Liners of the Hamburg-American Co'y cannot proceed up the Elb, and consequently put-in here. Moreover, steamers are run hence to the Frisian Islands, such as Föhr, Sylt and.

HELIGOLAND.

Population: 2,000. Visitors: 15,000.

ARRIVAL: By steamer from Hamburg, Cuxhaven or Geestemünde.

HOTELS: Empress of India; 'Conversationshaus'; Janssen; Villa Eugenie.

KURTAXE: weekly 3 Mks.

This three-cornered island, which, from 1814 till 1890, was an English possession, and was then exchanged for Zanzibar, is well described in the old rhyme:—
"Green land, with red band and white sand: those are the colours of Heligoland".

The main part of the island, whose total area is but little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ square kilometre, is an elevated plain, with steep cliffs 180 feet in height. At the south-eastern base, the debris formed by the winds and waves has formed an undershore, on and near which the town has been built. An easy flight of steps and a lift connect the 'unterland' with the 'oberland'.

The climate of Heligoland is one of the healthiest known. Surrounded by wide seas, and itself of diminutive extent, its breezes possess a purity perhaps not to be found at any other watering-place in Europe; while the presence of such a body of salt-water renders the temperature, from September to December, much higher than at any other similar resort.

FÖHR ISLE (Chief Town: WYK. — HOTELS: Kurhaus; Wyk) is a well-known and exceedingly mild watering-place reached easily by rail from Hamburg (Altona) via Husum, and by steamer from Cuxhaven (see above). The principal promenade is Sandwall, at whose northern

end is the harbour and, beyond, the prettily laid-out Königsgarten.

In summer, there is steamer communication daily between Föhr, Heligoland and

SYLT.

POPULATION: 4,000.

ARRIVAL: (a) By rail to Hoyer-Schleuse in Schleswig, and thence steamer trip of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

(b) By steamer from Hamburg, Cuxhaven and Heligoland.

SYLT is, perhaps, the most curious and interesting of all the islands of the Frisian coast. Though possessing an area of only 102 kilometres, it has owing to its peculiar shape, a seaboard of great extent.

Except in the middle, where a broad and flat jutland runs out towards Schleswig, the breadth of the island nowhere exceeds 4 kilometres. And yet, in this narrow strip of land, there is a most striking variety of scenery; rugged and heath-clad hills rising to a height of 80 metres, — valleys containing numerous lakes and tarns, — and, on the east, rich pastures and cornfields.

The only town of importance is

WESTERLAND (HOTELS: Deutscher Kaiser; Kurhaus; Victoria), a health-resort which has, of late, come much into vogue, the number of visitors having now risen to upwards of 14,000 annually. To meet the demands thus made upon the town, an elegant 'Kurhaus' has been erected; and the straight, well-kept streets, have been lighted with electricity.

The place enjoys a most central situation, and therefore enables one to visit easily the various places of interest in Sylt, such as Kampen, with its high-perched light-house, Wenningstedt near the 'Red Rock Cliff', the northern List and the southern Hörsum, renowned for their beautiful dunes.

NORDERNEY. — POPULATION: 4,000 VISITORS: 14,000. — ARRIVAL: During the season, i. e. from July to Sept., by steamer: from Bremerhaven (Lloydhalle) from Hamburg or Cuxhaven; by vehicle from Norddeich or Hilgenriedersiel at low tide. **HOTELS:** Meyer's; Kaiserhof.

The 'Conversations' House situated in pretty grounds, contains an ornithological museum. In 1895 the jetty was converted into a promenade pier. The season lasts from July till September.

BORKUM (HOTELS: Kaiserhof; Köhler's), is an island, some 5 miles in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. It lies near the mouth of the Ems and midway between the Dutch and German coasts, its green meadows and excellent cattle reminding one very much of Holland. The island, which possesses a bathing establishment and an excellent

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U. S. CONS.: William T. Fee, Esq.

BANKS: Deutsche Bank, 22—25 Dom-
hof, one of the largest in Europe,
branches in all leading towns; Bremer
Bank, Filiale der Dresdner Bank, is
recommended to visitors for exchange
and other business; Disconto-Gesell-
schaft, is likewise an admirable bank.

BREMEN, the second port in Ger-
many, contains many handsome build-
ings standing side by side with the
quaint structures of the middle-ages.
The main part of the town is built on
the right bank of the Weser, the an-
cient city being surrounded by a moat.
The old ramparts have been laid-out
as gardens: at their S. corner is
Altmannshöhe from which a good view
of the river is obtained.

Within the precincts of the old city
lie the principal

Edifices, of which the following are
the most important:—

The *Rathaus* (Market Place), erected,
in Gothic style, in 1405, with a late-Re-
naissance façade added in the early part
of the 17th cent. and Barocco balustrade.
The Gothic fronts are decorated with
figures of ten emperors, seven electors
&c.; while the Renaissance front con-
tains a handsome Oriel window and
gable. In the interior, there is an enorm-
ous chamber, called the *Rathaushalle*.
It is of great historic interest and con-
tains medallions of German emperors,
hanging ships, stained-glass windows
and several noteworthy paintings.

Beneath the Rathaus is the

Ratskeller, renowned for its rare
old wines and as the scene of Hauff's
"Phantasy". It consists of several
chambers adorned with frescoes by
Arthur Fitger after the restoration in
1874. The most celebrated cellar is that
deriving its name from the large rose
with which the ceiling is embellished.
Under this spot the elders of the
city used to hold their most solemn
conclaves, proceedings which took
place *sub rosa* being kept profoundly
secret. The wines in this cellar are
Rüdesheimer vintages of the years
1653, 1666, 1727 and 1784. The
price of the first is said to have been
300 gold dollars in 1653: at the present
time it is a drink for emperors and
millionaires only, as, at compour.

interest, the value of a single glass is about 1,000,000 dollars.

Adjoining the Rathaus is the *Stadthaus*; while, in front, there rises a huge figure called the '*Roland*'. It is historically of the highest interest, as it marks the freedom of the city and its juridical rights. On the same spot, there stood, in the 14th cent, a similar erection in wood, which, during a fray in 1366, was burned by the archiepiscopal party. Fifty years later the present stone Roland was raised. It bears a shield with a low-German (Platt-Deutsch) inscription referring to the city's freedom. Such Rolands are found in considerable number in North Germany. Their origin still remains obscure; but they seem in some way to be connected with the famous palladin of the Emp. Charlemagne.

N.W. of the Rathaus rises a statue of William I. To the S.E. stands the *Bourse*, an imposing Gothic edifice built in 1861, from designs by Müller. The symbolic statues at the main entrance and on the side facing the Cathedral are by Kropp. The walls of the various rooms are embellished with fine frescoes by Fitger.

To the W. of the bourse is the '*Schütting*' or Chamber of Commerce, a building erected in the 16th cent. Its west gable belongs to the late Gothic period, and its east gable to the early-Renaissance.

Eastwards of the bourse rises the *Cathedral*, a Romanesque building begun in the 11th cent., on the site of a former church. Its original architect commenced it on the lines of Cologne cathedral: his immediate successor

BREMEN.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL STATION AND THE LLOYD HALLS.

3895 **FR. J. RITTMANN.**

took that of Benevento as their model; while the whole underwent considerable alteration in the 13th cent. After a severe fire, in the 16th cent., the north aisle was added. In 1638, the south tower collapsed; the north tower was injured by lightning in 1656 and again, by fire, in 1767; the whole being restored in 1888.

The interior contains a fine organ and some excellent 14th cent. reliefs &c.: the bronze font is 11th cent. work.

Beneath the building is the celebrated '*Bleikeller*' (Lead Cellar), containing several mummies, one of which is said to be 400 years old. The preservative character of the cellar is supposed to proceed from the fumes of the lead melted in it for covering the roof: at any rate the vault still possesses its

preserving qualities as may be seen from the poultry &c. hanging in it.

At the north corner of the Domhof there is a so-called *Museum*, - in reality a clubhouse, decorated with frescoes by Fitger.

Near the Osterthor (East Gate) there is an

Art Gallery, containing, among its treasures, a collection of drawings by Dürer.

At the end of Obern St. is *Ansgarikirche*, and near this the offices of the North German Lloyd, the *Johannekirche*, *St. Stevenskirche* &c.

There are, in this city, a considerable number of bridges, the moat alone being crossed by six. Those spanning the river lead to the Neustadt, where, in Kaiser St., stands the *Industrial Museum*.

General Offices of the Hamburg-American Line: 38 Bahnhof St.

Arsenio Spa Levico-Vetriolo (South Tyrol):  see cover

Among its monuments, perhaps the most beautiful is that to the Emp. Frederick II.

Bremen possesses a large free harbour necessitated by the accession of the town to the Custom's Union in 1888. The place has few monuments. The most important are:— a bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus, designed by Fogelberg, the Swede. Near Heerdenthor, in the Promenades, there is a Marble Vase: and at Ans-gariithor stands a monument to the Bremen soldiers who fell in 1870.

A favourite resort is the beautiful Bürger Park in the N.E. of the town: here concerts take place on various evenings of the week.

[UNDERCLOTHING: Dr. Deimel's Underwear, famous for its absorbent qualities, may be had here at the agency: J. Böning, 8 Obe'n St.]

The accommodation for vessels in Bremen is unsuitable for modern traffic; consequently, on the advice of the burgomaster Smidt, a piece of land was bought from Hanover, in 1827, for the foundation of a port, called **BREMERHAVEN. HOTELS:** Beer-mann's; Hornfeld's.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: J. H. Schnabel, Esq.

The port for Bremen has a population numbering 20,000 and is growing rapidly. It does a large trade, and possesses considerable docks and shipping, including those of the North German Lloyd. A good view is obtained from the lighthouse.

2: From HAMBURG, through the KAISER WILHELM CANAL to KIEL and LÜBECK.

KAISER WILHELM (North Sea & Baltic) CANAL.

The canal, the foundation stone of which was laid at Holtenau by Kaiser William I. in 1887, is the greatest triumph of German engineering. The engineer was Herr Baensch of Berlin, who completed the work in 1895. On the 1st of July in that year, amid deafening cheers, the opening of the canal by the present Kaiser took place.

The cost of the undertaking was about 39 million dollars, of which Prussia provided one third. The length of the canal, from the North Sea to Holtenau in Kiel Haven, is 61 miles: its breadth, at the surface, is 195 feet, at bottom 72 feet; depth, 29 feet. It thus admits the passage of the largest vessels; while 7 basins, at various stations, allow the largest men-of-war to pass one another. The canal is lighted with electricity for night-traffic; but the visitor travelling, say, from Hamburg to Kiel, or *vice versa*, should go by the day boats, as the trip affords lovely views of hill and dale, lake and woodland. During the passage, which lasts about 13 hours, the traveller should not fail to observe the Kaiser Wilhelm Monument, at the entrance, and the magnificent bridges at Grünthal, Rendsburg and Levensau, which divide the canal into three equal portions. The first and last are remarkable for their dimensions, that at Grünthal having a height of 157 feet, and that at Levensau a span of 540 feet, being third largest on the continent. The bridge at Rendsburg is a double draw-bridge for railway-traffic.

The commercial and strategic importance of the canal to Germany is very great. By using it, the notoriously dangerous Skagerrack, between Denmark and Norway, is avoided, and the distance between the Thames and the various ports of the Baltic is reduced by 200—600 knots.

KIEL.

POPULATION: 163,500.

HOTELS: Grand-Hotel Germania, Continental, Holst, Seebadeanstalt, Bellevue, all 1st class.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: P. H. J. Sartori, Esq.

KIEL is a former Hanse town which, since the opening of the Nord-Ostsee Canal (Kaiser Wilhelm Canal) has been growing by leaps and bounds, its population having more than doubled since 1890.

The port possesses the finest harbour of the German Baltic, and contains the

lies at the head of a long firth named Die Schlei. Though so far from the sea the island opposite, Mövenberg (Mew Hill), is covered with gulls from Spring till Fall. On the coast beyond is the old church Haddebye, said to have been founded by St. Ansgar; but the present building dates from the 13th century.

More interesting is the Cathedral. The original edifice was built in Norman style in the 11th century, but was burnt down in 1440. The present Gothic structure was then erected. It contains a wonderful altar-screen, with 885 figures, carved by Hans Brüggenmann in 1521. The tower is modern work: its height is 864 feet.

FLENSBURG.

POPULATION: 50,000.

HOTELS: *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, *Flensburger Hof*, both 1st class.

FLENSBURG, in a valley at the head of a long "fjord" opening into the Baltic, is the most northerly port of Germany. The population is growing rapidly on account of the exceptionally favourable position of the town for shipping purposes.

Its trade and manufacture are, for like reasons, in a very flourishing state.

At the upper end of the harbour is the landing-pier. Turning thence to the north, we reach, in a couple of minutes, the Nordermarkt with the interesting *Marienkirche* (13th cent.) and a colossal bust of Kaiser Wilhelm I. by Nolz. Other sights of the town are:—

The *Norderthor*, reached by following the tram-lines that run north from the market: the gate is the last relic of the old fortifications.

The *Diakonissen Anstalt* to the W. of the market. Close by this is the *Wrangel Monument*. Beyond the monument lies the old *Churchyard* with many grave-stones of those who fell in the wars of 1849 and 1864 and a marble Sphinx by Thorwaldsen.

|| FLENSBURG. ||

Bahnhofs-Hotel.

75 rooms. 1st class. Electric Light and Steam Heating. Opposite the Railway Station, 3586 near the Landing Place and in Centre of City.

The charming seaside resort of Glücksburg, some 8 miles distant, renders Flensburg an agreeable place to stay at.

From Flensburg a line of rail runs across the isthmus of Schleswig to Niebüll, the junction for Tondern and Hoyer to the north and Dagebüll to the S.W. Hoyer is the port for Sylt; Dagebüll gives access to Föhr Isle (for both see route 1).

3: From HAMBURG via BERLIN (see page 74) to SCHWERIN, ROSTOCK and WARNEMÜNDE.

SCHWERIN.

POPULATION: 40,000.

HOTELS: *du Nord*; *Stern*; *de Russie*; *Is*; *Luisenhof*.

city, the capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is picturesquely situated on the Lake of Schwerin. It contains several interesting buildings and a number of fine statues, most of which are round the Grand-Ducal castle. The palace is built on an island lying between the lakes Burg and Schwerin.

To the south of it is the *Schloss-Garten*, containing a statue of the Grand-Duke Frederick Franz II. To the north, a bridge leads to *Alter Garten*. Here stands a monument of the *Franco-Prussian War*, and a bronze statue of the Grand-Duke Paul Frederick. Close by are the *Court Theatre* and the *Museum*. The principal point of interest in the latter is the Ducal Gallery of Pictures, which includes a large and valuable collection of paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools of the 17th century. The *Cathedral* is an interesting example of brick architecture of the 14th and 15th centuries.

ROSTOCK.

POPULATION: 61,000.

HOTELS: *Fürst Blücher*, fine 1st class house with verandah, terrace &c., erected on the site of Blücher's birth-place, near station.

ROSTOCK

3594

Fürst Blücher

with Electric Light, Steam-Heating and Baths, on the site of Blücher's birth-place. Adjoining one. All rooms overlook either the Promenade or the sea. — Prop. is likewise wine-merchant. :: ::

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SWALD, RÜGEN.

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In the University, founded in 1 there is a celebrated piece of 16th c tapestry which represents Luther presing to the royal families of Pomer and Saxony. A short distance w wards of the town, there are some springs and baths. A steamboat p between Greifswald and Rügen.

STRALSUND.

POPULATION: 31,000.

HOTELS: Goldener Löwe, 1st cl., fac Rathaus, 8 min. from jetty of R and Hiddensee steamers.

STRALSUND is an old Hanse t lying on Strela Sound opposite the of Rügen. Its high-gabled houses i it the same picturesque character Lübeck and Rostock. Opposite 21 F St., there is a stone in the foot- bearing the inscription "Schill † 31. 1809" in commemoration of the her the "Free Corps" who died defending city against the allied Dutch and Da

The town hall in Alten Markt, b 1806, contains a Museum and is worth visiting; it was begun in the cent. and finished in the 15th, the facades belonging to the latter cent Facing it, on the Market Pl. stand monument to Steinwieg. The Marienkirche, built in 1811, is a fine ed with beautiful Altar. Marienkirche tains richly ornamented friezes windows, and pictures by Fischbein

STRALSUND

Goldener Löwe

Steam Heating. Fine situation on Old site famous Rathaus and near all sights. "Fürsten" saloon occupied in 1885 by ny and his Queen. Telephone No. 14.

Carriage at Station. English spoken.

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* NEUE DAMPFER-COMPAGNIE IN STETTIN. *

Regular Steamship Service between

Stettin and St. Petersburg.

Fast A.I. steamer, elegantly appointed, supplied with every comfort and lighted with electricity:

"OBERBÜRGERMEISTER HAKEN", Capt.: F. NICOLAI, 1250 tons.

Fast A.I. steamers, comfortably appointed and fitted with electric light:

"WOLGA", Capt.: R. SIMON, 1250 tons.

"RHEIN", Capt.: R. HOPPE, 1250 tons.

(On the outward passage, the first steamer calls at Reval.)

Leaving Stettin every Sunday at sunrise. Leaving St. Petersburg every Thursday at sunrise.

In favourable weather, passage occupies about 65 hours.

Single Fares:

From Stettin to St. Petersburg:		From St. Petersburg to Stettin:	
Cabin (including meals without beverages)	Mks 60.—	Cabin (including meals without beverages)	Ro. 25.—
Deck (without meals)	Mks 20.—	Deck (without meals)	Ro. 10.—

Return Fares:

Cabin (including meals without beverages)	Mks 105.—	Cabin (including meals without beverages)	Ro. 50.—
Children under 12 years of age, half price.			

Cabin passengers are allowed 100 kilogr. luggage free, deck passengers 50 kilogr., overfreight Mks. 8.— per 50 kilogr.

Every passenger must be provided with a properly made-out passport bearing the "visum" of an Imperial Russian Embassy or Consulate.

On account of the early hour of departure, it is advisable to pass the previous night on board, tickets entitling passengers hereto: those, however, coming by the night-train from Berlin, are in time for the boat, provided they proceed on board immediately.

Between Stettin and Reval.

Fast steamer **"Oberbürgermeister Haken"**, Capt.: F. NICOLAI, 1250 tons, leaves Stettin every third Sunday at sunrise.

Fares from Stettin to Reval:

Cabin (including meals without beverages)	Mks 50.—
Deck (without meals)	Mks 20.—
Children under 12 years of age, half price.	

—+—+—+ All further conditions as for St. Petersburg. +—+—+—

In favourable weather, the passage occupies about 50 hours.

Freight Charges from Stettin to St. Petersburg, Reval and Moscow as per tariff; from St. Petersburg and Reval to Stettin by agreement with the respective forwarding agents.

2939

For further particulars apply to:

Carl Sander, St. Petersburg.	Internationales Reisebureau, Basel.
N. Christiansen & Co., Reval.	Rudolf Mayer, Carlsbad.
A. Warmuth, 94 Friedrich St., Berlin N.W.	Bayrisches Reisebureau Schenker & Co., Munich.
Christian Rose, Swinemünde.	Horst Ulrich, 4 König St.; Chemnitz.
Richard Nauth, Baden-Baden.	Eduard Geucke & Co., Ferdinands Platz, Dresden.
Emmayer, Wiesbaden.	Otto Mogk, Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe.
Anton, 36 Prager St., Dresden.	

Tickets from all parts of Europe may be obtained at:

Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie (vormals Carl Stangen's Reisebureau), Berlin W., Unter den Linden 8.

Thos. Cook & Sons, London and branch offices.

Direction der Neuen Dampfer-Compagnie in Stettin.

SWINEMÜNDE.

POPULATION: 10,251.

VISITORS: 27,000.

HOTELS: Kurhaus; Bellevue; Conversationshaus; de Prusse; Seestern.

WINE-RESTAURANTS: Zum Walfisch; Wilhelm Treptow.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Gustav Ludwig, Esq.

This town, which is becoming a favourite watering-place, has two enormous moles and a fine light-house. It serves as the sea-port for the large vessels trading with Stettin; and its strand-promenade, magnificent Kurhaus, and large bathing-places render it very attractive, not only to the inhabitants of the Prussian capital, but also to many other visitors. There is, moreover, an imposing statue of Kaiser William I., and, between the town and the sea, a shady wood with dense undergrowth and called the Plantage. Indeed, the town is remarkable for its charming sylvan surroundings and, in conjunction with its neighbour,

HERINGSDORF,

is the watering-place within the most easy reach of Berlin (4 hours).

HOTELS: "Hotel Kurhaus", beautifully situated close to the sea and open all the year round, is the property of the Berliner Hotel-Gesellschaft (Kaiserhof); Lindemann's, 1st class; Schubert's Strand Hotel, with café and restaurant, garden and terrace along shore, daily concerts.

RESTAURANT: Wilhelm Treptow, Wine-Restaurant, 21 Culm St., is recommended to visitors.

HERINGSDORF is considered the most elegant, and is certainly the dearest of the Baltic seaside resorts. Lying on the Isle of Usedom, about 4½ miles N.W. of Swinemünde, it has been well-named the Pearl of the German Baltic. The town stretches for a distance of some three miles along the shore of the island, and is built on the gentle slopes of a double range of downs themselves surrounded by a chain of high hills densely over-grown with woods of beech, pine and oak. Its consequent sheltered position and remarkable combination of sea, wood and wold, impart to it the character of a climatic health-resort, so that its

season lasts from early Spring into the Fall.

The resort possesses a landing about 1,400 feet in length, and the Kaiser Wilhelm-Brücke.

To the north-west lies the but rapidly developing resort Bansin; while in the opposite direction is the favourite watering-place called Ahlbeck (Hot. Seeblick, 1st class), forming the junction between Heringsdorf and Swinemünde possessing similar characteristics.

Besides the numerous excursions through the woods (Kulm, Langen Wolgastsee at Ahlbeck &c.) there is a little island named Greifswalder that has a light-house and harl and reminds one of Heligoland.

MISDROY.

HOTELS: Kurhaus with Dépendance Miramare and Stella Maris; Kaiserhalle, situated on the front near Pavilion; Hot. & Pens. Seeblick, 1st class; Strand Hot. with Dépendance Belvedere, 1st class family house, situated near pier, electric light and Victoria.

RESTAURANT: Wilhelm Treptow, Wine Restaurant, 33 Berg St. (Post Office) is highly recommended.

MISDROY, on the north coast of the Isle of Wollin, may be reached from Berlin by express train in 5 hours.

The great peculiarity of the fan situation of Misdroy lies in its position on three sides to the broad strand that separates it from the mainland while at the north end of the peninsula and rising steeply from the water's edge is a chain of hills, covered with forest several miles with beautiful woods and forming a protecting wall against the north, the east and the south-east winds. This position, supplemented by art, renders it possible to take complete advantage of the beneficial climatic conditions throughout the year.

It is to this exceptional situation that Misdroy owes its development into a watering-place of the first order. It is now the leading winter resort

the Baltic, the number of its visitors in 1901 having exceeded 13,000.

The bathing arrangements are most admirable: the bathing-place, open towards the prevailing summer winds, receives a full sea, and, being sandy and free from stones, is very suitable for children. The Bath Houses are fitted with equipments of every description: especially worthy of mention are the carbonic-acid baths, the air and sand baths, and the medical massage by the managing 'Kur' physician, Hofrat Dr. Röchling, formerly assistant to Dr. Mezger.

The arrangements for sport and entertainment are such as one finds in first-class modern resorts:—concerts twice or thrice daily, réunions, tennis courts, cycle track, steamer trips, sailing and rowing, fishing, reading-rooms, billiard-rooms &c.

Accommodation is afforded by 14 hotels (Kurhaus with Hotel Miramare, Seeblick, Victoria and Strand Hotel are all on the 8 km. Strand Promenade), boarding-houses, a religious hospice, a children's home and numerous apartments in various villas.

Misdroy is an excellent resort for persons suffering from anæmia, chlorosis, scrofula, nervous complaints, chronic discharges and catarrh. But the jaded and worn also find here, on the beautiful strand and in the peaceful woods, welcome rest and new energy.

6: From BERLIN, via STETTIN, to COLBERG, ZOPPOT, DANTSIC, KÖNIGSBERG, TILSIT, POSEN, FRANKFORT-on-Oder, BERLIN (or vice versa).

COLBERG. — POP.: 22,000. — VISITORS: 1,900 annually. — HOTELS: Kurhaus and Strandschloss; Strand Hotel; Bellevue; Victoria; Neues Gesellschaftshaus; de Prusse; Fernau's; Hohenzollern; du Nord.

COLBERG, one of the most frequented watering-places on the Baltic, is an old Hanse town, and contains some interesting buildings, of which the most celebrated is the Marienkirche, built in the 14th and 15th centuries and containing double naves. The beautifully painted ceilings also date from the century. The Town Hall is Gothic repays a visit. On the market-

place stands one of the numerous statues of Frederick William III. by Drake. Here, too, is to be seen the house in which lived Nettelbeck, the hero, who, together with Schill, so bravely held the town in 1806/7 till the arrival of Gneisenau.

At Kaiser Pl. is a characteristic War Monument. Fine marine promenade (7 kilometres) from harbour to woods. Facing the strand is a beautiful wood named Maikuhle with good restaurant. Excellent fresh-water fishing in the Persante.

Excursion: To Kemnitz (1½ hour by carriage).

ZOPPOT (HOTELS: Strand, Werminghoff, — both 1st class) is a watering-place on the Baltic, much frequented by the Polish aristocracy. On the strand, there is a sanatorium for children; while, quite near to Zoppot, there are many very good restaurants such as Kaiserstuhl, Thalmühle &c., all with splendid views. A very interesting trip is by rail to Bahmel, and, farther, a foot tour through Sagorsch, Wilhelmshöhe and Sedanplatz to Kaiserhöhe, and through the Teufelsschlucht back to the railway.

DANTSIC.

POPULATION: 148,000.

HOTELS: Continental, 1st class, facing station, electric light, steam-pipes &c., reasonable.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: E. A. Claassen, Esq.

ENGL. CHURCH: Heiligegeist-Gasse. Mr. F. S. N. Dunsby, 17 Weichsel St., Neufahrwasser. — Sun. 11.0.

This once mighty Hanse town, is picturesquely situated on the left arm of the Vistula. The depth of the river, combined with an extensive network of canals, enables the largest vessels to proceed into the heart of the town; and, though the trade of the place is gradually sinking, vast quantities of Polish wheat and other commodities are still exported.

Dantsic contains many quaint and beautiful buildings. Its gabled houses date, for the most part, from 16th and 17th centuries, the best specimens being found in the *Langemarkt* and *Langgasse*. In the former there is a remarkable Hall, now used as the Bourse, and termed *Artus-Hof*. The

|| DANTSIC. ||

Hotel Continental.

Opposite Station. Electr. Light. New building. Steam Heating. Reasonable
New Prop.: Rich. Duda.

interior rests upon four enormous granite pillars, and is decorated, in a most remarkable way, with mythological carvings and paintings. Close by is the *Town Hall*, a splendid Gothic edifice, dating from the 15th cent. Opposite stands *St. Mary's*, the finest of Dantsic's 37 churches. It is a grand building, erected between the years 1343 and 1502, and, besides its tower (250 feet), has 10 turrets and 3 large windows. The columns in the interior are curiously vaulted at the top so as to produce really five naves and aisles. There is here a picture of the "Last Judgement" (ascribed to Memling) and a beautifully carved altar, executed by Michael Schwartz in 1511—1577. A few steps further is the *Old Armory* (*Zeughaus*), a stately edifice in Dutch Renaissance style. In the southern part of the town, near *Trinitas Kirche*, is the *Franciscaner Cloister*, containing a *Picture Gallery* and a *Collection of Antiquities*.

Opposite the Neues Thor there is a statue of the Emp. William I.

KÖNIGSBERG.

POPULATION: 220,212.

HOTELS: *Berliner Hof*, 1st class, adjoining G. P. O., modern comfort; *Deutsches Haus*, 1st class.

CABS: 1 pers. 60 pf., 2 pers. 70 pf., 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. Mk. 1.—; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 90 pf.—1.20 Mk.; after 10 p. m. increased fares; — tallies issued at station (cf. Berlin).

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Alexander Eckhardt, Esq.

BATHS: 43 Steindamm; at Köttelbrücke; in Oberteich, at Rossgärtner Thor.

KÖNIGSBERG, as its name implies, was formerly the coronation town and capital of Prussia. It is a strongly fortified place situated on the Pregel close to its influx into the Frisches Haff. Its trade in corn, flax, hemp &c., though not quite so important as formerly, is still considerable.

The railway stations are situated in the S.W. of the city near the river.

Following its left bank for a short distance, we reach the Grüne Brücke with the *Exchange*, a fine Renaissance structure embellished with allegorical figures. The bridge connects with an island containing the *Rathaus* the *Cathedral*, the latter being a Gothic structure commenced in the 14th and completed in the 16th cent. joining it are the old *Universities* where Kant lectured and the *Schloss Kantiana* where his remains are interred.

Leaving the island by the Kränkebrücke at the N.W. corner we proceed straight ahead to

The *Palace*, a large edifice of great historic interest, with Gothic towers, royal apartments, a museum &c. Close by are statues of Prussian princes.

Passing through the *Post Office* at the N.W., we visit the *Altstädtische Kirche*, and then walk on to Paradenplatz embellished with monuments of Frederick William III. and Kant. Here are situated the *University* and *Theatre*; while Schloss St., running to the S.E., brings us to

Schloss-Teich, a lake about a mile in length, and here spanned by a bridge that gives access to the eastern parts of the city. These districts contain several public buildings; the most important of which is the *State Museum*, an admirable collection of paintings.

TILSIT.

POPULATION: 86,000.

HOTELS: *Prinz Wilhelm*; *de Russie*

The peace of 1807 was concluded by Napoleon, Alexander and Frederick William III., on a raft below the bridge of boats. Near the bridge is to be seen the house in which Frederick William III. and Queen Louise resided. There is a monument near the Rathaus to Max von Schenkendorff.

POSEN.

POPULATION: 185,743 ($\frac{1}{2}$ Germ $\frac{1}{10}$ Jews, $\frac{3}{10}$ Poles).

HOTELS: *Stadt Dresden*; *de Rome*
THEATRES and pleasure resorts: *Stadt Theater*, *Wilhelms Platz*, plays

Deutsches Haus. — This town possessed, from 1508 till 1811, a University which has been transferred to Berlin. The Theatre is on Wilhelms Pl. The "Ober" or Marienkirche, built in the latter half of the 13th cent., has a library containing a Bible with autograph notes by Luther and Melancthon; and many interesting sculptures and paintings. The Lutheran Church, on the N. side of the market, was built in the 18th cent. The Unterkirche, built in 1535, first belonged to a Franciscan monastery. On the pleasant Promenade ("Halbe Stadt") are two Monuments of the war of 1870-71 and a monument to the poet Kleist, who died here from wounds received at the battle of Kunersdorf (1760), and a monument to Prince Frederick Charles. The Gertraudtenkirche, on the Anger, was built in 1875-79.

**7: From BERLIN via LIEGNITZ and
BRESLAU to GLATZGEBIRGE.**

LIEGNITZ.

POPULATION: 59,800.

HOTELS: Rautenkranz; Prinz Heinrich.

LIEGNITZ, formerly the capital of the principality of the same name, lies at the confluence of the Katsbach and Schwarzwasser. The principal portal of the Schloss, containing the Government offices, is built in Dutch Renaissance style (1585); the Hedwigsturm contains the relics of St. Hedwig (d. 1248). There are monuments of the Princes of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty in the Church of St. John (Rom. Cath.). Emp. Joseph I. founded the Bitter Akademie, which is near this Church. The Rathaus and the Theatre stand in the Ring, which has two quaint fountains. The Church of St. Peter and Paul was built in the 14th century: it has a very antique ~~roof~~. Near the Church is a statue of Frederick the Great. In the W. of the town are the Grenadier Barracks, the Military Hospital, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Public Infirmary. Most of the beautiful promenades were formerly fortifications. A Monument of the War of the 1870-71 stands on the Ziegenteich.

BRESLAU.

POPULATION: 470,018.

HOTELS: Monopol; Royal.

CABS: Per drive in the town, from 1 to 4 persons, 50 pf. to 1 mk.

POST AND TELEGR. OFFICE: 26 Al-bracht St.

U. S. CONS.: Ernest A. Mam, Esq.

BRESLAU, with a population of about 470,000, is the third city in Germany: it stands on the banks of the *Oder* in a fertile plain. Dating from the time of the Romans, and containing several ancient and interesting buildings, it is a commercial place of great importance both on account of its extensive manufactures and of its wool and grain markets.

The city was once surrounded by fortifications, and the old moat still encircles the inner part of the city. Adjoining it are the *Promenades* upon which stand a number of important edifices. Beginning at the N.E. corner, close to the *Lessing Bridge*, we have the *New Government Buildings* and the *Ziegelbastion* with excellent view of the busy *Oder*. To the W. of the latter is the *School of Arts* and the *Monument* erected to those who fell in 1870—71. At the S.E. corner of the *Promenades* is the *Liebichshöhe*, a watch-tower erected on the old *Faschenbastion* and surmounted by *Rauch's* statue of *Victory*. Beneath it is a monument to *Schleiermacher*. Passing the *Zwinger* we come to the corner of *Schweidnitzer St.* Turning into it, we find *St. Dorothea Church* (14th cent.) to the left; the street leads straight through the middle of the town, past the *Ring*, to the *Matthiaskirche* and the *Oder*. If, however, we continue our walk along the *Promenades*, we pass the *Stadt Theater* and the *Headquarters of the Military*, and come to the *Royal Palace*, leaving which on the right, we proceed to the *Imperial Bank* and the *Ständehaus* at the corner of *Graupen St.* Opposite the latter is the new *Bourse*, a fine Gothic building of modern date. Close by, in *Wall St.*, are the old *Synagogue* and the *Elisabeth Cloisters*. This street leads on to *Königs Pl.*, where we can return, on the other side of the *Stadtgraben* (moat), to the barracks and *Law Courts*. Behind the last is the prison, and, behind this again, the *Museum*.

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and the property of Count Schaffgotsch (open 8-12 and 2-6). Close by is the Hochstein, affording a beautiful view across the valley in which the village lies. From here the ascent of the Riesen-gebirge may be well undertaken.

GÖRLITZ (POP.: 82,000). — **HOTELS:** Victoria; König Wilhelm. — **CABS:** drive in town, 1-4 persons, 40 pf. to 1 mk. From the station to town, 1-4 persons, 50 pf. to mk. 1.25.

This town is situated on the Neisse. To the right of Post Pl. is the Post Office; on the left, the District Courts and a Fountain. The Kaisertrutz, a bastion (1490) now used as a guard-house and arsenal, and the Theatre are on the Demian Pl. The old Helchenbach Tower and the premises of the Industrial Society are opposite. A Monument to the War of 1870-71 is to be seen in the Pleasure Grounds. A statue of the Burgo-master Demian on the Marien-Pl.; and the Frauenturm of the 15th cent.

The main part of the Rathaus, in the Untermarkt, was built in the 14th cent., the tower having been added in 1509. On the Markt Pl., there is a statue to William I. At the N. end of Peters St. is the Church of SS. Peter and Paul.

The Armory is a handsome building erected in 1902 for the reception of reliques and monuments of the Hohen-sollern Emperors.

There is, on the left bank of the river, a good-sized park, with a Botanical Garden, Band-Stand, monument to Humboldt &c. Near it are monuments to Schiller and Prince Frederick Charles. In the N.W. of the town, at the Church of the Holy Rood, is an imitation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Görlitz is a convenient centre for doing the Riesen-gebirge, and the Iser and Lausitz Mts.

ZITTAU. — POP.: 81,000. — **HOTELS:** Städtischer Hof; Goldene Sonne; Engel; Belchshof. — **CABS:** From and to station 50 pf. — 1 mk. — **U. S. CONS.:** William J. Pike, Esq. — This is a manufacturing town situated close to the Austrian frontier, and between the Iser and Lausitz Mts. The commercial interests of Zittau are very large, as it is one of the principal cotton centres in Saxony. Its edifices, however, are less noteworthy, the town having been almost completely reduced to ashes by the Austrians in 1757.

The most important structures are:—

The Town Hall, a handsome building erected in 1845;— the Johanneum, now used as a gymnasium, and containing a fresco by Dietrich; St. John's Church, built in 1888; the Museum of Antiquities, occupying a portion of the old Church of SS. Peter and Paul; a monument to Marschner, the composer, born here in 1796.

BERLIN.

POPULATION: 2,085,000.

BERLIN, whose independence was crushed in 1442 by Frederick II. of the Hohenstaufen Dynasty, became, in 1848, the residence of the Hohenzollern dynasty. At the close of the 16th cent., its population was only about 12,000; while, during the terrible times of the Thirty Years' War, it suffered so severely that the number of its inhabitants fell to 6,000. But, with the accession of Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector, the town entered upon an era of prosperity: its streets, buildings and parks were vastly improved; and, at the death of the Elector in 1688, its population had risen to 20,000. The following monarch, who became King of Prussia as Frederick I., in 1701, continued the work begun by his predecessor and erected the so-called *Friedrichstadt* consisting of 300 buildings.

In his days, too, were added the *Kurfürsten Bridge*, with its celebrated statue, the *Observatory*, the two *Churches* on Gendarmenmarkt, the *Armory*, the *Academy of Art &c.* It was the influence of his gay court which led to the introduction of *Cafés* and such like. Furthermore, under this king, the various townships of Berlin, Cölln, Friedrichswerder, Friedrichstadt and Dorotheenstadt were united under one administration, and took the common name of Berlin.

Frederick the Great did much to beautify the capital by adding a number of edifices, mostly designed by *Knobelsdorff*, to whom the capital owes its famous though unsightly Opera House. Another architect of the same period (Gontard) added the *Domes* on Gendarmenmarkt. It was Frederick, too, who converted the *Tiergarten*, which till then had been a game preserve, into a park, and presented it to the city.

The strong protection of the king and the consequent sense of security

St. Meus

1715

Tourist-Office,

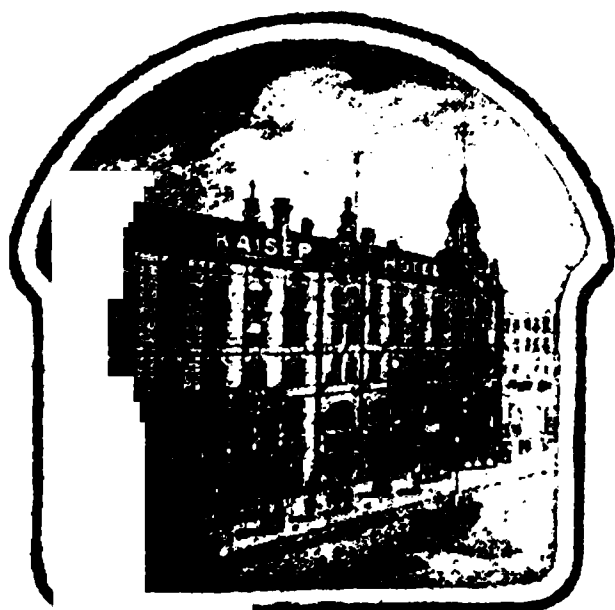
15 Kronen St., Corner Friedrichstr.
(between Leipzigerstr. and Unter den Linden).

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led to the rapid development of manufacture and industry, so that towards the end of the 18th cent., Berlin was the chief centre of the silk trade in northern Europe, and gave work to some 2,000 looms. Moreover, the love of music displayed by Frederick the Great and the patronage which he extended to musicians, men of letters, and artists drew to the place a large number of giant intellects: Voltaire resided almost permanently in the neighbour-



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ing town of Potsdam; Lessing and the great philosopher Mendelssohn lived for a large part of their lives in Berlin; while Bach, Goethe and Schiller paid frequent visits to the city. The French Church (1701) on Gendarmenmarkt, as well as the French Lyceum, in both of which the chief linguistic medium is still French, witnesses to the freedom and the welcome accorded to foreigners; and, as may be seen in the names of many still-existing firms, it was the French exiles who introduced the various artistic manufactures referred to above.

Thus, it is perhaps chiefly to Frederick the Great that Berlin owes its rapid growth and subsequent importance.

When his successor, Frederick William II., ascended the throne, the population had risen to nearly 150,000. This increase necessitated a further extension of the city; and the Rosen-thaler and Stralauer districts were added. From year to year, the place grew in importance as a commercial, artistic and literary centre; and even the interruption caused in its development by the Napoleonic wars produced but a temporary check in its growth.



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The Friedrich Wilhelm Academy of Medicine, the School for Veterinary Surgeons and the Artillery Academy took a leading place among the scientific institutes of the country; while in 1810, the University at Frankfort o/O. was transferred hither. From the fall of Napoleon, in 1815, onwards, the rise in the importance of Berlin has been very marked, the development, since it became, in 1871, the metropolis of the German Empire, being, in the old world, unparalleled and the present population of Greater Berlin now numbering more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

**RAILWAY STATIONS:** Friedrich St., through which the North European Mail passes; Lehrter Bahnhof, where the Hamburg trains stop; Stettiner Bahnhof, for Stettin, Rostock, Scandinavia &c.; Potsdamer Bahnhof, for Potsdam, the Harz, Magdeburg and the Rhine; Anhalter Bahnhof, for Frankfort o/Main, Dresden, Prague, Austria, Munich; Görlitzer Bahnhof, for Cottbus, Gör. Riesengebirge. The Stadtbahn, in connection with the Ringbahn and Hoch- und Untergrund Bahn (electrified), the first and second of these encircle the city and traverse it from east to west: the last runs from Stralauer Platz via Potsdamer Platz, to Charlottenburg and carries much of the local traffic into the city.

**CABS:** At all the stations, the baggage is expedited to the cabs by the











**CAFES:** Bauer, 26 Unter den Linden, elegant house, thoroughly renovated in 1900, international resort, day and night, 79 directories, newspapers from all parts of the world, — original pictures by Anton von Werner and Professor A. Herter; Victoria-Café, 46 Unter den Linden, electric light, lift, baths, billiard rooms &c., speciality:— Victoria Lunch, 8 courses, with beverages, Mk. 1.25, — billiards and other games; 500 newspapers; Kaiser-Café, 176/178 Friedrich St., highly recommended also for ladies; Opera, Unter den Linden, new; Romanisches Café & Conditorei "Kaiserhof", opposite Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche, near the Zoological Gardens.

**CONFECTIONERS:** Kranzler (celebrated), at the corner of Unter den Linden & Friedrich St., Hillbrich, 24 Leipziger St.; Josty, Potsdamer Pl.

**BARs:** Kaiser Buffet, 176/177 Friedrich St., same management as Kaiser Hotel, is one of the leading of its kind in Berlin; American Bar, Unter den Linden; Bols, 169 Friedrich St.; Fockink, 77 Friedrich St.

**BANKS:** Deutsche Bank, occupying a large block in Behren St., is one of the leading Continental banks, with branches in most of the larger towns of Europe; Disconto-Gesellschaft 43/44 Behren St. & 35 Unter den Linden. This highly recommended concern, with branches in London, Bremen and Frankfort, does all kinds of discount and deposit business; Dresdner Bank, Opern Platz, with numerous branch offices in Berlin and in various other cities, is one of the leading banks in Europe, and does a large amount of exchange and other business, especially among Americans; A. Schaaffhausen'scher Bankverein, 53 & 54 Französische St., is also a highly recommended bank, with head offices in Cologne; America-Bank A.-G., 48 Behren St., transacts business with the U. S. A. and other American countries, issues Credits on all parts of the globe, cable transfers, securities, &c.

**U. S. EMBASSY:** Unter den Linden, Hon. Charlemagne Tower.

**U. S. CONSULATE GEN.:** A. M. Thackara,



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**BATHS:** Admiralsgartenbad, Friedrich St., opposite Friedrich St. Station; Karlsbad, 27b Potsdamer St.

**ENGL. CHURCH:** St. George's Church, Schloss Monbijou. Rev. James H. Fry M. A. Trin. Coll., Dublin, 7 Savigny Platz, Charlottenburg, Sun. 9.0 a. m.; 11.0 a. m.; 6.0 p. m. H. C. every Sun., 9.0 a. m.; also on 1st and 3rd Sun. at mid-day. Holy Days, 9.0 a. m., 11.0 a. m. Fri, 11.0 a. m. 2nd and 4th Wed. Children's Ser., 8.0 p. m.

**AMERICAN CHURCH:** Motz St., Rev. Skie. — The building is a pleasure structure, designed by March of Charlottenburg and recently opened, inauguration having been attended by the Crown Prince of Germany and other notable personages.

**GERMAN POST OFFICE:**— The Old German Post Office is at König St. and Mauer St., where too, the Post Office is situated. The New Office, handsome building, is at the corner of Mauer and Mauer Sta.

**THEATRES &c.:** Opernhaus, (Royal), for Operas and Pantomimes; Schauspielhaus (Royal Playhouse); Kroll's Theater (New Royal Opera House), with large garden, in which a military band frequently plays; Komische Oper (modern Opera); Theater des Westens, 12 Kant St., (Charlottenburg). One of the handsomest theatres in Berlin, devoted exclusively the opera, which the present management has made worthy of the German capital; Deutsches Theater, Schumann St., tragedy and modern comedy; Lessing Theater, Friedrich Carl Ufer, one of the leading theatres of Berlin, devoted especially to modern drama; Berliner Theater, 90 Charlotten St., has an excellent ensemble playing both classical and popular pieces; Residenz Theater, Blumen St., in the E. of Berlin, plays modern French drama in excellent style & has a first-rate company; Neues Theater, comedy and other dramas well-staged; Kleines Theater, various plays are staged, the presentation being specially fine; "Lustspielhaus", light comedy, farce &c



Trianon Theater, devoted to farce &c.; Schiller Theaters, Charlottenburg and Berlin E., where most of the seats are filled by season-ticket holders, — the companies are good, and drama of all kinds is put on the boards; Neues Schauspielhaus, tragedy and modern comedy; Metropol Theater, has one of the prettiest auditoriums in Berlin and is a Music Hall with spectacular entertainments; Central Theater, Vaudeville & Operetta; Thalia Theater, low comedy and farce; Deutsch-Amerikanisches Theater, popular pieces; Herrenfeld Theater; Folies Caprice and Luise-Theater are frequented by the bourgeoisie.

*Other places of amusement are:—*

**VARIETY THEATRES:** Wintergarten, 18 Dorotheen St.; Apollo Theater, 218 Friedrich St.; Passage Theater.

**CIRCUSES:** Busch, Burg St., near Börse Station; Schumann, Carl St., near Friedrich St. Station.

**CONCERT HALLS:** Sing Akademie, am Festungsgraben; Philharmonie (principally symphony concerts), Bernburger

St.; Beethoven Saal & Wolf's Bechsteinsaal, Köthener St.; Mozart Saal, Nollendorf Pl.

**SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES:** Urania Theater, Tauben St., where lectures by leading scientists and men of letters are delivered.

**AQUARIUM:** 68a Unter den Linden, corner of Schadow St., is a well-stocked and admirably arranged institute.

**Sport &c.:** *The principal Racecourses are:—*

**HOPPEGARTEN**, which may be reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by rail from Friedrich St. Station. The races, which take place from April — October consist of the Spring, Summer and Autumn meetings and are attended by very aristocratic circles;

**CARLSHOFST**, 50 minutes from Friedrich St. Station, is devoted principally to steeple-chasing, the race meetings being held from March to November.

**STRAUSSBERG**, new Race-course, 1 hr. by rail from Friedrich St. Station.

Trotting Races take place at Westend near Charlottenburg, and at Weissensee.

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### A Walk through the City.

*Unter den Linden*, with its two double rows of lime-trees forming a fine Avenue from *Brandenburger Thor* on the W. to *Schloss Brücke* on the E., and is the finest thoroughfare in Berlin; round it stand a great

number of celebrated buildings. Walking eastwards from Friedrich St., we come first to the *Academy Building* on the N. side, an edifice erected at the close of the 17th cent., and shortly to be demolished, (cf. pages 80 & 108). Behind it are the old *Royal Stables* which face to Dorotheen St., and opposite which is the *University Library*.

At the end of the avenue of limes rises a fine equestrian statue of *Frederick the Great*, designed by Rauch: the monument is over 40 feet in height, and the pedestal contains figures depicting scenes from the great king's life, together with symbolic figures of Strength, Wisdom, Justice and

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Moderation. The other figures represent contemporary princes and generals, poets and philosophers.

The building to the N. of the statue is the *University*, once the palace of Frederick II's brother. In front of it are statues of *Alexander von Humboldt* (Begas) and his brother *William* (Otto).

and the University is a chestnut tree, with a bronze statue of *Harzer* chemist; while, to the N., across Dorotheen St., is a bust of *Hegel*. On the eastern side of the grove are the *'Sing-Academie'* and, close by, the *Treasury*. Between the latter and the "Linden" is the *Royal Watch Tower*, where the guards are stationed.

It is a building by *Schinkel* in Doric style. Next to it is the *Armory*, a handsome building, begun by Nering in 1695 and completed by Schlüter and others. The second architect added the fine series of sculptures which embellish the exterior. The ground floor contains a museum illustrative of engineering and artillery.

Opposite the southern side of the statue of Frederick the Great is the *Palace of Kaiser Wilhelm I.*, now styled, by imperial edict, the *Great Palace*: the building is open to the public, and contains the Emperor's study, some sculptures by Rauch, and the apartment of the Empress Augusta, &c. The whole building extends into





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75 tons. It stands in front of the  
steps leading up to the

*Old Museum*, a beautiful building  
in Greek style and, indeed, the hand-  
somest in Berlin. It was designed by  
Schinkel (1824) & has, in the vestibule,  
a statue of the architect and several  
other celebrities. Schinkel also designed  
the frescoes in the upper vestibule.

The museum contains principally,  
collections of antiquities, some of them  
being of great value. It also possesses  
a picture gallery, which has grown out  
of the collections bought from Mr. Solli  
in 1821 and to which have been added  
a number of paintings from the Royal  
Collections. The gallery illustrates,  
very fully, the early Italian school and  
the Dutch and Flemish schools of the  
16th and 17th centuries.

Behind the building stands the  
*New Museum* (Stüler 1843). This  
is a Renaissance structure of no par-  
ticular beauty; though the interior is  
sumptuously decorated.

The frescoes are by *von Kaulbach*.  
The treasures of the interior consist  
of:— (a) *Collection of Casts*; (b) the  
*Egyptian Museum*; (c) *Asiatic Anti-*  
*quities*; (d) *Engravings and Manu-*  
*scripts*; and (e) the *Antiquarium*, with  
bronzes, terra-cottas, gems, vases &c.

The *National Gallery* adjoins the  
former building. Among its numerous  
collections, there are some gems of art  
which, unfortunately, are badly hung.  
The modern German school — including  
such artists as Liebermann, Böcklin,



Lenbach, Achenbach, and von Menzel — is well represented.

Behind the National Gallery stands The *Pergamon Museum*, opened on the 17th Dec. 1901. It is an interesting structure in the purest Greek style, designed by Baurat Professor Fritz Wolff and specially built for the reception of the art treasures excavated at the sites of the three Hellenic cities of Asia Minor, and so constructed as to permit of the Great Frieze from the altar at Pergamon being arranged in almost exactly its original order and with its original cast of light and shade.

The main room, whose floor is depressed below the surrounding peristyle, contains the most im-

portant architectural discoveries from Pergamon, which have been gradually collected since — in the year 1873 — the attention of the Prussian government was drawn to these wonderful relics by Carl Humann, who, in the year mentioned, presented Berlin with the first large piece of alto-relievo from the acropolis at Pergamon.

The north-west point of the island, where the two arms of the Spree meet, is now occupied by the

*Kaiser Friedrich Museum*, a new triangular building with statue of Kaiser Friedrich III. in front and six courtyards within for the admission of light. The design, which is by Herr Ihne, must be characterised as

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an absolute failure. Exteriorly, it is an inharmonious conglomerate with a gable and two cupolas. A double bridge has been constructed from Kupfergraben to the main entrance; but the approach remains mean and unsightly. The interior, though planned for the reception of already existing collections is as unsuccessful as the rest of the building. Fortunately, the collections themselves are of great interest and value as well as admirably arranged. Herr Wilhelm Bode has laboured at them for many years; and, though he has been prevented by illness from carrying all his plans into effect himself, his colleague, Dr. M. Friedländer, has faithfully pursued the original idea.

The chief collections are on the main floor. The rooms facing the Spree contain statuary and paintings of the Italian and Spanish schools; the Kupfergraben entrance admits to the German, Dutch and Flemish collections; the rooms facing the railway contain a few Flemish, French and Spanish works.

Between the Lustgarten and the Spree stands the new

*Cathedral*, a domed building pleasing effect, though somewhat lacking in breadth of design. The entire structure, which is in Italian Renaissance style, has a height of 300 feet, the dome having a diameter of 100 feet. The interior is beautiful, and contains several paintings and other works of art by



foremost painters and designers of the day.

Close by is *Kaiser Wilhelm Brücke*; while, facing the Lustgarten, stands

The *Old Palace* (Schloss) a rectangular structure, some 650 ft. long, and enclosing 4 courts. It is 100 ft. high, and is surmounted by a dome rising to a height of 250 ft. though the form of the building detracts greatly from its elevation. It was begun in 1443, was extended by Caspar Theiss in 1538, and has since received additions and alterations at various periods. Though rather gloomy in appearance, the structure is imposing, and includes some suites of magnificent apartments, the prin-

cipal of which are the *White Saloon* and the *Picture Gallery*, the latter containing portraits of the reigning house from a very early period, as well as one of van Dyck's likenesses of Charles I. of England, and some modern paintings. In front of the porch looking towards Lustgarten, there are two fine bronze groups, called the *Horse Tamers*; they are by Baron Cloudt of St. Petersburg. In front of the building stands a handsome *Monument of Kaiser Wilhelm I.* This magnificent equestrian statue is by Reinhold Begas and his pupils: the main figure is supported by a pedestal embellished with bas-reliefs; the steed is being led by a female

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figure of Peace: other recumbent figures rest upon the steps below; while, at the corners, there are some unrivalled lions. The whole is enclosed by a colonnade, which, however beautiful in itself, decidedly detracts from the effect of the monument, and is only serviceable as hiding the ugly ware-houses across the square.

representation of the monument reduced reproduction of a photograph by the well-known *Photographic Art of Berlin*, 1 Stechbahn.

southern side of the Palace Schloss Platz, embellished with esque fountain, which one can only believe is by the same artist monument mentioned above.

Close by there is a new and beautiful building, where the *Royal Stud* is now housed: the façade is adorned with some very fine sculpturing. Crossing the Lange Brücke we note the magnificent statue of the *Great Elector*: it dates from 1702 and is said to have been the first large bronze that was successfully cast. It is of a most spirited design; and the figures surrounding the pedestal are exceedingly beautiful. Beyond the bridge, on the right-hand side, rises the

*Town Hall*, an imposing structure, built of brick and tastefully decorated with terra-cotta and granite. The interior is very attractive, and contains some admirable works of



art, the most celebrated of which is Werner's picture of the *Berlin Congress* of 1878. Admission to the building is free. Entrance to the tower is obtained upon payment of a small fee; and as the structure has a height of 254 feet and occupies a central position, it commands an interesting view of the city. Adjacent are the *Landgericht*, the *Amtsgericht* and the *Klosterkirche*, the last being one of the best mediæval edifices in the city. At the end of König St. is

*Alexander Platz*, with the massive and somewhat coarse statue of *Bero-*

*lina*, typifying the city. The flank by the *Polizei Präsidium* an enormous and imposing building. A new *Amtsgericht*, a magnificent edifice with two towers, now at the corner of Gruner- and Neue Friedrich Sts. Passing down by the railway station, we reach the large *Central Markthalle* and a *Panorama of Sedan* painted by A. von Werner and Bracht. Following Neue Friedrich St. north-westwards, we reach the

*Bourse* (Hitzig 1860), said to be the first stone structure erected in modern Berlin. The façade is adorned

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with a colonnade and a group by R. Begas. The *Bourse* is a very busy one. Hard by is *Circus Busch*, beyond which stands

*Schloss Monbijou*: in it is deposited the *Hohenzollern Museum*, so named because it contains objects of interest connected with the reigning dynasty. In the grounds is the *English Church*, a small but elegant building, designed by Raschdorff. Leaving the grounds by Ziegel St., we pass various hospitals, and soon find ourselves at the northern end of Friedrich St. Behind the block of buildings opposite, stands *Circus*

*Schumann*; while, to the left is *Weidendammerbrücke*, crossing which we pass *Savoy Hotel*, *Friedrich Wilhelm Institute*, *Monopol Hotel* and Friedrich St. Station, and proceed again to Unter den Linden.

We now turn to the right towards *Brandenburger Thor*. On our left hand, we note several large hotels and cafés and the premises of the *Hamburg - American Line*. A short distance beyond the last is *Russian Embassy*, built by Knoblauch in 1840. At the corner of Schadow St. across the way stands the *American Embassy*. A few steps up the street







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situated the *Aquarium*. Between Schadow St. and Wilhelm St. is the *Home Office* (Ministerium des Innern), a building in Greek Renaissance style, designed by Emmerich, and behind which rises the handsome *Kriegs Akademie* (Military School).

Unter den Linden terminates at *Pariser Platz*, whose southern side is occupied by *Blücher's Palace*

and the *Officers' Casino*; while, opposite, stands the *French Embassy*. The Square is closed to the W. by *Brandenburger Gate*, an imitation of the Propylæa at Athens: the Chariot of Victory by which it is surmounted is by Schadow; this was removed to Paris by the French in 1807 but brought back by Blücher in 1814. It may be noted here that the German Emperor has ex-

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pressed the intention to remove the various buildings adjoining the Gate, so as to open-out the perspective from *Pariser Platz* to the *Tiergarten*, a fine park presented to the people by Frederick the Great and bisected by the fine *Charlottenburger Chaussee*, through which electric cars run. Turning, however, to the right, we approach the

*Reichstags Gebäude* (House of the Imperial Diet), an exceedingly beau-

tiful structure in Italian Renaissance style, the elegance of whose proportions unfortunately loses by want of height; while the gilded dome disturbs the general chastity of the edifice. Nevertheless, the building is unquestionably the loveliest in Berlin; and the interior is finely decorated.

It was commenced from designs by Paul Wallot in 1884, is built of Silesian sandstone, and required

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years to complete. Its length is 430 ft., its breadth 490 ft., and the height of the main structure 88 ft.: the towers at the four corners are 195 feet high; and the crown surmounting the lantern above the dome has an elevation of 227 feet. The total cost approached five million dollars.

The western or main façade which faces Königs-Platz, is ornamented with reliefs of the Rhine and Vistula on either side of the door, and a representation of St. George above it: a relief, having for its subject Industry and Art being protected by shield-bearers, embellishes the

pediment, above which there is a gigantic Germania, accompanied by two genii.

The Diet Hall occupies the space under the dome, its dimensions being 93 ft., by 68 ft., by 42 ft. Besides this, there is the Hall of the Federal Council, a reading-room, writing-room, dining-hall and some handsome vestibules.

In front of the Reichstags Gebäude stands the massive statue of Bismarck, designed by Begas and, with the allegorical figures that surround it, forming one of the most remarkable monuments in the metropolis.

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The character of the design is such that an explanation of the sculptor's purpose may not be uninteresting. Around the base of the structure are arranged a series of bas-reliefs in the characteristic manner of Begas, that is they are so model-

as to almost appear sketched, have a classic outline similar what we find in early Greek and scan art. They represent the rth of Germany embodied in the ous 'Deutsche Michel'. The first rs him as a child in leading-gs, tottering from a goddess to mother, the Earth. In the

second, he is lying on a bearskin: at a short distance appear Roman soldiers; while, bending, over him is a beautiful woman endeavouring to rouse him from his sluggish sleep. In the next relief, we see him, a sturdy but somewhat rude figure, grappling with a number of youths, who represent the various states in which Germany, prior to 1871, was torn.

Proceeding to the back of the base, we observe reliefs representing, respectively:— Michel running before a triumphal chariot; the goddess Bellona alighting from her chariot and handing



a palm-branch to the grateful inhabitants; and, between these, Germania enthroned.

The two reliefs on the pedestal represent, — the one, Bismarck being crowned with a laurel wreath, and the other, the bird of knowledge surrounded by the birds of prey.

Behind the pedestal is a massive figure of Michel, moulding the German sword: in front of the pedestal, we see him bearing the earth on his shoulders, in typification of the expansion of the German possessions in Africa and Oceania. On one side of the pedestal is Germania with her foot upon the neck of a tigress; on the other side is Fate reclining upon the Sphinx and with her book open before her.

Close by and occupying the centre of *Königs Platz*, rises the *Column of Victory*. The pedestal is ornamented with basreliefs illustrating the Franco-German War. Above them there is a colonnade adorned with mosaics executed by Salviati from A. von Werner's designs: The column itself is surrounded with three tiers of gilded cannon taken from the Danes, Austrians and French. A figure of Victory surmounts the whole; and from the summit a fine view is obtained.

On the western side of *Königs Platz* is *Kroll's Theatre*, now royal property, and principally devoted to opera: concerts are also given in the illuminated grounds. In front of the building there is a colossal statue of Moltke. A short

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distance to the N., rise the premises of the *Generalstab*, a fine red-brick edifice, to which a special interest attaches, it having been the residence of Moltke. Close by stands a clumsy bronze figure of General Roon, War Minister in 1870/71. It is superposed on an equally clumsy pedestal of granite. In the neighbourhood there is a *Marine Panorama*; while, following the street called *In den Zelten*, we pass a number of favourite restaurants near the banks of the Spree, and, in a few minutes reach

*Schloss Bellevue*, a royal château in a pretty little park, to the south of which lies the *Grosser Stern*, the central point of the Tiergarten. The Electric Tramway Co. has erected

here four enormous statues typifying the 'Chase'. From this spot we take the Gr. Stern Allee almost to the series of ornamental ponds which border the south-western edge of the park, the largest being the *Neuer See*. A winding path, known as 'Der grosse Weg', runs alongside them and cuts our route. Turning into it to the left, we follow the edge of *Rousseau Pond* to the statues of *Friedrich Wilhelm III.* (Drake 1849) and *Queen Louise* (Encke 1880): the latter, though corresponding in general design to the former, witnesses to the progress of art during the 19th century. Hard by there is a marble basin presented to the present Kaiser by a wealthy citizen of Wilmersdorf a



bearing, on the back, busts of the Emperor William I. and his generals. The design is characterised by a great lack of artistic beauty.

In the year 1904, another statue was unveiled here by the Kaiser. It represents the Emperor William I. as a youthful officer, the figure standing in an attitude of easy attention upon a pedestal of grey Italian marble, to which steps lead up as in the case of the two statues just mentioned. The monument is a work of Professor Adolf Brütt's.

Close by, in Tiergarten St., is another specimen of the statuary of the

present century. Here, at the instigation of Commerzienrat Leichner, a beautiful monument was raised in the year 1903 to *Richard Wagner*. The structure consists of a base, supporting a pedestal decorated with Romanesque blind-arkades, the back one rounded to suit the form of the chair in which the main figure is seated. Wagner's face, turned rather too high, is seeking some harmony; the same idea is also expressed in the nervous movement of the left hand, and the firmly closed right fist. Perhaps more beautiful than the central figure are those

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**BRANCH HOUSES AT DÜSSELDORF & COLOGNE.**

grouped around the pedestal. In the front there is a fine representation of Wolfram von Eschenbach (said to have been designed by the present Emperor): at the back is the Rheintochter and Alberich the Dwarf; while, on one side is Siegfried lying in the arms of Brünnhilde, and the other the recumbent figure of Hagen.

And these statues and at the corner of Tiergarten St. and Belle-Allée stands the new *Rolandssäule*, unveiled by the Emperor on 25th Aug. 1902. In a direct line from it runs the

*Sieges Allee*, a fine broad road recently embellished on either side by statues of the various monarchs of Brandenburg from the earliest date down to 1888, the year in which the Emp. William I. died. These are a present from the reigning Kaiser and testify not only to His Majesty's munificence, but also to his sense of the artistic. The series of monuments has been executed by leading sculptors of the day, and forms one of the greatest attractions in the city.

Each of the statues is mounted on a marble pedestal approached by



a few steps and standing upon a mosaic floor. It is shut-in from behind with a marble bench having the form of a semicircle and bearing the busts of two of the most famous contemporaries of the sovereign.

The total number of monarchs is thirty-two of which a full list is given below, beginning at the Column of Victory with Albert the Bear on the west side and ending with William I. on the east.

#### *Margraves.*

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Albrecht the Bear | 1134—1176 |
| 2. Otto I.           | 1176—1184 |
| 3. Otto II.          | 1184—1204 |
| 4. Albrecht II.      | 1204—1220 |



#### *MARKI*



17. Albrecht
18. Johann
19. Joach
20. Joach
21. Johan
22. Johan
23. Johan
24. Georg
25. Fried

26. Fried
27. Fried
28. Fried
29. Fried
30. Fried
31. Fried

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 5. Johann I.                | } Brothers & 1220 |
| Otto III.                   |                   |
| 6. Johann II.               | 1266              |
| 7. Otto IV., with the Arrow | 1267—1308         |
| 8. Waldemar the Great       | 1308—1319         |
| 9. Heinrich the Child       | 1319—1320         |
| 10. Ludwig the Elder        | 1320—1351         |
| 11. Ludwig II., the Roman   | 1351—1365         |
| 12. Otto the Idle           | 1365—1373         |

#### *Emperors.*

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 13. Karl IV.  | 1373—1378 |
| 14. Sigismund | 1378—1415 |

#### *Electors.*

- |                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 15. Friedrich I.                     | 1415—1440 |
| 16. Friedrich II., surnamed the Iron | 1440—1470 |







having the form of a half-moon with the Gate for a base and a marble balustrade for the curve. This latter is dissected in the middle by Charlottenburger Chaussee, — equidistant from Ahornsteig and Friedens Allee. To the right of the Chaussee rises the stately figure of the Emperor Frederick, with busts of Graf Blumenthal and von Helmholtz at either end of the surrounding marble work. At the other corner of the Chaussee stands a similar statue of the Empress, — the busts flanking it being those of Zeller and Hoffmann.

In both cases the mo structures fill up the entire space between the two other dissecting streets; while between these and Königsgrätzer St. decorative fountains serve to give completeness to the whole.

Passing through Brandenburger Thor, we turn to the right into Wilhelm St., which consists principally of Government Offices and the like. A short distance down it on the righthand side is the *British Embassy*, with the *Staats Ministerium* opposite. At the corner of Behren and Mauer Sts., hard by, are the *New Premises*

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PLEASE NOTE NUMBER!!

of the *Deutsche Bank*, an exceptionally fine edifice. Continuing down Wilhelm St., we pass, on the right, the *Palace of Prince George* with the finely decorated house, opposite, belonging to Herrn Pringsheim. Next come the *Ministry of the Royal Household* and the *Imperial Home Office*, with the *Residence of the Minister of Justice* opposite; beyond, the *Foreign Office*, the *Imperial Chancellory*, the *Residence of the Chancellor* and *Palace of Prince Pless*; most of

these may be viewed on application to the steward. Here, the street opens out into a square called *Wilhelms Platz* containing a number of statues, rather interesting than beautiful. At the northern corner of the square rises the *Palace of Prince Friedrich Leopold*; while at the southern corner is the *Imperial Treasury*. The street to the right is called Voss St. one corner of it is the handsome mansion built for Borsig, the producer of railways into German

General Offices of the Hamburg-American Line: 8 Unter den Linden.

*Arsento Spa Levico-Vetri (South Tyrol): see co.*



the edifice is appropriately and tastefully embellished with sculptures by Begas and others. At the opposite corner is the *Ministry of Public Works*. A few steps beyond, Wilhelm St. cuts *Leipziger St.*, the busiest artery of the city. Turning into it, to the right, we pass the *War Office*, the *Herrenhaus*, the *Ministry of Commerce* and the *Royal Porcelain Factory* — all on the left-hand side.

Opposite this last are the largest general stores in Berlin. They belong to the firm of *A. Wertheim* and have grown, during the past ten years, from insignificant beginnings to their present vast proportions.

The building has a long frontage in *Leipziger Street* and a side façade overlooking *Leipziger Platz*. Architecturally, this corner is the most beautiful part of the whole structure, and consists of an arcade of five arches supported on large square pillars, elegantly embellished with figures of a varied and merely suggestive character.

*Leipziger Platz*, with statues of *Count Brandenburg* and *Field-Marshal Wrangel* is a fine square whose grand old lime-trees and beautiful bushes present a pleasing aspect — especially in Spring. The large open space in which the street ends is called *Potsdamer Platz*:

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BERLIN W.

Close to Kaiserhof, Kanonierstrasse 44, close to Kaiserhof.

to our right is the handsome *Palast Hotel*; opposite is *Bellevue St.*, leading to the *Tiergarten*; to the left is *Potsdamer Station*, in *Königgrätzer St.*, down which we now turn. At the corner of the first street to the left is the

*Ethnographical Museum* (*Museum für Völkerkunde*), a fine Renaissance edifice in pentagonal form. The collections are very interesting, and include relics excavated by Schliemann the site of Troy.

the court, which is roofed with glass, are deposited a number of large objects, such as:— a copy of the celebrated stone calendar of the Aztecs, a Siamese statue, cast at the Gate at Sanchi in India;

and two ancient German canoes found in the Werra and Weser. The ground floor contains the Schliemann collections and a number of prehistoric articles discovered in various parts of Germany and Poland. The first floor consists of eight rooms, in which the collections are arranged geographically, the first two rooms containing African objects; the third and fourth, articles from the South Sea Islands; the fifth, Central and South American; the sixth, Peruvian; the seventh, North-American; the eighth, Mexican. The second floor is similarly divided, and contains collections from East India, the Himalayas, Further-India, the Eastern Archipelago, China, Japan and Corea.



# Vereinigung Berliner Pensionbesitzerinnen

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BERLIN N.W. 7, 9 Neustädtische Kirch St. (Friedrich St. Station).  
BERLIN W. 15, CHARLOTTENBURG, 13 Joachimsthaler St. (Zoological Garden Station).  
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Adjacent to it, in Prinz Albrecht St., is the *Museum of Industrial Art*, an imposing structure in Renaissance style, with a remarkable vestibule 100 feet in diameter and circular in form. It contains extensive collections.

Opposite stands the *Abgeordneten Haus* (Chamber of Deputies). Beyond,

we re-enter Wilhelm St. and, turning to the right, pass *Prinz Albrecht Palais*, and continue in the same direction to

*Belle Alliance Platz*, embellished with a *Column of Peace*, erected in 1840 and commemorating the anniversary of 1815; the figure of Victory with which the column is

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Comfortably appointed rooms, with or without board. Electric light, lift, telephone, baths. Excellent cuisine & attendance. Information readily supplied. 3013 Prop.: H. STARK.

crowned is by Rauch. From Belle Alliance Platz, streets radiate in various directions. To the south is Hallesches Thor. Northwards opens Friedrich St. down which, on the left-hand side, is *Apollo Theater Restaurant* and opposite this, *Restaurant Friedrichshof* and *Café*

*Friedrichshof*, — both very favourite resorts. At the corner of Friedrich St. and Leipziger St. rises the *Equitable Building*, a handsome pile, in which the *American Consulate* is located. A short distance down Leipziger St. towards Potsdamer Platz is the *New General Post Office*, a strik-

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ing but somewhat florid structure containing a very interesting 'Postal Museum'. This building stands at the corner of Mauer St., through which an electric tramway runs. In this street is *Trinity Church*, made celebrated by the oratory of Schleiermacher. The building stands opposite *Hotel Kaiserhof*, in which the fashionable balls take place. Following the tramway lines, we turn into *Tauben St.* where the new *Urania* stands: this is a scientific

institute containing numerous models of great interest, and lecture rooms where leading men of science and of letters frequently give popular lectures accompanied by experiments, dissolving views &c.

*Tauben St.* debouches on *Idarmer-Markt*, between the *Reichstags-Playhouse* (Schauspielhaus — recently renovated) and the *Neue Komödie*. The former, designed by Schinkel (1819), is royal property, and embellished with groups by "







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berg, 100 feet in height and formed from the material excavated during the laying down of the water-main. The elevation has been prettily laid-out, and is ornamented with an admirable artificial water-fall. From the summit — which is surmounted by a Gothic obelisk, designed by Schinkel and ornamented with reliefs and statues by Rauch, Wichmann and Dieck — a fine and unbroken view is obtained across the city.

BERLIN W., 10<sup>I</sup> Courbière St.

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In the grounds, there are marble busts of the following German poets:— Rückert, Körner, Arndt, H. v. Kleist and M. Schenkendorf. At the foot of the hill lies *Tempelhofer Feld*, where military manœuvres and re-

views take place. In the same neighbourhood is *Hasenheide*, containing the rifle-butts.

In the N. of Berlin, in Alt-Moabit, stands the exhibition building of the Academy of Arts. Beyond it rise

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the handsome *Criminal Courts*, with a fine bronze group in front.

The western districts of the city are somewhat extensive. They contain several interesting buildings, and may be best reached by car

through the Tiergarten, by the Stadtbahn from Friedrich St. to *Bellevue, Tiergarten Station & Zoologischer-Garten Station*, or by the Hoch- und Untergrundbahn.

The *Zoological Gardens* are among

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urfürstendamm rises the *Kaiser  
Im Gedächtnis Kirche* (Me-  
Church). It is a handsome  
resque structure with a tower  
at high, and possesses a most

magnificent and, indeed, somewhat  
florid interior, whose finest ornamnte is  
the altar-piece. The organ is electric  
and contains 80 stops and 4,800 pipes.

Close by is the boundary between  
Berlin and the genteel suburb of  
Charlottenburg.





# Hotel Fürst Bismarck.

2235

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New, high-class house, in beautiful quiet spot. Lift, electric light and every other comfort.

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**CHARLOTTENBURG. — POP.: 286,684. — HOT.: Fürst Bismarck,** at the 'Knie', opposite Underground Station, only hotel in the Tier-Garten — a beautiful tranquil spot — every comfort. — Here, in Kant St., near Zoologischer-Garten Station, stands the handsome *Theater des Westens*; while a short distance northwards and separated from the 'Zoo' by the *Hippodrome*, is the

*Technische Hochschule*, a fine building, just outside the Tiergarten. It was designed by Lucæ and Hitzig, and is a large structure embellished with various busts and statues, and fitted with all the latest appliances required for technical instruction and study. Two of the statues, namely those of Siemens and Helmholtz, were unveiled in the year 1899 in connection with the hundredth anniversary.

Close by stand two important buildings, viz., the *Kunstschule* and the *Hochschule für Musik*. The instruction is in the hands of some of the leading professors of Germany; and numerous American and English students are to be found here.

Some distance further rises the *Royal Palace*, a large pile of buildings, commenced in 1695, and enlarged by Knobelsdorff in 1741. The building is interesting, but only the suite of apartments formerly occupied by Frederick I. is open to the public. To the right of the building

is the *Orangery*, 10 minutes beyond which stands

The *Mausoleum*, for which tickets must be taken at the palace. It is a Doric structure designed by Gentz. In the vestibule, there is a large figure of the Archangel Gabriel, upon which a curious blue light is cast by the stained-glass windows. Within the mausoleum, there lie interred the remains of Frederick William III. and of his consort Queen Louise, as well as of the Emperor William I. and the Empress Augusta. The finest sculptures are, perhaps, the recumbent figures of the first two, that of Queen Louise being remarkably fine. It was executed by the loving hand of Rauch, who, originally a gardener, was taught his art at the expense of the Queen.

Another important suburb is that of **SCHÖNEBERG**, a rapidly developing place with handsome *Town Hall* and *Gymnasium*. The Haupt Street, with its beautiful avenue and broad gravel walk, forms an extremely pleasant promenade.

**EXCURSIONS:** Steamer trips are on the Spree from Jannowitz Bri and Weidendammer Brücke. In the visitor will do well to take to Spandau or Wannsee and join boat there, the reaches in the neighbourhood of Potsdam and We being very beautiful. On Sun- and holidays the steamers are crowded.















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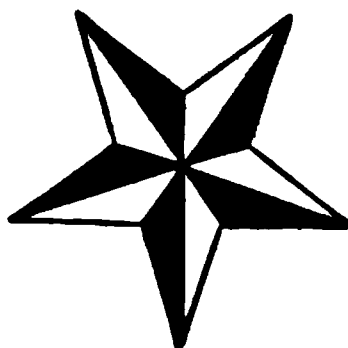
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(South Tyrol): see cover.



*DRESDEN: Interior of the Zwinger.*

— DRESDEN-A. —  
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**G. Wentzel, Prop.**

(2,896 pipes), is the last and largest built by Silbermann. In the middle of Theater Platz stands a fine equestrian statue of *King John*, by *Schilling*, the pedestal of which is adorned with friezes. On the other side of the square stands the *Court Theatre*, a handsome Renaissance structure, designed by the elder *Semper* and carried out by his son.

It occupies the same site as an earlier theatre, opposite the Roman Catholic Church. The building is richly adorned with paintings and has a bronze quadriga by *Schilling* above the portico of the main entrance; while at the entrance are statues of *Goethe* and *Schiller*. Beneath the

quadriga there is a recess embellished with frescoes by *Kiessling*. The remaining side of the square is occupied by the so-called

*Zwinger* (dungeon), built 1711-22. It was intended, by Augustus II., to form the court of a castle of grand design, which want of funds compelled him to abandon. As the building stands, it presents characteristics partly Rococco and partly Barocco.

It contains two museums, with collections of zoological, anthropological and palæontological objects.

On the N. side of the Zwinger rises the magnificent new *Museum* designed by *Semper*. The porch resembles a Roman arch: above it, to the right



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READING AND SMOKING ROOMS. BATHS. LIFT.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT. - - PENSION ARRANGEMENTS.

and left, are figures of Raphael and of Michael Angelo. But the point of greatest interest is the celebrated **PICTURE GALLERY**, which, vying with such collections as the Louvre at Paris, the National Gallery in London, the Pitti &c., occupies the first and second floors of the building. It contains no fewer than 2,600 paintings, the collection having

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ed by *Duke George*, the  
*Lucas Cranach*, and greatly  
Augustus III., in the  
y. Its most renowned  
the *Sixtine Madonna* by  
sidered to be the finest  
world, and characterised  
fluous softness of colouring  
wonderful sweetness and

contemplation expressed in the face  
of the Virgin (who occupies the centre  
of the work), that of St. Sixtus to  
the right and of St. Barbara to the  
left, as well as by the childish adoration  
remarkable in the faces of the two  
cherubs below.

It also contains numerous and inter-  
esting works by Correggio, Titian &c.,

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DRESDEN

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Terms from 4 to 7 Marks per day. Tram-cars direct to Royal Picture Gallery, Museums and Opera House &c.  
A few minutes from Central Station and churches of all denominations.

**DRESDEN.**  
**Pension Unity**  
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First-class German Home. Baths. English, French and North-German  
Conversation. Highest references. 1242 Miss J. BLANCHE, Prop.

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**DRESDEN, Lüttichaustr. 32.**  
In distinguished situation of the city in own villa with garden.  
Excellent board and comfortable rooms. Best references.  
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3927 **DRESDEN**  
**Pension Hahnefeld**  
Pleasant Home. Large, comfortable and sunny rooms. Excellent food  
Best references.  
23 Lüttichau St., ground and first floors.











Eckberg; while, some 2 miles further, is *Weisser Hirsch*, (see below). Still further lie *Loschwitz*, and *Blasewitz* and, about 8 miles from Dresden, *Pillnitz* (at an elevation of 370 feet). This last place contains a royal chateau whose chapel and dining-room are embellished with fine frescoes: in the neighbourhood, there are some excellent points of view, the best being that from *Porsberg* (1,186 feet), about 3½ miles from the town.

*Pillnitz*, as well as the other stations on the Elbe, such as *Pirna*, *Königstein*, *Schandau* &c., are best reached by the steamboats of the *Sächsisch-Böhmische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft*, in connection with which we quote the following:—

'To leave Dresden without having taken a steamboat trip on the Elbe is to have left the "Northern Florence" with but a very imperfect idea of its attractions. It is, indeed, difficult to find another town with such delightful surroundings as Dresden, whose Elbe Valley, both upstream and downstream, is filled with exquisite scenery.

'Though the Elbe does not possess that imposing grandeur for which the Rhine is celebrated, this want is counterbalanced by the soft beauty of its hills. From the deck of the river-steamers, the charming landscape may be enjoyed to the full; while one has also the comfort and ease which this means of travelling alone affords. Doubtless, it is for these reasons that most of the visitors to Dresden and Saxon-Switzerland prefer to make use of the steamers of the *Sächsisch-Böhmische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft*, rather than to be cooped up in the stifling compartments of a railway carriage.

'The company referred-to has a fleet of 37 vessels, several of which are chartered to carry 1,200 persons, the company being the only one on the upper Elbe which does passenger traffic.

The boats are admirably fitted, their restaurants well-arranged: catering is excellent, and prices moderate.

'The favourite boats are the large Saloon Steamers with Promenade Deck. These perform the express service among *Dresden*, *Pirna*, *Saxon-Switzerland*, *Schandau*, *Tetschen* and *Aussig*: they each carry a first-class restaurant and offer passengers the very highest comfort.'

Of the shorter trips from Dresden the best are, perhaps, to *Pillnitz*, *Wehlen* and *Schandau*, or to *Meissen*, the pearl of the Elbe.

Of the more distant trips, the finest are to the so-called *Bohemian Switzerland* and the *Bohemian Middle Mountains*, with the excursionist centres, *Schandau*, *Tetschen* (*Bodenbach*) and *Aussig*.

The last has railway connection with the Bohemian health-resorts, such as *Teplitz*, *Carlsbad* and *Marienbad*, as well as with the *Prague-Vienna* line of rail (see routes 44, 45 & 46).

The customs revision takes place on board of the steamers at *Schandau*.

For the trips to *Dresden*, *Pirna*, *Schandau*, *Tetschen* and *Aussig*, tourist tickets in conjunction with the railway are to be had.

In the neighbourhood of Dresden is

## WEISSER HIRSCH,

a health-resort which has grown up in recent years round a village of comparatively modern date.

**ARRIVAL:** By rail to *Dresden-Neustadt* and thence cab or, if previously ordered, carriage awaits.

**COMMUNICATION:** Electric railway to Dresden. Post. Telegraph. Telephone.

**ALTITUDE:** 781 feet.

**STANDING POPULATION:** 1,600.

**VISITORS:** Annual number of patients is 6,000.

**SITUATION:** The place is sheltered to the north and north-east by an extensive stretch of woodland country, and its situation has long been recognised as exceptionally healthy and beautiful. The village consequently obtained renown as a health-resort, and some years ago was chosen by the late Dr. Lahmann for the erection



of his sanatorium, to which, as his system of treatment became famous, some 12 villas were added.

The *Sanatorium*, which stands in grounds at the edge of the woods, is fitted with every modern appliance, and joined to the Bath-house by a closed corridor. Together with all its annexes it is heated from a central station and thus rendered suitable for winter residence.

Not only the sanatorium but also most of

The *Villas* are lighted by electricity and every other convenience.

The *Air-Huts* are close to the woods. As usual they have one

side completely open, with a protective curtain of linen.

The *Treatment* is on the known natural lines. Medicines are employed only in very cases, the physician depending on the use of light, air, water, diet. And results show how effective this method is, especially in the following

*Diseases*:—anæmia, heart and pulmonary complaints; all affections of the digestive organs, diabetes generally, diseases of the kidney, bladder and prostate; nervous diseases of all kinds; skin-diseases, and external furuncles.

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## Aus Weisser Hirsch by DRESDEN.

Order.

70 Road

Annexed is a large new Bath-house with modern appointments.

Very beautiful and tranquil spot. ==

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**AMUSEMENTS:** Tennis lawn, cycle-track, skating-rink &c.

**SAXON SWITZERLAND** is a term which, within comparatively recent years, has been applied to the romantic stretch of country along the upper reaches of the Elbe. It is not an inappropriate name, though the use of the word by Germans for other less interesting districts, such as the undulating parts of Brandenburg, seems somewhat out of place. The mountainous district, however, between Dresden and Bautzen is exceedingly fine. In general, it may be explored, in all directions, without the assistance of guides. Pedestrians,

of course, see the district to advantage; but parts of the country may be viewed from the sky. It is usual to start the tour at *Pöitzscha*, which is connected with Dresden. The Elbe is crossed by the ferry to Wehlen, and the *Schlossberg* is ascended. The neighbourhood is the celebrated

*Bastei* (1,030 ft.), which overlooks the Elbe from a height of 641 ft. It is a precipitous cliff terminating in a group of wild rock-pinnacles. These are joined to one another by a stone bridge, in keeping with the bastion-like character of the fortification. The *Bastei* is unquestionably the most important point in the whole district, and







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# Leipscic \* HOTEL SACHSENHOF.

First-class family house.

Erected 1902. — Every modern comfort. — Large billiard room.

1804

Restaurant and café.

Ludwig Röttger, prop.

---

**RESTAURANTS:** Paegge's Wine-Restaurant, Markt, 1<sup>st</sup> class; Baarmann, 6 Markt, oldest restaurant in Leipzig, — good cuisine, diverse beers on draft; Sachsenhof, excellent restaurant.

**CAFES:** Bauer; Reichskanzler; Français; Sachsenhof.

**CABS:** Per drive 50 pf. — 1 Mk.; per 1/2 hour 75 pf. — 1.50 Mk. Taximeters are in use.

**BANK:** Deutsche Bank, is one of the principal European banks and has branches in most large towns.

**BATHS:** Carolabad; Sophienbad; Augustusbad, 15 Post St.

**U. S. CONSUL:** Southard P. Warner, Esq., 11 Dorotheen St.

**POST OFFICE:** Augustus Pl.

**ENGL. CHURCH:** 1 Sebastian Bach St. Rev. H. M. de St. Croix, 25b Albert St. Sun. 10.30 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

**THEATRES &c.:** Neues Theater; Altes Theater, Opera, Operetta and Drama, throughout the year; Schauspielhaus; Concert House; Crystal Palace, 19 Wintergarten St.; Bonorand.

**FURS:** Max Erler, 84-86 Brühl, is one of the leading firms of this branch; and as Leipzig is the principal German centre of the fur trade, a visit to the house should not be missed.

**PALM GARDEN:** A beautiful rendezvous, frequented by the better classes. Admission — weekdays 1 Mk., Sundays 8 Mks.

**General Offices of the Hamburg-American Line:** 2 Augustus Platz.

LEIPZIG is the third town in Germany; it is the largest centre of the book-trade in the world and the seat of the supreme law-courts of the German empire; while its university is one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe. The town is largely industrial, the chief products being leather, porcelain, wood-work &c. The city is very old, and the streets crooked and narrow; but its buildings, though mostly of quite recent date, are well worth seeing.

Two of the railway stations, namely, the *Bairische* and the *Eilenburger Bahnhof*, lie to the S. E. Three others, namely, *Thüringer*, *Magdeburger* and *Dresdner* are close together in the N. E. of the town; while a sixth, the *Berliner Bahnhof*, is right outside the town in the same direction. On the promenades facing the Dresdner Station is an Obelisk commemorating the building of the railway; to the W. stands a monument to the Burgo-master Müller. Hard by is Blücher Pl., where the handsome new *Bourse* is situated. Opposite are the build-

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## ■ LEIPZIG ■

3

# Frau Flora Sonntag's Pension Internationale

Tel.: 9697. 28 Quer St. Close to Stations, Theatre & University. Nice, quiet room overlooking Garden. With or without board, by day or otherwise. Highly recommended — Baths. — English spoken. Frau Flora Sonntag, née von Mischke-Collan

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is the "*Island of the Dead*" (room VII, 563). Böcklin's most celebrated picture. There is also a *Madonna and Child* by Murillo, most of the remaining works being modern. In front of the building is the *Mende Brunnen*. Here, also, stands the *University*, consisting of several buildings, the principal being the *Augusteum* (Schinkel). The Aula contains statues of princes, busts of *Goethe*, *Leibnitz*, *Börner* &c., and bas-reliefs by Rietschel. In the adjacent *Pauliner Kirche* (13th century) is Rietschel's Monument to Margrave Diezmann. At the S. corner of the University, and close to the *Bürgerschule* is another of Rietschel's works, namely, a statue of *Thaer*: there is also a memorial stone to the famous composer, *Robert Schumann*, who lived 14 years at Leipzig. Behind the University is the *goldener Bär*, where the celebrated printing-house of Breitkopf was founded. The adjacent *Gewandhaus* (Clothworkers' Hall, 1740), contains the *City Library*; and in it excellent concerts are given. Close by is the *Grosse Feuerkugel*, where *Goethe* lived as a student.

At the S.W. corner of the Promenades, where the *Old Pleissenburg* stood till 1899, a new *Rathaus* is now being erected. Opposite is the handsome *Imperial Bank*; while, a few paces to the N., is *St. Thomas's Church* (1496) of which Johann Sebastian Bach was cantor. South of it is Hähnel's statue of Leibnitz who was born here in A. D. 1646. Close by is the *Historical Museum of Music*; and, a little farther north, is *Matthäikirche* (A. D. 1500). Southwards of the Pleissenburg is Königs Pl. where stands the *Grassi Museum* with large ethnological and industrial collections. To the west of the latter rise the *Imperial Supreme Courts*, a handsome pile of buildings, beneath

which flows the Pleisse. the Law Courts are the *Library* (350,000 vols.) *Concert House* (Neues Ge) Opposite this building is ment to Mendelssohn; v by are the *Royal Acaden* the *Conservatorium* &c.

In the south-east of at Johannesthal, is situate *Observatory*, with, close other institutions, including *versity* buildings for spec research, and other edifice north of Johannesthal i *Johannes Churchyard* wi Tomb. A little to the is the *Booksellers' Bx* splendid Renaissance edi to the public. A few p east of Gellert's Tomb *Johanneskirche*, where, re-building in 1894, Bac place was discovered. O west portal is the *R Monument* with bronze *Luther* and *Melanchthon*! Not far from the chu *Friccius Denkmal*, com the battle of Leipzig, w from the 16th to the 19th 1813, and is one of bloody fields ever fou( below).

In the year 1900 wa another Monument of enc and powerful design by Bruno Schmitz.

Near Johanna Park, beautiful monument to B

In the west of the tow *Garden* has been opened stock company establis The following year the commenced with energy. the 80,000 cbm. of lar bridged arm of the *El* has greatly facilitated t out of the grounds. Th some fine terraces, a waterfall &c., and for attractive resort.



**MEISSEN,**

# Kgl. BURGKELLER,

**SCHLOSS ALBRECHTSBURG. FRANZ KÖMPEL, Cateiterer.**

.1st class Restaurant.  
 Beautiful garden. ☺  
 Lovely view. ☺ ☺ ☺  
 Large shady terrace.

The neighbourhood of Leipsic has repeatedly been the scene of warfare. Of the combats which have taken place here, the most famous are the series of battles that occurred in 1813 between Napoleon's army and the Prussians, Austrians and Russians allied under the command of Schwarzenberg. These battles lasted from the 14th till the 20th of October, the most remarkable being the Battle of Möckern to the north of the town and the

**BATTLE OF LEIPSIC** to west & south. This latter, known in Germany as "Die Völkerschlacht" and in France as "La Bataille des Nations", began on the 16th of the month and — with the exception of Sunday the 17th — continued, with practically no interruption, till the 19th; though the 18th was the decisive day in the conflict. The total number of troops engaged was upwards of 450,000, the proportion being two of the allies to one of the French. The sanguinary character of the battle may be gathered from the fact that, of Napoleon's troops, only 80,000 remained to join in the retreat towards the Rhine; while his opponents left on the field more than 50,000 slain.

[Those visiting the place will find a collection of curiosities at the *Gasthaus zum Napoleon*.]

## MEISSEN.

**POPULATION:** 82,000.

**HOTELS:** *Blauer Stern*; *Albertshof*.

**RESTAURANT:** *Kgl. Burgkeller*, 1st cl., large terrace, beautiful garden, fine view of castle, highly recommended.

This ancient Saxon town, once the seat of the Margraves of Meissen, is, from an artistic point of view, very interesting, and contains a celebrated old *Cathedral*, 13th—15th centuries. Its spire, at the S.E. corner, belongs to the 15th cent., and is a fine piece

of the interior of the edifice finished with beautiful and interesting sculptures and bronzes, the

most famous of which is that of *Frederick the Great*.

In the *Georgentempel* stands the tomb of *George the Fearless* and *Barbara* his wife.

There is a small altar-piece by

*Kranach the elder*. There are also several old paintings and brasses; while adjoining the Cathedral is an interesting *Cloister*.

Close by is *Albrechtsburg*, a fine old castle, built 1471—1483 by Arnold of Westphalia for the co-regents *Ernest* and *Albert* (cf. *Altenburg*). It is remarkable, not only for its great size and imposing character, but also for its elegant vaulting, its frescoes and the charming views which it affords. In the *Triebisch Thal*, at the other end of the town, the visitor, for a fee of 2 Mks., is shown over the *Royal Porcelain Factory*, founded in 1710, the year following *Böttger's* invention of porcelain.

## FREIBERG.

**POP.:** 80,000. — **ALT.:** 1,845 feet.

**HOTELS:** *de Saxe*; *Karsch*, both 1st cl.

**FREIBERG**, the chief centre of the Saxon mining industry, with a Mining Academy. Its principal buildings of interest are:—

The Cathedral, built in late-Gothic style on the ruins of an earlier edifice destroyed by fire in 1484, and of which a relic is to be seen in the beautiful "Golden Portal" at the southern entrance. Its decorations are fine specimens of mediæval plastic art. It also contains some good sculptures; and there is a beautiful monument to the Elector *Moritz*. The organ, which is a very powerful one, was built by the celebrated *Silbermann*, who was a native of the town.

The *Rathaus*, a handsome building rather older than the Cathedral, stands on the *Obermarkt*, and contains portraits of Saxon princes. In the *Kaufhaus* to the N. is a Museum of Antiquities; while in front of the *Rathaus*, a stone marks the spot where *Kunz*, the bandit (see *Altenburg* and *Meissen*), was executed.

In the N.W. of the town near *Kreuzthor*, is *Freudenstein Castle*, dating, in its present form, from the 16th cent., and now used as a magazine.



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fir

highly recommended to visitors for exchange business &c.

**CHEMNITZ**, formerly a settlement of the ancient *Wends*, is one of the largest manufacturing centres of Germany, the character of its industry having obtained for it the cognomen of Saxon Manchester. The *Jacoby-kirche* and the *Rathaus*, both in Gothic style, are in the *Hauptmarkt*. The *Cattle Market*, the *Technical Schools*, the *Reichsbank* and *Central Railway Station* are all very fine buildings.

The *Schloss*, a restaurant to the N.W. of the city, was formerly a Benedictine abbey. The *Industrial Museum* is also worth seeing. The *Schloss-kirche*, a Gothic building of 1514-25, contains several old paintings.

Other interesting structures are the shapely *Column of Victory*, the imposing *Saxonia Fountain*, the *Statue of Becker* and the *National Monument*.

### **ANNABERG (im Erzgebirge).**

POP.: 16,500. — ALT.: 2,000 ft.

**HOTEL:** Museum, 1st class.

**U. S. CONS.:** George N. Iff, Esq.,  
9 Kaiser Wilhelm St.

This is a busy town situated in the Erz Mountains and mostly engaged in

&c. Close by is a Statue of Luther.

### **PLAUEN in the Voigtland.**

POP.: 105,185. — ALT.: 1,280 ft.

**HOTELS:** *Plauener Hof*, 1st class, very comfortable, rooms with baths attached, large garden, excellent wine and beer restaurant; new prop. Jul. Tippmann.

**U. S. CONS.:** Carl Bailey Haret, Esq.

**BANK:** *Dresdner Bank*, highly recommended.

This is the centre of the Saxon weaving industry and is an important manufacturing town, situated on the *Weisse Elster*. It is the capital of the Voigtland; and its *Castle*, the *Hradschin*, was the seat of the old Vogts (advocatus regni). Other buildings of interest are the *Johannis-kirche* (1556), restored in 1886; the *Lutherkirche* (1693), restored in 1878; the *Rathaus* (Gothic); and the *Theatre*. The town also contains several monuments (Emperor William I., Bismarck, Moltke, Julius Mosen) and a good Exhibition of Industrial Products.

Down to the sixties of the last century, the muslins, curtains &c. of Plauen were all handmade. Since the introduction of machinery, the place has developed with startling rapidity, the population having nearly trebled in 15 years. In 1881, the manufacture of the famous *dentelles de Saxe*, *dentelles orientales* and *spitzen* was begun. The total trade

|| **PLAUEN I. V.** ||

3984

## **Hotel Plauener Hof.**

Most central situation; entirely new; finest Hotel in Plauen. Every possible comfort.



now reached 60 million marks annually, of which two-thirds is for export.

**ZWICKAU** (POP.: 50,000. — **HOTELS:** Wagner; Kästner) is an old manufacturing town on the Moldau, which, apart from its commercial importance, possesses some interesting buildings, the most noteworthy being:—

The *Marlenkirche*, erected 1453 to 1556. It is late-Gothic and an imitation of St. Lawrence's in Nuremberg.

The *Catharinenkirche* dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The *Rathaus*, on the Markt Pl., was built in 1581. There is a *Monument* to the Prussian War and an old *Kaufhaus*, now used as the Theatre. In this town, Robert Schumann was born, in 1810, the house of his nativity, marked with a medallion, being at 5 Markt Pl. A monument to Robert Schumann was erected in 1901.

**GREIZ** (POP.: 24,000. — **HOTELS:** Hense; Löwe) is a manufacturing town, divided into two parts by the Weisse Elster. The old town is a quaint place on the right bank of the river. The bridge connecting it with the new town commands a beautiful view of some of the principal buildings of the place, whose situation is extremely picturesque.

**GERA** (POP.: 46,500. — **HOTEL:** Frommater. — U. S. CONS. AGT.: Charles Neuer, Esq.) is a manufacturing town situated on the Weisse Elster, and the capital of the principality of Reuss (jüngere Linie). The residence of the Prince is the Castle of Oberstein on the Hainberg. A statue of Heinrich Posthumus embellishes Johannis Platz.

**ALTENBURG** (POP.: 37,100. — **HOTELS:** Wettiner Hof; Thüringer Hof), the capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, is picturesquely situated near the Pleisse. Its castle, perched upon a rock of porphyry, dates from the 14th cent. and is celebrated for the kidnapping of the young princes *Albert* and *Ernest* by *Kunz von Kaufungen* in 1455. These two princes, who became co-regents, were the founders of the present dynasty (See Meissen).

Other interesting buildings are:—

The *Schlosskirche* (containing a hand-organ choir), the *Theatre*, the *Rathaus* (good specimen of German Renaissance work), and the *Museum*, which is near the station and contains Lindemann collections of Art and Natural History.

Altenburg is also interesting for the costumes worn by its better-off peasants, who are of Wendish

origin, and are said to have invented *Skat*, the card-game now so universal throughout Germany.

**RUDELSTADT** (POP.: 12,400. — **HOTELS:** Löwe; Bitter; Krone), beautifully situated on the banks of the Saale, is the capital of the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. The residence of the prince is Heidecksburg Castle, which stands on a height, 200 ft. above the town. In Ludwigsburg, there is a good collection of natural history specimens. There are also many charming walks in and about the town. A favourite one is to Volkstedt, about 2 miles out, where Schiller lived in 1788. The house is marked with a tablet. Another excursion is to Fröbel's school founded in 1817 and called Keilhau.

**10: From BERLIN, via WITTENBERG and HALLE, to WEIMAR, ERFURT, GOTHA and the FOREST OF THURINGIA: FRIEDRICHRODA &c. and EISENACH.**

## WITTENBERG.

**POPULATION:** 18,345.

**HOTEL:** Goldene Weintraube.

WITTENBERG is famous as the cradle of the reformation. It was here that Luther issued his celebrated theses, and burned the papal bull:— an oak-tree, in a garden close to the station, is supposed to mark the spot where the incident took place. In Collegien St. is situated the *Augusteum* with the *Luther House*. It is a part of the old monastery where the reformer resided until called to a professorship at the University. On the first floor is the *Luther-Halle*, containing several relics and a number of pictures illustrating the life of Luther.

Not far from here namely, at No. 16 Collegien St., is Melancthon's House, marked by a memorial tablet:— the garden contains a stone table bearing an inscription (1551). What is now the barracks was once the University, founded by Luther's patron, Frederick the Wise. The Market Place is adorned with a statue of Luther by Schadow, and another of Melancthon by Drake. To the east of the Market Place is the *Stadtkirche*, in which Luther often preached; and which contains pictures by both the Kranachs.

Kranach's dwelling-house was No. 1 Schloss St. A little beyond it is



The Schlosskirche, a fifteenth cent. edifice which suffered severely during the bombardment of the town by the Austrians in 1703, the doors to which Luther nailed his 95 theses having been then destroyed by fire. They have been replaced by metal ones, on which the original text of the theses in Latin has been engraved. Moreover, every reigning prince of the various German states has, in this church, a seat embellished with his coat-of-arms, that of the Kaiser being especially beautiful.

## HALLE.

POPULATION: 100,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Berge; Stadt Hamburg.

RESTAURANTS: Grün, 7 Rathaus St. Decker, 28 Grosse Ulrich St.

CAFES: Wiener, Post St.; Bauer, Grosse Stein St.

CABS: Within the city and to railway station, 50 pf.—1 Mk.

BATHS: Weinsh's, near Klammer; Park Bad, 15 Dorotheen St.

HALLA, which seems to derive its name from its extensive salt fields, is an ancient city lying on the Saale. It possesses a celebrated university, and has great commercial interests in machinery, sugar and starch.

In the centre of the city lies the Markt-Platz embellished with the Boer Turn (275 feet high), with a stone Roland (see Bremen) and a statue of Bismarck, born here in 1815. On the W. side of the square rises the

Marktkirche, a four-towered building erected in the middle of the 16th cent.; it contains several admirable pictures, of which the finest is one supposed to have been painted for Cardinal Albrecht, the founder of the church. The S. E. angle of the square is occupied by the

Rathaus, parts of which date back to the 14th century, though the main building is Renaissance. Close by is the Ratskeller, a modern structure in late-Gothic style.

Of the remaining public buildings, the by are situated at the edge of, whose boundaries are western side by the moat and on the other sides by promenades, which replace the ancient ramparts. From the Ratskeller, a tramway street (Leipzigerstrasse) runs down to a tower at the corner of Neue Promenade. Following this promenade, we pass, on our right, the Börsen with the extensive Frankische Stiftungen, opposite, consisting of an orphan asylum and other institutes, founded by the philanthropist Franke, in 1695.

Hence, Moritzwinger leads to Moritz Thor, to the N. of which stands

Moritzkirche (St. Maurice's), the handsomest church in the city. It was begun in

the 16th cent., and possesses a fine choir completed in 1811: the carving above the altar, as well as some 16th cent. pictures and the pulpit, is very noteworthy.

In proximity to the building are the salt-works, called the 'Salzsee'.

Dreibaupt St. runs northwards towards the moat, where are situated the Provincial Museum and the

Cathedral, the latter being a 19th century structure containing columns decorated with figures of saints &c. Adjacent are the Zoological Institute and the Chemical Laboratory. Beyond them stands Moritzburg, abutting on to the promenades. Following these, eastwards, we soon reach the

University, founded in 1527 and one of the most famous in Germany. That of Wittenberg was incorporated with it in 1817. The present building dates from 1834. Close by are the Theatre and the Archaeological Museum. Across the promenades to the east are the vast Hospitals of the university, and the interesting municipal cemetery.

A short distance to the S. of Halle, the Saale receives the Elster. Some few miles up the former river stands

WEIMAR (POP.: 29,000. — HOT.: Goldenes Pferd), formerly the residence of the Dukes of Weissenfels. The line is now extinct; but the old Schloss, at the foot of Klemmburg, may still be viewed.

At the confluence of the Unstrut with the Saale is situated the old city of NAUMBURG (POP.: 22,000. — HOT.: Schwarzer Bock), possessing a well-restored Cathedral of the Transitional period (12-13th cent.).

APolda (POP.: 11,000. — HOTEL: Kaiserhof), a busy, industrial town, is celebrated for its manufactures of hosiery and similar articles. The place contains one or two good monuments, among which, that to Zimmermann, who greatly fostered the manufacturing interests of the town, and that commemorating the events of the Franco-Prussian War are the most notable.

## WEIMAR.

POPULATION: 22,000.

HOTELS: Hof de Russie, 1st cl. family house, every modern comfort, auto-car shed, Erbpark, 1st class, Elephant.

BANKERS: Hagelburger Privat-Bank Filiale Weimar vorm. Julius Eitner, Co Bankers, every description of bank business, exchange, cafes &c.

CABS: From 50 pf. upwards.

ENGLISH CHURCH: St. Michael's All Angels, Junker St. Rev. E. Bortin Tanqueray, B. A. Organ, 10 Würth Sun. 8.30 a. m., 11.0 a. m.; W. C. ev Sun. 8.30 a. m. 1st Sun. 10.0; SS 10 P. 6.0.



*\*Der Verkeh*

gr



**U. S. CONS.:** Vacant.

**INFORMATION:** Der Verkehrs- und  
Verschönerungs-Verein in Weimar, 4  
Schiller St, issues gratis an illustrated

park with many spots halo  
reminiscences of Goethe: in  
a pavilion, called the *Tempe*







# Young ladies

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**Frau Major Schneider, 3 Bismarck St., GOTH.**

## ERFURT.

**POPULATION:** 92,000.

**HOTELS:** Europäischer Hof; Central.

**CABS:** 50 pf.—1 mk.

**THEATRE:** Theater St.

**POST OFFICE:** The Anger.

This ancient town, situated on the Gera, is the largest town of Thuringia and is celebrated for its many historic connections. It was visited by Boniface, the English Apostle, in the 8th cent., was a member of the Hanseatic League in the 14th and 15th centuries, and became, later, a part of the Electorate of Mayence. In 1802, it was annexed by Prussia; and it was here that Napoleon held the celebrated Congress of Princes in 1808.

The town possesses some fine ecclesiastical edifices, the most important being the Cathedral. It is a structure of the Transition period, with fine porches, contains a Gothic choir, built on a substructure termed the *Cavaten*, and is remarkable for its imposing situation. In the choir there is a quantity of fine carving and some beautiful stained-glass. The building also contains a number of reliefs; and, on the S., are some fine cloisters. The Severl Kirche, close by, is a handsome 14th cent. building; while the Prediger Kirche (18th cent.) is worth seeing for the sake of its old and carved altar. Another tasteful Gothic edifice is the Barfüsser Kirche, dating from the 13th cent. In the N. of the town is Augustiner Monastery, which Luther entered as a monk; but which is now used as an orphan home. In the centre of the town are the Government Buildings, where Napoleon resided in 1808. On the Anger, a fine wide street, rises a beautiful statue of Luther, unveiled in 1889. Finally, the Rathaus, at the Fischmarkt, is interesting on account of its frescoes, by Kämpfer, illustrating the life of Luther &c., and others, by Jansser, dealing with the history of Erfurt.

## GOTHA.

**POPULATION:** 85,000.

**HOTELS:** Herzog Ernst; Wüncher.

**PENSION:** Frau Major Schneider, 8 Bismarck St., accepts a limited number of young ladies wishing to acquire modern accomplishments.

**CABS:** 50 pf. in the town; 1/2 hour, 1 mk.

**POST OFFICE:** Theater Platz.

wishing to study music, art and modern languages will be received in the comfortable and refined home of a German officer's widow and her daughters. Highest connections. Board 30 Dollars

GOTHA is one of the residences of the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha:— it lies in a charming situation, has pleasant surroundings, and is a busy, commercial town, whose most interesting buildings are the following:—

The *Rathaus*, at the Markt Pl. in the centre of the town, is a 16th cent. structure with a beautiful façade. Southwards from here is *Schloss Friedenstein*, situated on a hill, and containing the *Ducal Library* with 200,000 vols., a collection of coins &c. It is open daily 10—1: the castellan (gratuity) lives in the courtyard. Beyond the Castle rises the *Museum*, containing a natural history collection, and a large picture gallery. In the grounds, on the E. side of the Castle, stands a monument to *Blumenbach*, the naturalist; while, beneath the terrace of the Museum, lies the *Ducal Park*, containing a lake with an island in the middle on which repose the remains of Ernest II. In the neighbourhood is the *Observatory*. Passing through *Schlossallee*, and turning to the right into Bahnhof St., we reach the *Ducal Stables*, opposite which stands the smaller *Palais*.

Those not doing the Forest of Thuringia, may travel direct to *Eisenach* (Fulda, Salzschliff) &c. Frankfort o/M.

## THE FOREST OF THURINGIA.

This mountainous district stretches from Thuringia on the N. to Franconia on the S., its eastern and western boundaries being respectively the Saale and the Werra. The total length of Forest is rather more than 70 mi while the breadth varies from 6 to 10 miles. The formation of the mountain chain is principally slate and porphyry, the N. summits being rounded and crowned with needle-wood, so as to present most picturesque views. The valleys are well watered; and the character of the scenery is soft and idyllic. These attractions, combined with the purity of the atmosphere and the presence of mineral springs, both saline



chalybeate, have called into existence a number of spas and hydropathic establishments, which lie principally to the N.W. The number of visitors grows rapidly from year to year.

**ARNSTADT** (HOTELS: Goldene Henne; Sonne. — POP.: 15,000), prettily situated in *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen*, attracts visitors by its saline spring. It possesses a *Town Hall* (16th cent.) and a *Castle*. Its church, the *Liebfrauenkirche* contains some good sculptures and monuments.

**BAD ELGERSBURG** (HOT.: Kurhaus. — POP.: 1000. — ALT.: 1795 ft.), picturesquely situated at the foot of a lofty and castle-capped rock, enjoys a fine climate & is celebrated for its porcelain.

The resort possesses three excellent sanatoria namely:—

In the village itself the well-known Hydro of Dr. Barwinski, appointed with modern comfort and standing in a sheltered situation.

Five minutes distant from the rail are the admirable buildings of

Dr. Preiss's Hydropathic, fitted with every modern appliance and commanding from the colonnades and terrace of the pavilion a fine view of the *Körn-bach Valley*.

The third hydro is that known as "Herzog Ernst" situated some distance from the village and likewise fitted with modern appliances.

**EXCURSIONS:** The environs of Elgersburg are very pretty, the best excursions being to *Schmücke* (3½ hours). There are two routes: one via *Arlsberg*, *Geragund* and *Gehlberg*; the other via *Mönchshof*. The *Schmücke* is an inn, frequented by reason of its elevated situation and its vicinity to the *Schneekopf* (see below).

**ILMENAU** (HOTELS: Löwe; Tanne. — ALT.: 1,600 feet. — POP.: 10,000) is a famous bath beautifully situated among woods and meadows. It contains a *Kurhaus*, and numerous therapeutic establishments; e.g. *Dr. Müller's* and *Dr. Hassenstein's*.

The prettiest walks lie in the valleys of the *Ilm* and *Sophie*. From the latter, there is a fine climb to the *Walbenstein*, where *Goethe* wrote the fourth act of *Iphigenia*: other known points are *Schillerhöhe* and *Bismarckhöhe*. In the parish of *Waldbach*, there are portraits of

*Goethe* and other interesting pictures. The "*Kleines Gabelbach*" is a forester's lodge situated at a height of nearly 2,500 feet. A path through the woods leads to the ducal shooting-lodge and the *Kickelhahn* (2,832 feet). Some 150 yards from this spot there used to be a little wooden shooting-box: in it *Goethe* often passed the night; and it was on one of its walls that he pencilled the lovely lines:

"Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', in allen  
Wipfeln spürest du kaum einen Hauch, &c.

It was at *Ilmenau* that he wrote  
"Anmutig thall Du immergrüner Hain!"

The present erection was put up to replace the original box burned down in 1870.

**BLANKENBURG** (HOTELS: Schellhorn's; Löwe; Chrysopass. — POP.: 3,800) is situated at the head of the *Schwarza* valley beneath the ruins of *Greifenstein Castle*.

The principal interest of the place centres in the beautiful valley reached by road to the left immediately beyond the bridge: the way soon crosses a small stream, and becomes a shady foot-path along the right bank of the *Schwarza*. At the paper mill, a foot-bridge is crossed which leads to *Chrysopras Inn*: half an hour further, the *Griesbachfelsen*, from which a splendid view of the Forest is obtained. Another quarter of an hour brings us to the *Teufelstreppe*. The route may be continued to *Trippstein*, which, however, is best reached by a zig-zag path from

**SCHWARZBURG** (HOT.: *Weisser Hirsch*. — ALT.: 1,150 ft.). The *Schwarza* laves, on three sides the *Schlossberg*, an eminence 2½ ft. above the stream and crowned by *Schwarzburg Castle*. This has been for eight centuries the ancestral home of the princes of *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*. It contains the *Kaisersaal*, an *Armory*, and the family vaults. The *Trippstein*, mentioned above, is easily found by means of the finger-posts. A visit to it should, on no account, be omitted, as the view from it is one of the finest in *Thuringia*.

**SUHL** (HOTELS: *Krone*; *Deutsches*. — POP.: 12,650) has long been celebrated for its firearm factories. The situation of the town, in the valley of the *Lauter*, at the foot of the *Domberg* and beneath the overhanging *Ottilienstein Cliff*, is very charming; while the *Calcium Springs* and the *Bathing Establishment* add greatly to its attractions.



# GRAND HOTEL KURI

## OBERHOF, Thuringia.

First-rate house with all modern comfort in own large park.  
Electric light. Auto-garage. Omnibus at Oberhof.  
\* Carriages if desired. \* Prop. C. Faulm

### OBERHOF.

ALTITUDE: 2700 ft.

**HOTELS:** Grand Hotel Kurhaus, first-class, patronised by Americans and high-class society; "Grand Hotel Wunscher", 1st class, large park, elevated situation; Kurhaus Marien-Bad, modern building with every comfort, (see below).

**KURTAKE:** For week's stay, 1 person, mks. 250; for longer stay, 1 person, mks. 5.—; reduction for two or more visitors.

OBERHOF is one of the most important climatic health resorts in Germany. It lies on a high plateau far above the railway station and at a long distance from all industrial centres.

The whole surro of great beauty. are seen tree-cl height of over 3,0 here an there 1 sunny meadows. tains to the north south, it enjoy equable climate, t in July and Au and in January 2

This, combined metric pressure and dust-free atm resort well suited

Altitude 2,700 feet. OBERHOF in Thuringia.

## KURHAUS MARIEN

Physico-dietetic Kurhaus and Pensions

Open and visited the whole year

\* Prospectus on application to the Prop. and Manager, C.

following classes of complaints: — Neurasthenia, paralysis &c.; disturbances of the digestive and respiratory organs; heart-diseases; anæmia and general debility; diabetes, gout, obesity &c. Moreover, convalescents and persons coming from Kissingen, Nauheim, Carlsbad &c. are found here in considerable numbers. Epileptics, lunatics and persons suffering from contagious diseases are excluded.

Great care is taken of the public health. A supply of the purest and freshest water is brought, by high-pressure conduits, from a source high up on the Great Beerberg, while deep

laid sewers have water-closets into the resort.

Besides numerous there are several handsome Kurhaus last under the proprietor, Dr. C on the southern wooded Schloss modern appliances of the complaints stands, with its tw garden with tennis being so appointed comfortable and attractive

♦ 2,710 feet. ♦ OBERHOF in Thuringia.

## "Grand Hôtel Wunscher"

1st class house. Large park and grounds. Exceedingly fine view free from dust, splendid view. 120 rooms and saloons, 1933 G. Dames, prop., many years Manager of HOTEL B



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*Eisenach: Wartburg.*

**EISENACH.**  
**Hotel "Der Rautenkrantz"**

Celebrated and genteel, 1st class house of old standing, completely rebuilt.  
Every modern comfort. Separate flats with baths. Auto-garage.  
3725 Prop: **W. OPFERMANN**, Purveyor to the Court.

**EISENACH**

(RESIDENTIAL TOWN AND SPA).

POPULATION: 35,600.

**HOTELS:** "Der Rautenkrantz", famous 1st class house rebuilt 1901, every modern comfort, with fine view of the Wartburg; — magnificent new dining-room; Fürstenhof, 1st class; Grossherzog von Sachsen; "Gold. Löwe"; Kaiserhof.

**CABS:** From station to the town 50 pf. each person. Other drives as per tariff. Baggage 10 pf. per 20 kilo.

**AUTO-CABS:** To Wartburg, Friedrichroda, Insaelsberg &c.

**SEASON:** Officially from May 1st — Sept. 30th; but, in mild weather, the treatment may be had throughout Oct. For the greater part of the year, the Baths & Sanatoria are open in winter.

**KURTAKE:** For whole season, — Mks. 15.—; add'l member of family Mks. 10.—; every further member Mks. 8.— Children under 12 and servants free.

**OFFICES OF KURDIREKTOR:** Johannisplatz 14 (Director's cons. hrs.: 10—12).

Exhibition of Paintings, Antiquities &c., E. Kahlert, Antiquary to the Grand-Ducal Court, sworn referee, 10 Gold-

schmieden St. This concern recommended, both to persons desiring advice in

**EISENACH** is situated spot at the confluence of the Hösels near the north-west the Forest. It is supposed name ("Iron Beck") from the district, and to have been so early in the Christian era, reliable records do not date the 11th century. In 1062 it was destroyed by fire, and later King Ludwig founded Eisenach. The place grew rapidly the following centuries, and Charterhouse monks of Erfurt here their famous monastery which continued to flourish down to reformation. In 1525, however, they expelled from the town; and their party was confiscated and appropriated to various philanthropic and social purposes, the main portion of the glebe-lands being converted into a ducal domain. On this domain a fine Pavilion, Pump Room &c. have recently been erected (1906); and Eisenach has added to its other interests that a leading European spa.



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# E. KAHLERT

ANTIQUARY TO THE GRAND  
DUKE OF SAXEN-WEIMAR

EISENACH, 19 Goldschmieden St.

ANTIQUITIES  
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PICTURES.

ANTIQUITIES  
CURIOSITIES  
PICTURES.

the arena in which, according to tradition, Walther von der Vogelweide (cf. Würzburg) and other minstrel poets strove for the mastery.

But the great interest attaching to the Wartburg centres in its connection with Luther. The great Reformer, after his second appearance before the Reichstag, left Worms on 26th of April 1521. A few days later, his little cavalcade was surprised by a number of masked riders acting under instructions from the *Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony*. This prince, being a friend of Luther's, had him placed in the Wartburg; where he remained hidden, under the name of "*Junker Georg*", till the first of March 1522. During this period, he issued from his hiding-place many a telling pamphlet, and began, in December, his celebrated translation of the Bible.

The *Luther Room* in the Wartburg is situated in the northern part of the building called the *Vorburg*. It is in almost the same condition as when Luther left it, and contains the reformer's table, his armour as "*Junker Georg*", some of his letters, his book-case and other objects intimately connected with the great translation of the Bible and similar literary labours. One day, while at work, he is said to have seen the devil making mouths at him, and flung his inkpot at the visitor's head: Satan ducked, and the ink spurted all over the wall. The original stain having been chipped off "by Anglo-Saxon tourists", a new one was made which followed a like fate.

The finest part of the Wartburg, from an architectural point of view, is the *Hofburg*, in which the *Land-graves of Thuringia* formerly lived. It

contains the Room of the Landgraves, decorated with 2 modern frescoes illustrating historical scenes; the *Sänger-saal* is adorned with portraits of Liszt, Wagner, Kaulbach &c., introduced into a fresco representing the tradition referred to above. The *Elisabeth Gallery* is adorned with frescoes illustrating the life of *St. Elisabeth*, whom "*Tannhäuser*" lost through revealing, in his love-song at the Minstrels' Contest, that he had visited the Mount of Venus. Beyond it, is the Chapel, with old stained-glass and wall-paintings.

Other interesting rooms are the *Armory* in the *Dirnitz*, the *Stables*, and the *Tower*. From the *Kanonnen Battery*, to the left of the entrance, a good view of the whole building is obtained. The *Kemenate* now shown to visitors, is furnished for the use of the Grand Ducal family. It contains 18 pictures representing incidents in the life of Luther.

**EISENACH SPA** (See also historical introduction above & notice on page 2).

— The spa which adjoins the town on the south-eastern side, consists of a Pavilion, Pump Room and other buildings situated in a delightful undulating park some thousands of acres in extent and filled with grand, spreading trees, many of them hoar with age and storied by tradition.

But though the surroundings are so old, the spa itself is quite modern. Down to the year 1906 Eisenach depended solely on its salubrious clime as a health-resort. In that year, however, the spa was opened, the water of the *Grossherzogin Karolinenquelle* having been conduited to the *Pump Room* from an estate called *Wilhelmsglücksbrunn* some little distance from the town.







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# 11: From EISENACH via SALZUNGEN & ME COBURG & SONNENBURG

At Immelborn, between  
Salzungen, a branch rail  
runs to Liebenstein (see 1  
SALZUNGEN (POP.: 5,000)  
Kurhaus; Meininger Hof)  
visited for the sake of its  
Its bathing and inhaling  
are situated close to the  
Kurhaus itself and the  
the Salzunger Lake.



**MEININGEN** (POP.: 18,000. — **HOTELS:** Erbprinz; Sächsischer Hof), the capital of the Duchy of Sachsen-Meiningen, is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Werra*. Its principal sights are:—

The *English Garden*, a beautifully laid-out park opposite the railway-station, containing, at the entrance, a *War Monument* of 1870—71, and, near the old churchyard, the *family vault* of the Dukes. Across the way is a bust of *Jean Paul Richter*, who lived in the town for two years. In Bernhard St. are the *kleine Palais* and the *Hof-Theater*. Passing the *Armory* and the *Real-Gymnasium*, we come to the *Ducal Palace*, part of which dates from the opening of the 16th cent. It contains a *Library* of about 60,000 vols., and a *picture gallery* with specimens chiefly of the Dutch school. The park and stables lie to the N.W. Other buildings are the *Rathaus*, *Post Office*, the *Law Courts* and *Hospital*. There are some pleasant walks, among which the *Herrenberg*, opposite the Ducal Park, and a stroll to *Habichtsburg* may be mentioned. The *Grosse Dolmar*, a high peak, nearly 3 hours from the town, affords a magnificent view of the Forest.

## COBURG.

**POPULATION:** 23,000.

**HOTELS:** Leuthäuser; Grüner Baum.

**POST OFFICE:** In the Allee.

**U. S. CONS. GEN.:** Henry D. Saylor, Esq.

COBURG lies in a lovely district of *Franconia*. It is the capital of Saxe-Coburg and, alternately with Gotha, is the residence of the Dukes.

*Markt Pl.* is a fine square, with the equestrian statue of *Prince Albert* in the middle. At the S. E. corner is the quaint old *Rathaus*. On the N. side of the square are the *Government Buildings*, and to the right of them is the *Oratory*, containing the *Ducal Library* of 100,000 vols. A few paces to the S. is *Schloss Pl.*, where the *Ducal Palace*, called the "Ehrenburg", is

situated. It contains an enormous drawing-room and a valuable picture gallery with portraits of royal personages. Close by are the *Theatre*, the *kleines Palais*, the *Guard House* and the *Coburg-Cohary*. In front of the smaller palace stands a bronze statue of *Duke Ernst I.* Behind the *Residenz Schloss* is situated the *Moritzkirche*, a 15th cent. building. The *Gymnasium*, near it, was attended by *Goethe's* father, when a boy. The house opposite the school was once the residence of *Jean Paul Richter*. In the neighbouring *Steingasse*, there is a *Museum* containing antediluvian remains discovered in the district. Near the Palace is a steep foot-path by which one climbs to the *Hof-Garten*. Here is the "*kleines Palais*" and the *Mausoleum*.

On a height 520 feet above the town is perched the **OLD FORTRESS**, a late-Gothic building, interesting as being the place in which Luther made his translation of the Psalms and the Prophets. Originally the residence of the Counts of Henneberg and the Saxon Dukes, it acquired a double celebrity through Luther's passing three months within its walls. The room occupied by him is still shown, and contains articles made from the wood of the Luther Beech. The finest and most interesting part of the vast pile is, however, the *Fürstenbau*, erected in the 14th cent. on very ancient foundations. It comprises the *Fire-Arms Room*, with a fine collection; the *Rose Room*, whose ceiling is decorated with nearly four hundred exquisitely-carved rosettes all varying in form; an *Oratory*, with interesting relics; the *Reformation Room*, in which Luther is said to have composed his famous Reformation Hymn, and containing numerous portraits &c.; and the *Horn Room*, a remarkably fine specimen of Renaissance work. The building and its museums are open in summer 8 a. m. — 12 and 2—5 p. m.

The monument of the Franco-Prussian War stands on Ernst Pl. to the S. E. of the Markt Pl.

**SONNEBERG** in Thuringia (POP.: 14,000. — **HOTELS:** Krug's; Germania. — **U. S. CONS. AGT.:** F. F. Dumont, Esq.), buried among woods and hills, is celebrated for its manufacture of toys, and has recently become a favourite summer-resort, especially as it possesses a *Hydropathic Establishment* founded by Sanitätsrat Dr. Richter in 1878. The place also contains a fine Gothic church with good stained windows.



## ACH via FULDA RT 8. N.

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see route 14).

## SALZBURG.

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from the 12th cent. The church of St. Blasius is interesting for its two pictures by Kranach viz., Ecce Homo and the Raising of Lazarus. Other notable buildings are the Museum, the Luther Fountain and the Rathaus. In front of the last, there is a Roland Column.

**SONDERSHAUSEN** (POP.: 7,000. — **HOTELS:** Tanne; Deutsches Haus) is beautifully situated in the Wipperthal: it is the capital of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and the residence of the princes. The Castle contains a natural history collection and a number of antiquities. The Stadtkirche possesses a valuable library; adjacent hereto is the Mausoleum. From the "Göldener" and the "Possen" fine views are obtained.

**BAD SACHSA** (POP.: 2,000. — **HOTELS:** Schützenhaus; Kurhaus; Ratskeller) is the pearl of the Southern Harz and a favourite summer-resort, in the neighbourhood of which is the Ravensberg (alt. 2,065 feet) surmounted by an inn. Near this spot is the Stöberthal with hotel and outlook tower. The two heights, which lie only about 200 feet apart, form together the finest point of view in the whole of the Southern

Harz, and offer a splendid prospect of the 'goldene Aue' (golden lea).

**HERZBERG** (POP.: 4,200. — **HOTELS:** Kurhaus; Weisses Ross), at the edge of the Harz on the banks of the Sieber, possesses an old Castle, called Fürstenschloss Herzberg, which commands a fine view across the Eichsfeld. The Castle was probably built by the Emp. Lothaire in 1180. At the entrance to the Sieberthal, on the right hand, is the royal plantation, a wood and a botanical garden. Here, too, stands the Kurhaus.

**EXCURSIONS:** Meyer's Ruh, from which a good view of the town; Rote Sool, with prospect of Sieberthal and Oderthal; Jettenhöhle, a large limestone grotto with a pond, clear as crystal, lying on the road towards Osterode. A longer trip is to King Henry's Vogelherd near Pöhlde.

**GRUND** (POP.: 2,000. — **HOTELS:** Kurhaus; Schützenhaus) is a favourite summer-resort, visited annually by some 3,000 tourists and patients. It is charmingly situated among meadows and woods, and is completely shut-in by the encircling hills, which renders its temperature very equable and pleasant.

## GOSLAR in HARZ.

Telephone No. 1.  
2 min. from Rail-  
Station.

# Hotel z. Achtermann

Telegr.-Addr.:  
Achtermann Goslar  
1 Min. from Head  
Post-Office.

Comfortably appointed first-class hotel, in fine, shady park and with celebrated old German Beerhouse in the tower of the ancient fortifications erected in 1508.

Terms: Lodging, Mk. 1.50 — Mk. 2.50; table d'hôte, at 1 o'clock, Mk. 2.—  
Porter meets all trains. H. PIEPER, prop.

Telephone No. 36  
Altitude 494  
metres.

# Steinberg-Hotel

35 min.  
from Goslar.

with "Kaiser Tower".

Specially suitable for prolonged sojourn. Shady promenade on the Kuppe and with charming excursions in the neighbourhood. In 1901, the building was thoroughly renovated and re-furnished. New bath accommodation and water-supply from mountain-spring.

Board and lodging from Mk. 5.—Mk. 6.50. Lodging for short stay Mk. 2.50.  
Table d'hôte, at 1 o'clock, Mk. 2. PIEPER BROS, prop.

## GOSLAR.

POPULATION: 16,500.

**HOTELS:** Zum Achtermann (formerly Hotel). This 1st class house is well recommended and in close proximity to a beautiful park (see above);

Steinberg-Hotel, situated 35 minutes from Goslar and at an altitude of 1,500 feet. The building was thoroughly renovated in the year 1900, being then appointed in modern style. It overlooks one of the finest panoramas in the Harz, and is specially suitable for prolonged sojourn. There are beautiful, sh:



Kappe and delightful ex-  
the neighbourhood. The  
e mountain is crowned by  
rm', a tower provided with  
telescope;

ever, 1<sup>st</sup> class;  
relaisischer Hof, with ex-  
and lovely garden, tele-  
prices, see Hotel Achter-

is a very old town situ-  
Gose at the N. edge of  
aid to have been founded  
ent., it became important  
of the silver-mines in the  
pecially in the *Rammels-*  
foot of which it stands.  
importance is still to be  
numerous quaint, old  
many towers, and the  
the old ramparts. In  
the place from the  
pass the old *Paul's*  
the hotel which used to  
no, but which is now  
*rmann*. This hotel, to  
wing has recently been  
s in the loveliest quarter  
and is surrounded with  
and shady park, three  
it. Adjacent to the hotel  
'German Beer House',  
'Achtermann'. This re-  
of the ancient fortifi-  
built in 1805; among  
cesses, the 'Bismarck-  
ry celebrated; while, on  
or, there is an elegant  
decorated with note-  
ses.

the tower is a fine  
nesque style connected  
astery of *Neuwerk* and  
12<sup>th</sup> cent. *Bahnhof St.*;  
e between these two  
ada past *Jacobskirche*  
t Pl. This square is  
with a large and old  
ing two metal basins,  
d, so the legend says,  
nie Majesty. In the  
he square stands the  
a stately Romanesque  
t in 1844, the original

edifice having been  
In front of it is the  
15<sup>th</sup> cent. structure,  
in good taste. The  
50 pf.) is entered by  
the S. side. Its in-  
contents are:— The  
delabras made of ar  
2<sup>nd</sup> floor; and the "K  
with portraits of emp  
be from Augustus to  
beautiful painting in t  
posed, by some, to b  
the native artist Wolge

Among the many  
cimens of 16<sup>th</sup> cent.  
ecture possessed by  
the best is the *Brust*  
rest.) on the W. side  
kirche. It was built by  
the wood-carving and  
are very interesting. (   
of the Markt Pl. is the  
The old hall of the  
(1493) possesses a faç  
with large wooden figu  
emperors. At the corne  
is the old Hall of the  
(1557) adorned, like  
with wood-carving. At  
of Markt St. is *Fenke*  
from which Frankenbe  
to the church of SS. P  
The edifice dates from  
the 12<sup>th</sup> cent., and con  
of old frescoes and son  
carving. Close by is *F*  
*Cloister*. About 5 mir  
the S. E. is *Clausthor*  
distance further, the *K*  
oldest secular building  
The original structure  
1050 and was the pa  
successive emperors, the  
resided here till 1253.  
which was severely da  
in 1289, has been admir  
The place may be view  
and from 2 till dusk.  
consists of the *Saall*  
extension added later,  
chapel of *St. Ulrich*







as brings us to the old  
of the best-preserved  
vn. Still keeping to the  
reach Georgenberg, in  
od of the station, where  
ancient cloister have  
the outline of the  
e nave, aisles and five  
clearly seen.

: To Rammelsberg Mines,  
hour's walk to the S. of  
se are the only mines in  
are shown to strangers,  
foreigners are not sup-  
mitted. Fee 1.50 mk  
ng 8-8, except Satur-  
our for miners 12-1.)  
to the E. in the direc-  
g. is the village of  
**LEE. ARRIVAL:** By rail  
thence by diligence  
hours); or, from Lauten-  
ALTITUDE: 1,800 feet  
eer Hof.

n village is a favourite  
id, on account of its pure  
d hydropathic establish-  
g more and more into  
ber of visitors now ex-  
ally, exclusive of tourists.  
: To Langelsdorf and  
wards; past the church  
n, through woods and  
along the valley of the  
erthal (1 hour).

: 8,000.—Baharrestaurant)  
ometres in length, and  
rance to the romantic  
aps the most beautiful  
thern Harz. The eastern  
granite, split into rug-  
rags, and forming gro-  
astic figures among the  
A picturesque path to the  
id Elfenstein to

B (POP.: 4,000. — ALT.:  
S: Engeling; Juliusthal;

Many private lodgings,  
to the N. of the Brocken,  
rance to the Radautal,  
mmer-resort. It enjoys  
and possesses a Kurhaus,  
gathering-point of the  
rs. The bath, Juliusthal,  
1850. Its waters contain  
ulphates of sodium, po-  
sium &c., with traces of  
opal complaints treated  
matism, scrofula, and ca-  
schial tubes, stomach &c.  
a spring, recently dis-  
ields hot water of similar  
the above, and which is  
licine for catarrh, piles,  
ut, obesity &c.

: of Harzburg are very  
interesting. A pleasant  
the valley of the Radau,  
blings have given it its

name  
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# **SCHIERKE**

Harz Mountains near the Brocken.  
Also Winter Station and Winter Sport Place.

## **Hotel Curhaus and Fürstenhöh' with modern Baths and Cursaal**

3493

===== **every modern comfort** =====

electric light, steam-heating, lift. Lawn tennis, trout-fishing, beautiful forest walks, Café Restaurant, conversation and reading rooms.

The tradition may perhaps have arisen from the 'Brocken Spectre', a well-known, though rare phenomenon, in which the shadow of the mountain is cast by the sun upon a bank of fog. The legend, it will be remembered, has been deftly woven by Goethe into his drama of Faust.

**ST. ANDREASBERG** (POP.: 4,000. ALT.: 200 feet. — HOT.: Schützenhaus) is a favourite summer-resort. It lies about 8 kilometres from the terminus of the Schwarzfeld-Lauterberg railway, and, on account of the rich mines in the neighbourhood, is called the Mineral Cabinet of the Harz. The town has retained more of its quaint features than other places of the Upper Harz.

**CLAUSTHAL-ZELLERFELD** (Hot. Veigtelust), two little towns lying close together on a high plateau (2,000 ft.), have a combined pop. of some 13,000, almost all of them engaged in mining or related industries. The climate is exceedingly equable; the atmosphere is pure invigorating; while the extensive forests and heights in the neighbourhood make the spot an agreeable summer-

**AUNLAGE.** (ARRIVAL: Rail to Braunlage and thence post-coach 6 miles. — ALT.: 2,000. — HOTELS: Braunlage; Berg.) This cheap summer-resort, picturesquely situated among pine-covered hills in the centre of the Harz, annually some 8,000 visitors.

It possesses therapeutic springs and several hydros.

**EXCURSIONS:** Via Glashütten to Bode Falls (20 min.); to Bremker Fall; Achtermann's Höhe; Jermerstein; Wurmberg.

**SCHIERKE** (Per rail from Wernigerode — ALT.: 2,000 feet. — HOTELS: Curhaus & Fürstenhöh, Baths & Cursaal, 1st class, electric light, lift, steam-heating, tennis, fishing, cafés &c.) is one of the most charming spots in the Harz. The village is a very scattered one, and close to a number of striking peaks: to the N.E., the Arensklinter Klippen & the Hohnklippen; immediately to the S., die Schnarcher (the Snorers), to the N.W., the Königsberg; directly W. of the village is the bald summit of the Grosse Winterberg.

From Schierke (where the mountainous character of the Harz makes itself apparent) the ascent of the Brocken may well be undertaken. The road is that which turns to the right by Hotel Brocken Scheideck, and winds on past the Neue Chaussee on the left-hand to a granite guide-post. Short cuts are also indicated in a similar way. Near the top, where the road bends sharply to the right, a foot-path, by the telegraph-posts, leads past the Witches' Altar to the Brockenhaus. In the neighbourhood is a Forester's House, called

**DREIANNEN-HOHNE**, lying nearly 2,000 feet above the sea-level, and possessing the well-appointed Hotel



me. The place is  
Hohne Station,  
Harnau and

POP.: 5,000. — HOT.:  
1), is one of the  
Harnau. It is a  
ort, lying at the  
iful Harnau and  
Harnau. This  
ent., the residence  
Henry II. presented  
1672, the building  
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by whom it was  
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prospect of the  
Harnau. Close by is  
Harnau, restored in  
enstein, an enor-  
n hour's walk to  
is surmounted by  
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entle valley of the  
y itself, from the  
the Chaussee runs  
to the Harnau Falls.  
a path to the left  
and Harnau,  
da (not S.), rejoins  
e Harnau Falls. This  
ike of the river  
branches to the  
Schierke, above)  
e Brocken. This  
prettiest of all  
tain peak.

— POP.: 18,000. —  
H., 1<sup>st</sup> class house;  
Harnau.

Hotel, which is  
t of the Linden-  
astle, an excellent  
ained. Seen from  
seems a striking  
its red-tiled roofs  
wer of the Lieb-  
eft is the "Friede  
by the loftily-  
inded only by the  
pleasing contrast  
Vale of Harnau  
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l. of Lindenberger  
; while westwards  
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h, being adjacent  
ing up its popu-  
ne 18,000.

of the place are:—  
Markt, a wooden  
style (14<sup>th</sup> cent.),  
ber architecture  
ustadt, and the  
sae, 78 Breite St.  
resquely situated  
l. A little north-

wards are  
garten, the  
Harnau and  
Castle, and  
lies the Tis

The most  
which is at  
the Brocken  
road runs  
south-west  
Harnau.

HARNAU

This is  
the Harnau  
leaving the  
left leads

Schierke.  
Brocken. H  
a walk of  
tifully won  
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BLANKEN  
— HOTELS

Blanken  
on the slope  
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Rathaus, w  
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Rathaus, o  
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taining me  
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& the ruins  
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walk along  
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denkmal, o  
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Antiquities

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ELBING

2,000. — H  
Adler) is si  
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pally enga  
building o  
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in 1758: its

A short  
village of

HÜBEL

Höhle; Gol  
are the cele  
Baumannsh  
of these, is  
of three on



other: the length of the uppermost is about 1,850 feet and, in parts, 180 feet high. It contains a large stalagmite, some stalactites and a crystal chamber.

Baumannshöhle is also covered with stalactites, the finest being the "Klingende Säule" (the ringing column). The Bielshöhle is no longer shown. In the Höhlen-Museum, where the tickets for the caves are obtained, there are a number of antediluvian remains found at various times in the caves.

In the opposite direction to Rübeland lies the route to the Brocken, to which, in summer, an omnibus runs twice daily.

**ALEXISBAD** (ALT.: 1,050 ft. — **HOTELS:** Kurhaus; Goldene Rose) is a well-known and beautifully situated spa. The atmosphere is pure and invigorating: the mineral springs used for bathing are exceedingly rich in Glauber's salts, sulphate of magnesia &c. The water of the drinking fountain is odourless, but possesses a styptic flavour. The ferruginous character of the waters has acquired for Alexisbad great renown as a place for anæmic persons, &c.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Mägdesprung, through the valley of the Selke, on foot or by rail; to Harzgerode, a cheap summer-resort with 4,000 inhab., either by rail or on foot.

**TRESEBURG** (ARRIVAL: By omnibus from Rübeland, 1.50 mk., or, better, by post-coach from Blankenburg. — **HOTELS:** zum Weissen Hirsch; Forelle) is a small village at the confluence of the Lüppe with the Bode. It is one of the most picturesquely situated and most frequented spots in the Harz.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Wilhelmsblick (20 min.) from which a magnificent view of the Bodethal. From the Weisser Hirsch another fine prospect is obtained.

**STOLBERG.** (By rail to Rottleberode and thence by omnibus, 50 pf. — **POP.:** 2,500. — **HOTELS:** Kanzler's; Eberhardt; Preussischer Hof). Stolberg is prettily situated in the Southern Harz, at the convergence of four valleys. The most remarkable building is the Rathaus (15th cent.), which has been judiciously restored. Adjacent to it is the Martini-Kirche, in which Luther preached in 1525, and Melancthon in 1537. An old beech, at the edge of the surrounding woods, is even as the spot where Luther rested on visiting the town. An interesting specimen of timber architecture is the Hotel, formerly a Mint.

At a height 250 feet above the town stands the Schloss of Prince Stolberg, who was the lord of the manor. This château contains a fine Library, an Armory, and a picture-gallery, in the Kapelle, by Kranach.

**EXCURSIONS:** Eastwards, along Auer-Chaussee, to Wolfgangs-Höhe and Thale; returning via Joseph's Höhe.

Near Auerberg rises Josephs-

höhe (1,888 feet) with the largest cross in the world.

**SUDERODE** (**POP.:** 1,200. — **HOTELS:** Heene's Hotel and Curhaus; Belvedere) is a village of the lower Harz which straggles for more than a mile along the wooded slopes and is well-known for its chalybeate springs.

**GERNRODE** (**POP.:** 8,000. — **HOTELS:** Deutscher Kaiser; Deutsches Haus) is prettily situated near Suderode on the Slope of the Stubenberg. It possesses an interesting Romanesque basilica (10th cent.). Its founder, whose tomb was restored in 1519, was the Margrave Gero. The principal point of view is Schwedderberg.

**THALE.** — **POP.:** 21,500. — **HOTELS:** Hubertusbad; z. Hexentanzplatz; Princess Brunhilde.

The village of Thale lies  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to the N of the station, around which a number of villas have sprung up. This colony includes the river Bode. The stream runs through a wild and magnificent valley, and divides, in its course, the Kingdom of Prussia from the Duchy of Brunswick. The valley is by far the finest in the whole of the Harz: from among the woods which clothe its steep and rugged sides, crop up, at every bend and turn, fantastic crags with which some weird and ancient legend has been linked. Thale is also an important bath with springs, rich in iodides, bromides and chlorides.

**EXCURSIONS:** From Hubertusbad upstream, to Rosstrappe. The route lies along the Bode as far as the first bridge above Hubertus Island. Tourists following the right bank must cross this bridge at Waldkater, and take the path through the preserves and across Bülow Höhe. Another route by which this height may be reached is across the bridge near the Blechhütte and up the hills, bearing then to the left. From Bülow Höhe, the road winds along the hills south-westwards to Rosstrappe. This consists of precipitous rocks rising to a height of some 1,250 ft. It derives its name from an enormous horseshoe, the hoofprint of a legendary steed.

From the Rosstrappe, following our way a few steps backwards, we come to the Schurre, a zig-zag path on the left leading down again to the stream, at a spot which forms the entrance to the Bodekessel. This is a rugged depression in the vale of the Bode, built up of great granite blocks. Returning down stream from the Schurre, a walk of some 7 minutes brings us to Königshausen, where we cross the stream by the Jungfern Bridge and follow a shady path through the Hirschgrund to La Viehöhe. Here the route turns sharply to the left, and bends round to

**HEXENTANZPLATZ** (**HOT.:** zum Hexentanzplatz), a plateau above the



500 ft. commanding rappe opposite, and a striking prospect from the hotel, the only to the river nursing is distinctly in the valley, we passed the quaint town of with the help of a disposal of guests, burg cathedral comes in all, Hexentanz-most delightful places whole of the Harz, its own beauties, it tre for some fine which the favourite ful road past Dam-'s Denkmal to Trese-

slats, we may return, the Actien Brauerei,

**G (POP.: 24,000. —** e Lamm) is situated to the N E of the ruled by Henry I, nation, received the Flakenherd on the l. at the time, he area, — hence his er".

Schloss Pl. is the lepsteck was born

e Markt Pl. is quaint ent.) In front of it Roland, indicating free town, it having e Hanseatic League r towers and moat, ancient importance ol, there is a Mini-ling collections of re olds, including a plogal' with glossary museum contains an h a number of old another and even dex of the Saxon

own on the western & the Abbey Church. art-yard (admission osseases some inter-nong them one of ark, the mistress of . The Abbey Church, , was erected in its le III. During some il chapel was dis-' the tomb of Henry crypt, which is de-d fantastic Romanepose the remains of consort. In a tomb, ow stairway, there including the var-is Aurora.

Quadlin has railwa the whole

**HALBE**  
**HOTELS:** e lies in a f the Holtem tral spots direct rail principal tain group extensive e important its medimv degree; an a quaint, o cases the u extent of One of the to be foun sance built ly decorat house, as i atel at th Close by. Rathaus (id ing with the S W s Roland; w Markt the fine timbe dates from ture in wo is probably

A little rises the l fine tower a narrow s where the building w cent.; and few years the 15th ce ture is son western en The interic a screen i Dom Pl., t morating t at the fir of our Lad district. I ommeence sassing for

**WOLFE**  
**HOT.: Sals** its magnifi was librari a new and weekdays, It contain 8,000 MSS. Luther's l notes, his there is a and another of note at kirche and



by Thorwaldsen. To the right of the building is the

Mausoleum, a magnificent erection in different sorts of marble. In the structure repose the remains of the Emperor Frederick III. and his consort, the former Princess Royal of England. Above them, there is a magnificent tomb, with a recumbent figure sculptured by Begas and forming one of his finest works, in the altar-niche, there is a Pieta by Bistachel, with a sarcophagus of two of Frederick's sons on either side: the whole is filled up with flowers and wreaths sent by various emperors and other personages.

In the Park of Sanssouci there is the Great Fountain, the water of which rises to a height of 130 feet: round the basin stand 8 marble figures, of which the Venus (Pigalle) is the most beautiful. Straight ahead, we ascend a broad flight of steps 68 ft. high, and broken by six terraces with fine beds of flowers, hot-houses and the graves of Frederick the Great's dogs. The monarch himself also wished to be buried here, that he might be truly 'sans souci'. We now reach the

Palace of Sanssouci, erected by Knobelsdorff. It consists of only one story; and the rooms where the king lived and died are still in the same order as he left them. The most interesting apartments are:—

The Room of Voltaire, with curious wood-carving and painted walls designed by Frederick to represent the character of the French wit, the peacock typifying his vanity, the ape his mimicry, the parrot his garrulity. The Library is, of course, quite French, and curiously arranged. The Picture Gallery contains several good paintings by van Dyck, Rembrandt, Cornelius von Haarlem, Rubens &c.: the visitor should take care that it is shown, and not be put-off with the corridor where Watteau's pictures are hung.

The Orangery, in Florentine style with several good paintings and sculptures and, on the terrace, the statues of Ceres, Flora &c.

The New Palace, the summer residence of William II., is closed to visitors from May till towards November. It contains 200 apartments, the Imperial family residing in the N. wing. The Shell Saloon is richly decorated with precious stones and souvenirs brought back by William II. from his travels. Furthermore, the palace contains a theatre, a Marble or Concert Saloon with magnificent painted ceilings &c. Near the Palace is the Mausoleum, with a marble statue of Queen Louise and the Temple of Friendship, built by Gontard, in memory of the sister of Frederick the Great, Margravine of Bayreuth.



The Church of St. Nicholas, to the N. of the above-mentioned Palace, is a domed and cubical building erected in 1800 by Schinkel. It contains several fine frescoes of Christ with the Apostles (Schinkel). In the tympanum, above the entrance, there is a relief representing 'The Sermon on the Mount' (Kiss) &c. Behind the chancel are stored up the uniforms of the soldiers of the 'Alexander' and 'Franz' regiments, named after the respective emperors.

**EXCURSIONS:** To *Sehlsberg*, with a picturesque chateau in Tudor style (Schinkel), lying on a sloping and green hill whence a magnificent view of the Havel is obtained. The chateau contains the rooms of Emperor William I. and Empress Augusta, all left untouched. The place also calls up many reminiscences of Prince Bismarck, as well as of Frederick III. and his consort, while the whole illustrates strikingly the simplicity of the Hohenzollern house. In front of the building, there is a *Brunnendenkmal*, built of stones from the Cathedral of Cologne. Behind the chateau, the *Lime Tree of Voltaire*. There is also a seat with busts of generals who fell in the war of 1870.

## MAGDEBURG.

**POPULATION:** 283,000.

**HOTELS:** Stadt Magdeburg, 1st class; Central, close to Station; *Weisser Schwan*, in centre of town.

**WINE ROOMS:** Fuhrmann & Co., *Himmelreich St.*

**CAFES:** *Hohenzollern*, *Breiten Weg*; *Peters*, *Breiten Weg*.

**CABS:** For drive in town 60 pf. to 1 mk., 1/2 hr., 1 mk.—2.50 mks.

**U. S. CONS.:** Frank S. Hannah, Esq.

The Capital of the Prussian Province of Saxony is a thriving industrial town on the left bank of the Elb. It is the centre of the German beet-sugar trade, and contains a great number of factories of various kinds.

large concerns, the  
the factory of Fried.  
These machine  
the foremost of their  
kind in Europe, and, being open to the  
public, well repay a visit.

Another enormous factory is that of *John Fowler & Co.*, the agricultural implement makers, who have branches in various large towns in Europe, and whose productions enjoy a just reputation in all parts of the world.

These large firms give employment to many thousands of hands, so that Magdeburg is rapidly regaining that leading position which it held in the middle-ages.

The chief buildings are:—The *Cathedral*, a (whose choir dates, in 1207, the rest having in the 13th and 14th ce restored in the days William III. On Dom P the *Royal Palace*, now the *Museum*; while, a N., stands the church of commenced in the 11th altered later and restor in the *Alter Markt* star *haus*, with a statue of front of it. The *Monu War of 1870* is erecte of the Cathedral and River.

Magdeburg is a ver railway centre, being for *Breslau*, *Dresden*, *La Brunswick* &c.

Halfway between *Mag Halle* lies

**CÖTHEN (POP.: 25,000)**  
*Prinz von Preussen* &c.), 16th cent. castle (fine collection), and an old G with a font by *Thorwalden* manufactures a quantity c and is the junction for

## DESSAU

**POPULATION:** 55,000.

**HOTELS:** *Goldener See* *Schliff*.

**CABS:** 1 person, 50 pf. 4 pers., 1 mk.

DESSAU is the ca *Duchy of Anhalt*, and 1 of the Dukes. It is situ *Mulde*, and possesses, be interesting buildings, a number of valuable picti

The most important e *Ducal Schloss*, on the 1 river. The E. wing of was designed by *Knobe W.* wing dates from th the 16th cent., the rema building being quite moc

The castellan's fee is the ground floor of the S is a collection of painting and relics, including a



&c. taken from Napoleon at Waterloo. The first floor contains specimens of the works of Santa Croce, Perugino, and other Italians. On the second floor, there are some fine pictures from the Dutch school.

On Grossen Markt, there is a *Statue of Prince Leopold*, one of Frederick the Great's generals commonly known as the 'Old Dessauer'. The remains of Prince Leopold and other princes repose in the vaults of the *Schlosskirche* at the Grossen Markt. Another interesting monument stands in front of the Real-Gymnasium in Cavalier St.: it is that of *Wilhelm Müller*, author of the "*Griechenlieder*", and father of the late Prof. Max Müller of Oxford.

In the *Tower of the Leopoldstift* (Askanische St.), there is a *Geological Museum*. Near it is the *Mendelssohn Institution*, erected on the site of the house in which the great composer was born. At Kleinen Markt is the *Rathaus*, a 16<sup>th</sup> cent. edifice restored in 1883: close by is a marble monument commemorating the jubilee of *Duke Leopold Frederick*.

At 12 Zerbster St. is the *Amalienstiftung*, containing valuable collections of pictures by German, Flemish and Dutch artists. The first belong to the 18<sup>th</sup> cent. school and are of no great merit: among the Dutch and Flemish artists will be found examples of *van Dyck*, *Steenwyk*, *Pieter Potter* &c.

## SECKEL & HIRSCH

3 PRINZEN STR.

GOETTINGEN

PRINZEN STR. 3

### EXCHANGE AND DEPOSIT OFFICE

2965

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8—1, 3—7

-- SATURDAYS, FROM 8—2 --

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT CASHED.

**14:** From BERLIN, via POTSDAM and MAGDEBURG (see route 13), to GÖTTINGEN, CASSEL, WILHELMS-HÖHE, WILDUNGEN, MARBURG, GIESSEN, BAD NAUHEIM, FRIEDBERG, SCHWALHEIM, GROSS-KARBEN and FRANKFORT o/Main.

### GÖTTINGEN.

POPULATION: 80,250.

TELS: zur Krone, 1<sup>st</sup> class; Geb- at the station.

NK: Seckel & Hirsch, 3 Prinzen St., exchange and deposit, letters of credit &c.

is ancient town, prettily situated at foot of the Hainberg, is celebrated for *University*, founded by George II. '37. In the old monastery, near *St. Mary's Church*, is the *University*

*Library*, consisting of over 400,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS. In the Markt Pl. is the picturesque *Rathaus*, whose principal hall is decorated with paintings by Schaper. There is a *Picture Gallery* in the *Aula*, at Wilhelms Pl., a square embellished with a statue of *William I*. Close by, at 13 Burg St., is the *Municipal Collection of Antiquities*. Near Geismarthor, is the *Chemical Laboratory* and an *Institute for Physics*. There is a *Lecture Hall* at the end of Weender St., a street made famous by Heine's sarcasm. *Heine*, the two brothers *Grimm*, *Bismarck*, *Motley* and many other celebrities studied at Göttingen, the houses in which they lived being frequently marked by a plate or tablet.



## CASSEL.

POP.: 120,272. — ALT.: 500 feet.

**HOTELS** (1<sup>st</sup> class): *King of Prussia*, family house, beautifully situated near the station at Königs Pl. and patronised by royalty and best American society; *Schombardt's Hotel du Nord*; *Royal*; *Hot. Schirmer*; *Casseler Hof*.

**CABS**: From station and in central districts of town, 50—80 pf.

**U. S. CONS. AGT.**: Herr *Gustav C. Kothe*, 49 Hohenzollern St.

**ENGL. CH.**: *St. Alban's*, Convent St., *Rev. J. W. Thomas*, M. A. Oxon., 76 Hohenzollern St. Sun. 10.30 a. m., 6.0 p. m., Wed. 11.0; Fr. 3.30; SS. 10.30 H. C. Sun. and SS. 8.0. 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> noon.

**BANKS**: *Mauer & Plaut*, 11 Cölnische St., the premises being quite new.

**BATHS**: Bathing in the *Fulda*. Warm Baths: *Erdmann*, 1 *Mauer St.*

**THEATRE**: *Königl. Hof-Theater* was erected in 1766, though not till later

adapted to its present purpose; it seats 1,800 persons, is open from Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> till June 30<sup>th</sup>, and is under the management of *Freiherr von und zu Gilsa*, Königl. Kammerherr.

CASSEL, situated in a high and healthy spot, was once the capital of the *Electorate of Hessen*. It is now the seat of Government in the province of *Hessen-Nassau*, and, since its annexation to Prussia in 1866, has become a large and important manufacturing centre. The population, which, within this period, has nearly trebled, is engaged principally in the manufacture of locomotives, cars and tools. The town is, however, also devoted to art, and possesses a considerable number of interesting collections and fine buildings. In

# MAUER & PLAUT

Cölnische Strasse 11 CASSEL Cölnische Strasse 11

## EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT OFFICE.

1507

Offices open from 9—1, 3—7.

— Saturday from 9—3. —

Circular notes and letters of credit cashed.

Kurfürsten St., close to the station, are the *Imperial Bank*, the *Industrial Museum* and the *School of Art*. At the end of the street is *Friedrich Wilhelms Pl.*, embellished with a fountain by *Schneider*: the allegorical figures, representing the rivers *Fulda*, *Werra &c.*, are by *Echtermeyer*. Running south-west from here is *Stände Pl.* ornamented with a double avenue of linden-trees. Here are situated the *Ständehaus* and the *Hall of Art*. The latter stands at the corner of *Wilhelm St.*, and contains an exhibition of modern paintings, Cassel vying with *Düsseldorf* for the 3<sup>rd</sup> place among the art centres of Germany.

The S. W. corner of *Stände Pl.* is occupied by the *Barracks*. Here we turn to the left and, passing through

*Gr. Friedrich St.*, reach *Wilhelms Pl.*, where the *Oberpräsidium* stands. The large building close by is the *Wilhelm's Gymnasium*; from *Wilhelm's Pl.*, we take the *Obere König St.*, the principal business street of the town. A few paces along it on the right-hand side is *Mess Pl.*, embellished with a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Schomburg*. A little further on, the street passes *Opern Pl.*, where, in front of the *Opera House*, stand bronze statue of *Louis Spohr*, who for 36-years, conducted the orchestra here. Leaving *Friedrichs Pl.* on right, we proceed to *König's Pl.* large circus containing the principal hotels and the *Post Office*. Follow the tramway to *Hedwig St.* and turn to the right, we reach *Martins*



with *St. Martin's Church*, a 14th century building in Gothic style, the choir of which contains some old monuments, such as, *Philip the Generous* with his Consort and that to *Prince Philip of Hessen*.

Returning southward through *Mittelgasse* to *Steinweg*, we reach the *Natural History Museum*, open Mon. and Thurs. from 10-1, and Thurs. and Sat. from 3-5. On the ground-floor and 1st floor are the natural history cabinets with a herbarium said to be the oldest in Germany (16th cent.): the second story contains the Ethnological collections. Adjoining it is the *Military School* and next to this stands the *Museum Fridericianum*. This latter was instituted by the *Landgrave Frederick II.* in 1769, and contains collections of coins, antediluvian relics and a few classical sculptures. Its *Library*, in which the *Grimms* laboured for 15 years, possesses 170,000 vols. and 1,600 MSS., among the latter being many rarities. At the corner of *Friedrichs Pl.* is the old *Palace of the Electors*; while in the centre of the square, which is very large and bounded on three sides by avenues of trees, stands the statue of the *Landgrave Frederick II.* made notorious by his having hired 12,000 soldiers to the English to assist them in the American war of Independence.

At the south-eastern end of the square is a handsome gate, called the "*Aue Thor*" and adorned by Siemering's bronze reliefs of the "Warrior's Farewell and Return". It leads on to the *Aue* (meadow), a fine promenade with French landscape gardening and beautiful s. It contains a fine *Orange* and the *Marmorbad*, a pavilion adorned with marble statues by the sculptor *Mönnöt* (Bacchante, &c.). Close by is *Kaupert's* monument of a sleeping lion; while, Bellevue, rises *Bellevue Schloss*, *King Jerome* resided (1811 to 1815) is now occupied by a German

General, and, in it, the *Academy of Arts* has its seat. Adjacent to it is the

*Picture Gallery*, a large Renaissance structure, containing a fine collection of works by Italian, Flemish and Dutch masters:— indeed, the Cassel Gallery possesses the best collection in Germany of pictures by Rembrandt and Hals. The ground-floor is filled with casts, miniatures, mosaics, porcelain &c. The picture gallery will be found on the first floor: it consists of about 1,000 paintings, of which the most noteworthy are:—

*ROOM I.*, *van Dyck's Madonna* (119); *Franz Hals' Portraits* (213 and 214); *Rembrandt's Portrait of himself* (237); *ROOM IV.*, *Titian, Portrait* (488); *Tintoretto, Portrait* (497); *CABINET 12.*, *Hals' The Cavalier* (219). In all, there are no fewer than 20 Rembrandts, and a large number of paintings by Rubens, Jordaens, van Dyck &c.

Recrossing the meadow, with its *Bowling Green* and fine view of the river, we come to *Schloss Pl.*, at the N.E. corner and close to *Drath Bridge* where the *Palace of Justice* stands and whence a quarter of an hour's walk northwards over the *Allmarkt* brings us to the *Armory* and the *Artillery Barracks*. Hence, through *Bremer St.*, the *Synagogue* is reached.

From *Königs Pl.*, an electric tramway car runs to

## CASSEL-WILHELMSHÖHE.

**HOTELS:** *Grand Hotel Wilhelmshöhe* (formerly *Schombardt*), 1st class, lovely, sheltered situation in the royal Park, admirably adapted for supplementary cure and winter residence, care should be taken to address all communications "*Grand Hotel Wilhelmshöhe*"; *Hotel-Pension Schombardt*, 1st class, close to royal park, beautiful location, own grounds, modern comfort, moderate charges; *Hotel Schloss Weissenstein* facing *Wilhelmshöhe Station* and stopping-place of all electric tramway-cars.

*Restaurant & Café Schombardt*, on the *Rammelsberg*, with own *Conditorei*, 5 min. from terminus of electric tramway, large park, magnificent panorama. Well recommended.



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PARKS







# WILDUNGEN-BAD.

UP TO DATE

3226

## THE QUISISANA

FAVORITE HOTEL OF AMERICANS.

spas of Germany, and one to which thousands of patients and visitors annually flock. Surrounded by delightful woods, its atmosphere is pure and invigorating: the subsoil is the slate formation of the Rhenish Mts.: the mean temperature 16.4° C.

Moreover, WILDUNGEN possesses a number of mineral springs, the principal being the *Georg Victorquelle* and the *Helenenquelle*. These have been in use from the 15th cent.: their curative effects are of the highest value, so that not only are the waters drunk in

--- BAD --- **Hotel zur Helenen-Quelle.**  
**Wildungen** 3228 Facing new Kurhaus, close to  
Brunnen-Promenade & Woods.  
A famous old house. Electric Light. Open the whole year.  
**CARL SEIBEL, Prop.**

large quantity on the spot, but over 1,300,000 bottles are despatched every year to various parts of the world. The principal mineral constituents are bicarbonates of ironprotoxide, sodium, magnesium and calcium: there is also a certain quantity of sodium and potassium sulphates and a large propor-

tion of free carbonic-acid gas. This last ingredient renders the waters effervescent and refreshing: the Helenenquelle has a somewhat salty flavour; while the larger proportion of iron contained in the Georg Victorquelle gives it a slightly astringent character; but the taste is no-wise inky.

3229 **BAD WILDUNGEN**  
**VILLA HUMBURG**  
--- Brunnen Allée. ---

NEAR SPRINGS, BATHS AND  
KURHAUS.  
ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT  
BOARD, AT MODERATE PRICE

**BAD WILDUNGEN.**

**Brunnen Allée**



3230

**VILLA ALICE.**



Furnished rooms with or without board. Garden &c.  
Moderate terms. **Frl. E. FREYTAG, prop.**







The Wildungen springs have been famous for centuries for their diuretic and solvent action in diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

(α) The Helonen Quelle in kidney diseases, gravel, gout, in chronic nephritis, in catarrh of the kidneys and pelvis and in urinary hæmorrhages.

(β) The Georg Vieler Quelle in chronic catarrh of the bladder, in bladder debility, in blennorrhœa of the prostate gland and urethra, in female complaints, in anæmia and chlorosis.

The waters are forwarded, in bottles, by the Fürstliche Wildunger Mineralquellen, A.-G.

This association possesses also two fine hotels in Wildungen, namely, the Badhotel and the Europäischer Hof. In the former of these, baths of all kinds are to be had at very moderate prices.

**MARBURG** (POP.: 20,188—HOTELS: Kaiserhof; Pfälzer), is an old university city, beautifully situated on the Lahn. Its principal buildings are the following:—Church of St. Elizabeth, a handsome edifice dating from the 18th cent. It is one of the noblest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. In the Sacristy

is the tomb of St. Elisabeth. The church is richly embellished and precious stones by a golden crown pierce Frederick II. The Le possesses some beautiful Schloss (25 min. walk height of over 900 feet town. It contains the Rittersaal and a Godfrids a magnificent view valley. At the University men have studied, as and Melanchthon.

**GIESSEN** (POP.: 12,000; Prince Karl), town, is situated in the Lahn. The principal church of St. Paul's. The latter was and possesses a fine which is a Monument the Felsenkeller a fine

## BAD NAI

POP.: 5,000. VISITOR

ALT.: 45

HOTELS: The Kaiser patronised by the best

# THE KAISER

THE LEADING AND MOST MODERN

2400

OF

BAD NAUHEIM.

society, private suites of rooms with bathrooms, magnificent garden, opposite the Sprudel and Baths: Metropole, 1st class; Augusta Victoria, 1st class, renovated and refurnished 1906, well-situated, open-air restaurant, patronised by American families; Park Hot. with Dépendance "Parkhaus", thoroughly modern in construction and appointments, fine open location, rooms and suites with baths; Kirsch's Prince of Wales Hotel, new and very fine house, considerably enlarged in 1905, private suites with baths attached; de l'Europe; Angl-terre.

**BOARDING-HOUSES:** E. & T. Schneider's Private Hotel Victoria, 64 Park St., 1st class, convenient situation, every modern comfort; "Villa Britannia", 1 Britannia St., 1st class, established 1879, contains 28 rooms. Villa Iselde, 8 Britannia St., be healthy located, ex- every comfortable. **URANT:** Telegraph, by in the Pavilion Park, Pilsener Urquell Beer (subans) on draught. 10 pf. to 1 mk. per drive in town; 2 mks. 60 pf. to 5 mks. per hour. **PHYSICIANS:** Dr. E. E. Acher; H.

Newton Heilmann, Victoria St.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN** divine worship. Sun.

**EXTRA:** Payab stay, 15 mks. For far 20 mks, additional a

**NAUHEIM** is situated extremity of the Taunus on the gentle slope with the S. E. and forms *Johannesberg*. It is coming more and partly on account of and partly on account of methods of treating it used by its physicians.

Concerning the bath Dr. W. Bezly Thorn

"The underground have been brought in therapeutic drinking been tapped in the 1



at some little distance from the stream which has two unequal portions said at once that it is not a depth as to the source of the water of subterranean origin that small river, which are used for drinking water. No. 12, No. 7 and No. 11 are used for drinking water. The water runs in the Sprudel and the Mitterbrunnen and the Mitterbrunnen — mainly the water is observed that it is endowed by the water which suits the purpose. As a

matter of fact, it is only in exceptional cases that the waters have to be either artificially heated or cooled by ice.

"A course of baths generally commences with the waters of the great Sprudel (thermal bath) freed from more or less of their natural gas, but, in any case, to such an extent as to induce a deposit of peroxide of iron and calcium carbonate, which, floating in the water produces an opaque yellow coloration.

"To these, after a time, in increasing portions, are added one, two, three, or even more litres of Mutterlaug — the uncrystallisable mother-liquor or waste product of the neighbouring works, which provide large

**== BAD NAUHEIM, ==**

# Augusta Victoria

**strictly first-class family house.**

Sprudel and Bathing Houses. Renovated 1905 for modern comfort. Suites with baths attached (Mott).

**== Large Marble Hall. ==**

**Open air Restaurant.**

Directus to:

**J. P. Mletter, prop.**

the table. It is a mixture of sulphur, iron, and bromine. The water is carried to the patient by the finger, and the water is turning suggestive

comes the Sprudel No. 7 or No. 12 at the temperature desired, and the water of natural gas is used for the whole of the bath. The water is used to coat the body of globules which, coming from the water, is produced, insensibly, by the effluence and an effluence. Then, finally,

come the flowing Sprudel baths, probably the most powerful therapeutic baths known, in which the waters of either No. 7 or No. 12 forcibly enter and, through overflow pipes, leave the receptacle during the whole period of immersion. These, with their constantly rising and simmering globules, emerging from moving water of crystalline clearness, convey the impression of a bath of champagne, and induce a sense of exhilaration not unlike that which is associated with that favourite beverage. No patient, in any case, is allowed to take more than two, or three, or at the outside five, successive baths in as many days, a day of interval always



**BAD NAUHEIM.**

**34 Parl**

**E. & T. Schneider's  
Private Hotel Vict**

**Close to the Kurhaus, Park & Baths.**

**--- First-class Boarding-House. ---**

**Lift. Electric light.**

**The Misses E. & T. SCHNEIDER**

**BAD NAUHEIM "Villa Brita"**  
**— (HESSEN) —**

**3685**

**Teleph. 384.**

**1 Britannia St.**

**Teleph.**



**Fine, 1st class House. :: 23 Rooms.  
Elegant reception rooms. Founded 1879.  
Very fine cooking and every convenience.**

**Fr. L. Schmidt-von Dittfurth, likewise pro  
Pension Schmidt-von Dittfurth in Nuremberg**

**BAD NAUHEIM Villa Isolde.**  
**8 Britannia Str. 8.**

**Beautifully situated in the healthiest part of Nauheim. Close to English Springs and Curhaus. The proprietress who lived in England for many years has no pains in making her visitors comfortable. Moderate terms, good convenience. Much frequented by English and American visitors. H. 3741**  
**Fräulein KLEBERGER, Proprietress.**

being imposed. Where much infiltration or osteoid deposit has taken place, carefully regulated massage is made to succeed each bath.

"Speaking generally, the effects of the baths are: to lower the frequency and increase the force of the pulse, and to induce a sense of refreshment and invigoration which is shortly followed by an agreeable inclination to avail oneself of the hour's rest, in the recumbent position, which is enjoined as the invariable sequel . . .

"The range of morbid conditions which may be relieved by the internal administration and outward use of the Nauheim waters is very wide. They may be divided into those articular and numerous other changes which are

dependent on the proliferation in the blood-stream in excess, chronic affection of the blood-vessels, with exception; congestion of the pelvic viscera; and the stages of chronic affection congestive or sub-inflammation of the spinal nerve system.

The diseases for the treatment of which Nauheim is celebrated: rickets, pelvic exudations, chlorosis, anæmia, affections, gout, rheumatism of the heart and spine.

All kinds of bathing, the most modern type of Graduation House: Inhalation Hall for ozon



THE GUIDE

**"BAD NAUHEIM AS A HEALTH RESORT"**

by

**R. E. ACHERT, M. D.,**

**PHYSICIAN AT BAD NAUHEIM,**

with useful hints and information, local and of the environs.

84M

*NAUHEIM: Paulson.*



treatment, have been constructed. Besides the grape cure and "terrain" treatment, milk and whey, massage and gymnastics are employed.

Though Nauheim is pre-eminently a health-resort, it is, nevertheless, an extremely agreeable place to stay at. A large orchestra plays thrice daily; concerts, regattas, fire-work displays and balls take place at frequent intervals; theatrical and operatic performances are given in the pavilion, which, with its broad terrace, its tennis-courts &c., is the centre of attraction. The park surrounding it is very extensive and is beautifully laid-out:— it contains two lakes which afford opportunity for boating and fishing.

The walks and excursions in the neighbourhood are very fine, the favourite being to the villages of Nieder and Ober Mörlen, to the rose-gardens of Steinfurth, to Wisselheim, Schwalheim, Dorheim, Friedberg Castle &c.

Among the many admirable private institutes of the spa, the following deserve special mention:—

**Kurhaus Lindenhof.** This establishment is under the care of Sanitätsrat Dr. Wachenfeld, who, with his able staff, devotes himself principally to patients suffering from heart-disease, gout, rheumatism, scrofula, and female complaints. Moreover, convalescents and persons run down in health will find here a comfortable home under careful medical supervision; while,

## ← BAD NAUHEIM. →



## Kurhaus Lindenhof.

Fine building close to park and baths.

CAREFUL DIET. ELEVATOR. HOME COMFORT. "SUN" AND "AIR" BATHS.

— Constant medical attention. —

2780

Excellent staff.

Notification of arrival is requested beforehand.

**Sanitätsrat Dr. Wachenfeld,**  
proprietor.

great attention being paid to a well-ordered diet, dyspeptics and others are found in great number in the institute.

The "Nauheimer Privatklinik" is a private nursing home for patients, where such invalids and visitors are received who may require special treatment (rest, personal supervision of physicians, &c.). Dr. Lillienstein and Dr. Schwalb are the managing physicians.

**FRIEDBERG** (POP.: 7,800. — HOTELS: Trapp; Weith), once a very important place, is famous for its so-called "Judenbad" (14th cent.?) and its 18th century church.

**Schwalheim** is renowned for its mineral waters, which, enjoying great favour on account of their strong effervescence, are exported in large quantities to all parts of the world.

## GROSS-KARBEN

is a celebrated village in Ober-Hessen not far from Frankfort o/M. and Bad

Nauheim (Frankfort - Cassel - Hamburg Line). It owes its renown to its mineral springs, which are strongly impregnated with carbonic-acid gas. Their somewhat acidulous flavour renders them exceedingly palatable; while their purity admirably adapts them for table use. Mixed with fruit syrups, cognac or champagne, they form a delicious beverage, and are great favourites in the U. S. A., to which country they are exported in very large quantities.

The whole district is distinguished by the vast number of Roman relics found along the railway-line.

During the investigations made order of the Imperial Government a number of curious Roman flasks vases were discovered which clearly demonstrate that the waters were known some 90 years B. C. And even in that early day a large quantity was carried on in these mineral waters. Thus it is clear that the Selzer Ludwig's Springs are among the oldest and best known in Germany.





## Ludwigsbrunnen Gross-Karben.

*Non ferruginous Carbonic-acid Spring.*

**Excellent beverage for persons suffering from diabetes.**

**\* by a large number of physicians and warmly recommended by them for  
Diabetes and kindred complaints.**

**Bottled at the spring and despatched direct.**

**\* cases containing 60 bottles ( $\frac{3}{4}$  Litre) Mk 20.— free to any port of  
Germany, Holland or Belgium, for cash with order.**



**FRANKFORT O**  
**AM OPERNPLATZ**

# **Impérial**

---

**Unrivalled for its magnificent and**

**Elegant Suites and single**  
**with Private Baths and Lav.**

**E. W. Müller,**  
**Proprietor.**

**Manager:**  
**formerly: Hot**



1



account of their great excellence. The New Schauspielhaus was opened in 1909. The Opera House is a magnificent edifice designed by Lucius. The front and back are decorated with sculptures, the former by Kaupert, the latter by Rumpf. The stair-case and the frescoes in the interior, as well as the curtain, which represents the prologue to Faust, are very fine. Albert Schumann Theatre, facing principal Station.

**CHOCOLATE:** Stollwerck Bros., the well-known firm of chocolate manufacturers in Cologne, have a branch in Frankfurt, namely, at Goethe St. (corner of Goethe Pl.).

**HANDEDASHERRY** &c.: Heinrich Wiedebach, 56 Bethmann St., estab. 1847 is a 1st class house, specially recommended for lace, trimmings &c.

**JEWELLERS:** Hassenberg & Co., 18 Kaiser St., near to Frankfurter Hof. Founded 1750. Oldest in the city. Patronized by best American society.

**LEATHER GOODS** &c.: Carl Ludwig French, 18 Goethe Pl., supplies saddles, &c.

**Big & Co., Court Purveyors,** 4 Kaiser St., is a leading house where china wares of the three famous royal factories of Saxony, Prussia and Denmark may be had.

**STEEL GOODS:** J. A. Henckels of the famous "Twin Works" Solingen, has a large depot at 15 Rossmarkt. The firm

is known throughout excellent manufacture.

**WINE MERCHANTS:** wine merchants and important and oldest house. Established in 1784.

Rhine and Moselle wine finest brands. At the their business was on chase of the large as of the well-known firm Mumm. Long experience in exportation.

Worthy of a visit: cellars of August K. Pab. Jos. Krennberg Mainzer St., a house and famous for Hock and Ahr wines.

**FRANKFORT** is a which, as one of the in the Hanseatic League, dependence until after. It then became incorporated but retained its importance the chief money-market its Stock Exchange principal bourses in city is also a busy industrial centre, with wine, soap &c. Its literary associations will be many monuments embellishing the streets the city, which is divided

• Kaiser St. • **FRANKFORT on the Main**

## **FÜRSTENHOF Palast**

1241 **HIGHLY REPUTED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE**

150 large and airy rooms facing the Promenade, from N.E.

50 Single Rooms, Saloons and Separate Suites with Bath and

**FRENCH RESTAURANT** on covered Terrace overlooking

**L. BOLLE-NITZ, Propr.**







**NEW**

**FRANKFORT o/M.**

# Hôtel Monopol-M

3896

facing Central Station

**EVERY MODERN COMFORT. ≡ MC**

**G. KAYSSNER**

formerly Portier at the HOTEL BRI

3808

**FRANKFORT o/M**

48 ZEIL, CLOSE TO POST OF

# HOTEL ULM

TELEPHONE 3881.

PROPR

# HOTEL VICTORIA.

The only Hotel in the Kaiserstrasse, 3 minutes from Central Hotel. ROOMS FROM 2 MARKS UPWARDS. Restaurant. Steam Heating. Lift. PERFECT Sanitary Arrangements.  
3424 **FRIEDR. ORTENBACH, Prop**

**FRANKFORT-ON-MA**

# HOTEL STUTTGAR'

Right opposite the principal Railway Station. Entirely refitted by hot air. Lift. Electric Light. Baths. Auto-Garage. Writing Room. The best service with most.  
New Proprietor, P. STEEGER, for many years Secretary of

**FRANKFORT o/Main**

**FAI**

# Hotel Royal

3728

**WILH. WERNER, new prop.**

**A.**

**FRANKFORT o/M**

# PENSION VILLA C

71 Beethoven St (Westend) facing the Palm Garden House. Best references. Tel. Addr: Oranien Frankfurt  
3732 **Mrs CLOUTH, née de Grimm**

# PENSION WESTEN

3733

**FRANKFORT o/Ma**

This first-class Family Pension is beautifully situated and confidently recommended to English and Americans as a place where the best society may be met. Excellent cooking. Terms very moderate. Garden with Dependence. Quiet, Central, and Convenient.







# Hohenzollernhaus - Ka

Kaiser St. **Frankfort o/Main**

3731

Facing New Playhouse.

**\* Largest and Finest Re**  
in South Germany.



Banquet Rooms & Saloons on first floor. Terrace

Pilsner Urquell and Münchner Löwenbräu Beers

Excellent French and Viennese Cuis

Prop.: WILH. FRANTZMANN.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

## AUGUST KREUZE

FORMERLY PET. JOS. KREUZBE

- OFFICE FRANKFORT o/MA

----- ESTABLISHED 1833 -----  
HOUSE IN FRANKFORT ESTABLISH

- - WINE GROWERS AND SH  
RHINE, MOSELLE & RED A

SEE: FRANKFORT O/MAIN.

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Repairs promptly made.

## Carl Ludwig Franck

16 Goethe Pl. 16 **FRANKFORT on Main.**







**ORT O/MAINE**

904.

— OFFICE —

5729

**21 SCHÄFERGASSE 21**

DEALERS IN

# **RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.**

— AGENTS —

London: Schluter & Co., 50 Mark Lane E.C.  
New-York: E. B. Arnold & Co., 27 South  
William Street.  
Paris: P. Crémoulliers & W. Jourdan, 25 rue  
du Mont Chabor.  
Bordeaux: L. Grilleuille & Co.  
Hamburg: E. F. Lund, 23 Hohe Bleichen.  
Switzerland: J. Churnheer, Zürich.  
Holland: Gerard Rosier, Heeg.  
Stockholm: Fritz Kramer.

Moskau: Robert Natorp.  
Warsow: Ed. Koch & W. Bormann, Chmielna 11  
Vienna: Sigmund Winter.  
Belgium: Henry Dupont-Calontaine, Chén.  
Buenos-Aires: Peters Hermanos.  
Medan-Deli, Sumatra: E. Diers.  
Mexico: Carlos Dittmer.  
Siam: Clarke & Co., Bangkok.  
Peking: H. Walte & Co.  
Cienfuegos: H. Walte & Co.



ring to the right, Pfingstweid St., leads to the *Schützenbrunnen Denkmal*, designed and executed by *Eckhardt* in 1887. Beyond it are the *Zoological Gardens*, from the tower of which a fine view is obtained. The entrance fee to the gardens is 1 mk., and 50 pf. extra to the *Aquarium*.

Continuing along the ramparts, we come to Friedberger Thor, where there is a monument to the Hessian soldiers who fell at the spot in 1792. Opposite, is "*Beckmann's Museum*" containing several fine works of art, the most

striking being the statue of *Ariadne*, by Dannecker of Stuttgart.

Here we may leave the ramparts by passing through the Friedberger Thor and turning to the right along Bleich St. A walk of a few minutes brings us to *St. Peter's*, in whose old churchyard there stands a monument to the Franco-Prussian War. It is a bronze group by Eckhardt. A few paces further is situated the *Senckenbergische Stift*, founded in 1763 and containing collections of natural history, a library &c. (Sun., Wed. & Fri. free). At the corner

set, where the *Museum* stands, *Eschenheimer Tower* (1408), remnant of the old ramparts. The situation of this tower is very

Beyond it, in the ramparts, the *Denkmal*, and, a few paces *Mozart Pl.* At the next corner *Pl.*, where the magnificent new *house*, one of the handsomest of its kind in the whole is situated: it was erected, 1880, from the designs of

the Berliner architect *Lucae*. From this square a horse-car runs to the *Palm Garden* (tickets 1 Mk.).

The grounds are beautifully laid-out and, in the houses, there are some fine specimens of palms and other tropical plants. The place is open the whole day; and concerts are given every afternoon and evening. To the S. of the gardens, in *Beethoven St.*, there is a *panorama* (tickets 1 Mk.).

Office of the Hamburg-Lübeck Line: 14 Kaiser St.

*Arsenio Spa Levico-Vetriolo (South Tyrol)*: see cover.



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Other buildings of interest are:—

The house in which Goethe was born. It stands a little to the S.E. of Rossmarkt, at 23 Grosser Hirschgraben: the building, bought by the '*Freie deutsche Hochstift*', has been restored, as far as possible, to the condition in which it was during Goethe's youth. At the end of Hirschgraben is the *Mint*, and, close by, the *Bank*; while, crossing the Untere Mainbrücke, and turning to the right along the river bank, we reach *Städel's Art Institute*. This last was founded, in the 18th century, by a citizen of Frankfort, Joh. Fr. Städel. It possesses a good collection of pictures by old masters of the Dutch and German schools, a few specimens of the Italian and Spanish schools and a large number of copper-plate engravings.

Through the centre of the city,

from Schiller's monument, runs the *Zeil*, the principal business street of Frankfort: it is a broad road, which, with its continuation, the *Neue Zeil*, ends at the *Zoologischer Garten*, in the E. of the city.

**15: From FRANKFORT o/M. to  
HOMBURG v. d. Höhe,  
SODEN, KRONTHAL & KRONBERG.**

**HOMBURG v. d. H.**

POP.: 12,000. — ALT.: 600 ft.

**HOTELS:** *Ritters Park-Hotel & Villa*, high-class family house, suites with bath, patronised by King Edward VII.; *The Grand Hotel and Villa Fürstenruhe*, favourite house for Americans, every modern comfort; *Bleichelmann's Savoy Hotel*, R. S. H., 1st class, patronised by the best English and American visitors; *Hotel Augusta and Villen*, 1st class hotel, patronised by King Edward VII. and other royalty, greatly enlarged in 1900,

**BAD HOMBURG v. d. H.**

**RITTERS PARK-HOTEL**

2508

**AND VILLA.**

**SUITES WITH BATH.**

— 180 rooms and saloons, — suites with bath and lavatory overlooking park; *Hotel Bellevue*, 1st class, lovely, quiet situation opposite 'Kur' grounds & baths, every modern comfort, hygienic diet; *Hotel Minerva*, 1st class, fine situation, opposite 'Kur' grounds; *Victoria*, 1st class.

**BOARDING-HOUSES:** *Villa Faltin*, 1st class family house with dietetic cuisine, shady garden, tranquil spot, open whole year; *Villa Impériale*, Kaiser Friedrich Promenade, formerly residence of King Edward VII., is 1st class private house in most central situation.

**CABS:** From & to station 70 pf. — 1 mk. — within the town 50 pf. and upwards.

**ENGL. CH.:** Christ Church, Ferdinands Street, Rev. G. F. Seaton. M. A. The British Chaplaincy. Sun. 8.0, 11.0 a. m., ; Daily (in Summer) 8.45 a. m. H. C., . 8.0; 1st and 3rd Sun. at mid-day, 8.0.

**SANATORIUM:** "*Clara Emilia*" is a first-class therapeutic establishment, specially for the treatment of maladies of the stomach and intestines, under the management of the reputed specialists Dr. Curt Pariser and Dr. Benno Latz. Patients of all kinds, except those

suffering from mental derangement or contagious disease, are accepted; but particular attention is paid to the treatment of maladies of the stomach and intestines, together with the resulting disturbances of the nutritive system, obesity, gout, anæmia, affections of the heart and kidneys.

Dr. Pariser's writings on "Diet for Stomach Complaints" &c. enjoy a wide repute. Consequently, one may be sure of careful dietetic and individual treatment in the establishment.

**JEWELLERS:** *Hessenberg & Co.*, Kisseleff St., opposite Ritters Park-Hotel, Jewellers by appointment to H. M. King Edward VII.

Situated in an elevated spot at the foot of the Upper Taunus Mts., this bath is one of the most celebrated in Europe. It lies only about 10 miles from Frankfort o/M., and is the resort of thousands of English and Americans of good family in search of health or pleasure.



The spa is beautifully located among well-wooded mountains, from which ozone-laden breezes waft incessantly

in 1906 near the Elizabeth spring. In the splendid park, extending over more than 300 acres, stands the

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HOMBURG v. d. H.  
**THE GRAND HOTEL**

3240b & VILLA FÜRSTENRUHE.

SUITES AND SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH.  
 ALL COMFORTS. J. C. SCHWEIMLER, Proprietor.

== BAD HOMBURG v. d. Höhe. ==  
**HOTEL BELLEVUE.**

3236 1st CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Charmingly situated, facing Kurgarden and the new Kurhausbad.  
 LIFT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, BATHS, CENTRAL STEAM-HEATING.  
 STEAM LAUNDRY & "VACUUM CLEANING" IN THE HOTEL.  
 AUTO-GARAGE. Hygienic diet if desired.

Tel. Addr.: "BELLEVUE HOMBURGHÖHE". WILHELM FISCHER, Proprietor.

== HOMBURG (BATH). ==  
**HÔTEL MINERVA.**

VERY FIRST-CLASS. o FINEST POSITION, OPPOSITE THE KURGARDEN.  
 2787 PROPR.: PHILIPP BLUM.

**Villa Impériale. \* BAD HOMBURG.**

Open in Winter. Many years the quarters of King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales. Private house of an aristocratic and very 1st class character. In the large Kur Park close to Kaiser Friedrich Promenade. In immediate proximity to Springs, Ka Wilhelm Bad, Golf-links and Tennis-lawns. — Best French cuisine, electr. light  
 3239 Prop.: WILHELM WALTHER.

☆ BAD HOMBURG v. d. H. ☆  
**VILLA FALTIN.**

— BEST REFERENCES. —

1st class family and "pension. — Shady garden. — Open, tranquil position near "Kur" Park and Homburgwald.  
 2788 o Dietetic cuisine.  
 Open the whole year.  
 H. B. FALTIN, P.



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 ct in 1704.  
 f Kronberg

that the district is supposed to be  
 indebted for its vast plantations of  
 the edible chestnut, which give to  
 the place such a southern aspect.  
 The knights are said to have brought  
 the tree with them on returning from  
 one of the crusades.

About 10 min. northwards of the  
 town stands *Schloss Friedrichshof*,  
 formerly the residence of the late  
 Empress Frederick. Some 2½ miles  
 distant lies

## KÖNIGSTEIN.

POPULATION: 200.

ALTITUDE: 1,190 feet.

HOTEL: Pfaff.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a hamlet much  
 frequented by tourists and others,  
 on account of its romantic and  
 picturesque situation on the Taunus,  
 some 1,200 feet above the sea-  
 level. It is supplied with electric  
 light and consists largely of pretty  
 villas, including a château of the  
 Duke of Luxembourg. To the west  
 of the town, and crowning a high  
 and precipitous cliff, lie the exten-  
 sive ruins of the old Castle, former-  
 ly the fortress of Königstein. Half  
 an hour's walk to the north,  
 there is another old ruin called  
 the CASTLE of FALKENSTEIN  
 overlooking the little village of the  
 same name. The place contains  
 a handsome new institute for the  
 reception of patients suffering from  
 pulmonary complaints.

From the Castle ruins, a delight-  
 ful woodland path leads back to  
 Kronberg; while, from Königstein,  
 a number of charming excursions  
 may be undertaken, the best being  
 to the belvedere, at *Hartenberg*  
 (20 minutes); to the pretty dale  
 named *Billthal* (25 min.); a more  
 distant tour (2 hours) is the climb  
 to the top of *Great Feldberg*, the  
 highest point in the Taunus (2,650  
 feet) from which the view obtained  
 in fine weather is extensive and  
 beautiful.





WIESBADEN.

# **HOTEL METRO**

## **AND BATH**

3254

♦ Wilhelmstrasse. ♦

**·FIRST-CLASS HOUSE·**  
**RECENTLY OPENED ♦ FIRE-PROOF.**

With every modern comfort, excellently situated near station & 'Kurhaus'.

**MUCH PATRONISED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FAMILIES.**

**200 ROOMS AND SUITES**  
- - - with bath attached. - - -

Magnificent Dining Hall - Wintergarden - Large Halls and  
Terraces - Beautiful Garden - Lift - Electric Light -  
- - - - Steamheating - Latest sanitary improvements. - - - -

**MINERAL BATHS** supplied from the  
principal spring, the "KOCHBRUNNEN".

**"CARLTON"**

the finest Wine-Restaurant of the city, belongs to the hotel

◦ **ROOMS FROM Mk. 3,-** ◦  
Incl. **LIGHT, FIRE AND ATTENDANCE.**

**ED. & CHR. BECKEL, Proprietors.**





**16: From FRANKFORT o/Main via  
WIESBADEN  
and BAD LANGENSCHWALBACH  
to SCHLANGENBAD.**

## **WIESBADEN.**

**POPULATION: 100,944.**

**HOTELS:** Metropole, with baths attached, is a new hotel, situated in the finest part of the city, — it is a Renaissance edifice, entirely of stone and iron, excellently appointed, furnished with every comfort, and containing the splendid apartments of the Wiesbadener Club &c.; Rose, a 1<sup>st</sup> class, newly built house, in American style, patronised by best American society and situated opposite the "Kochbrunnen", possesses baths supplied with water from this spring and connected with every part of

the building by a lift, — thermal baths on every floor; Nassau (Nassauer Hof), Kur Platz, a 1<sup>st</sup> class house, established over 100 years, rebuilt in 1891, baths attached; Four Seasons (Vier Jahreszeiten), 1<sup>st</sup> class, situated in the best part of Wiesbaden, opposite the Kurhaus, Theatre &c. — large bathing establishment with direct supply from hot spring, — lift, electric light &c.; Kaiserhof, new, 1<sup>st</sup> class, beautiful location, in connection with the Augusta Victoria Bath, extensive park; Wilhelma, recently rebuilt in Villa Quarter, 1<sup>st</sup> class fire-proof house meeting all modern demands, 100 elegantly furnished apartments, baths attached to bed rooms, beautiful bath-house adjoining hotel, thermal spring, terraces for dining, lounging, large garden &c.; Palace Hotel and Baths, 1<sup>st</sup> class, erected in 1904 and fitted with every comfort, own conduit from Kochbrunnen; Hohenzollern, with

## **WIESBADEN**

# **HOTEL ROSE**

3746

## **FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

Palatial, new building. All modern improvements. Rooms with private bathrooms attached. Splendid new bathing establishment in the hotel, supplied from the principal spring, the Kochbrunnen.

Large halls and terraces. Garage. Apply for prospectus.

all modern appointments, opposite "Kur-Garten" and Royal Theatre, mineral baths in connection with own spring; Victoria-Hotel and Baths, 1<sup>st</sup> class with thermal spring and every modern comfort, arrangements for prolonged stay, — beautiful terrace with restaurant; du Parc and Bristol, 28/30 Wilhelm St., 1<sup>st</sup> class, family house, fine situation, thermal baths, large garden, terrace restaurant; Bellevue, 26 Wilhelm St., 1<sup>st</sup> class, family hotel, central situation, rebuilt 1906, every modern comfort, thermal baths; Alleeaal, facing Kochbrunnen near theatre &c., built 1906, every modern comfort including thermal baths; 1 & Badhaus "Zum Schwarzen Bock", recently enlarged building containing 100 rooms, baths on all floors, modern appointments, direct supply from springs; Royal, 1<sup>st</sup> class; Fürstenhof, — situation near springs, opera,

Engl. Church &c. and overlooking Kurpark, — new, and particularly suitable for English and American visitors; "Astoria Hotel" with dépendance Parkvilla, opposite Kurhaus, reasonable boarding terms; Aegir, 5 Thelemann St., 1<sup>st</sup> class hotel and boarding-house, tranquil select situation, every modern comfort; Impérial (Pension-Bath), 16 Sonnenberger St., new, 1<sup>st</sup> class house, opened 1904, all modern comfort, moderate charges; Nizza, 28 Frankfurter St., opposite Augusta Victoria Bath, 1<sup>st</sup> class, 60 rooms, every modern comfort; Hotel & Pension Blemer, 11 Sonnenberger St., 1<sup>st</sup> class fire-proof house, every modern comfort, quiet, elevated situation; Rhine, 1<sup>st</sup> class, rebuilt 1905-6, fitted throughout with every modern comfort, fine location by station; St. Petersburg, 8 Museum St., 1<sup>st</sup> class, fine position near springs, Opera &c., every modern comfort;



# WIESBADEN HOTEL NASSAU

WITH MAGNIFICENT BATHING ESTABLISHMENT  
SITUATED ON CUR PLATZ.

3258

## WIESBADEN. Four Seasons Hotel. (VIER JAHRESZEITEN.)

3246 FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE  
of old reputation  
in the best position of Wiesbaden.

**LARGE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT**  
supplied direct from the hot spring.

## WIESBADEN. Palace Hotel and Baths.

OPPOSITE KOCHBRUNNEN PARK.

Newly-erected & most comfortable English & American home.

Numerous bed rooms with private bath rooms for  
fresh water and Kochbrunnen water on each floor.

Magnificent bathing establishment, supplied from  
the principal Spring "THE KOCHBRUNNEN".

3744

◇ PERFECT SANITATION. ◇

## WIESBADEN. HOTEL KAISERHOF.

3259

First-class new hotel with finest and largest Bath House (Augusta Victoria Bad) in  
Wiesbaden; situated in the middle of a beautiful large park — 25000 square metres.

General Offices of the Hamburg-  
American Line: 10 Wilhelm St.

Arsenio Spa Levico-Vetriò  
(South Tyrol): see cover



*General View of Wiesbaden.*

## WIESBADEN. **HOTEL HOHENZOLLERN.**

3745

**HIGH CLASS FAMILY HOTEL**

with all modern comforts. LIFT, ELECTRIC LIGHT &c.

Opposite the Kur-Garden and Royal Theatre.

— MINERAL BATHS —

In the Hotel direct from own spring at the Kochbrunnen.

Tannus, facing stations and near Kur-Grounds, Theatre &c., 1<sup>st</sup> class, very convenient for families, boarding throughout the year; Hotel & Pension National, 21 Tannus St., admirably located near springs, Kurhaus and Park, — modern comfort, moderate prices; Dahlheim, 15 Tannus St., close to Springs, Kurhaus and Royal Theatre, — fitted with electric light, central heating &c.

**PRIVATE HOTEL and PENSION:** Bal-d, 8 Bierstadt St., beautiful villa, garden near springs, Kurhaus &c.

**GARDING-HOUSES:** Pens. Villa Prinzess Louise, 15 Sonnenberger St. 1<sup>st</sup> class, every comfort, meals at separate table; Pens. & Baths "Villa Frank", Leberberg and 1a Abegg St., a newly and very comfortably appointed one; Villa Oranienburg, (Pens. Frorath), Leberberg, 1<sup>st</sup> class, re-opened 1904, modern comfort, southern aspect,

balconies, thermal baths; Villa Repprecht, 17 Sonnenberger St., homelike and comfortable, lift, thermal baths; Pens. Fortuna — Kaiser Wilhelm, 7 Paulinen St., 1<sup>st</sup> class, near Kurhaus and Theatre, thermal baths, excellent table, moderate charges; Pens. Windsor, 4 Leberberg, 1<sup>st</sup> class German house under Swiss management, own villa, thermal baths &c.; Pens. Bögen, Villa Stephanie, 1a Paulinen St., 1<sup>st</sup> class adjoining Kurhaus Theatre, modern appointments, moderate charges; Pens. "Fürst Bismarck", 5 Bismarck Pl., near the Kurpark, Wilhelm St., and Kochbrunnen, thermal baths, electr. light, central heating, — shady garden, excellent cuisine; Pens. Mon-Repos, 6 Frankfurter St., 1<sup>st</sup> class, latest appointments, shady garden, balconies, baths &c.; Pens. Villa Carolus, 5 Nerothal, fine location, large garden, baths, moderate terms, board optional.



# WIESBADEN 12 Kranzplatz WIES Hôtel & Badhaus "Zum Schwarzen"

3747

--- In immediate neighbourhood of ---  
Kochbrunnen, Kurhaus and Royal Theatre.

**Extensively Enlarged.**

150 Rooms. Two Bath-houses appointed in modern style and fitted with direct supply from Kochbrunnen and from own spring. Baths on every floor. Carbonic-acid Baths. Three passenger lifts. Elegant reception rooms. Garden. Electric light. Central heating. Board if desired. Excellently adapted for winter residence. **W. & H. Schöffel.**

WIESBADEN.

## HOTEL ALLEESAAL.

OPPOSITE THE KOCHBRUNNEN, CLOSE TO THE THEATRE AND KURHAUS.

**ERECTED 1906. OPENED IN SPRING 1907.**

**ALL MODERN COMFORTS. THERMAL BATHS IN THE HOUSE.**

3749

**WILH. SCHEFFEL, PROP.**

WIESBADEN

26 Wilhelm St. 26

## HOTEL BELLEVUE

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE** rebuilt and recently re-opened. Fitted with every modern comfort.

**THERMAL BATHS IN THE HOUSE.**

Moderate charges.

3261

**W. A. HEES, prop.**

Best  
Central situation  
opposite  
Kurpark & Royal  
Theatre.

3753

WIESBADEN  
WILHELMSTRASSE 28 and 30.

## HOTEL DU PARC & BRISTOL

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.**

**ELECTRIC LIGHT. MINERAL BATHS. FINEST POSITION.**  
**OWN LARGE GARDEN. RESTAURANT, TERRACE.**

Lessee, **JEAN EFFEUBERGER.**

Prop. **ADOLPH NEUENDORFF Ww.**










**WIESBADEN**

**"ASTORIA HOTEL"**

OPPOSITE THE KURHAUS

---

**MODERATE PRICES**  
-- FOR FAMILIES --




3070      **WIESBADEN**

## Victoria-Hotel & Baths

**First-class Hotel. Thermal Baths from own Spring.**  
 Lift. Electric Light. Steam-heating throughout. Near  
 Railway Station, Kurhaus, and Royal Theatre. Magnificent  
 Dining, Reading, Sitting, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.  
**Beautiful Terrace with Restaurant.**  
 Arrangements made for a prolonged stay. Strictly moderate prices.  
 Apply for prospectus to the Proprietor: **AUGUST JAHN.**

**"HOTEL NIZZA".** 28 Frankfurter      **Wiesbaden**  
 . . . - Strasse 28.  
 Facing the Augusta Victoria Bath. 60 Rooms and Parlours with every comfort.  
 Hotel is First Class, and specially arranged for the Winter Season. Moderate Tar-  
 Steam Heating, Double Windows, Electric Light, Lift, and most rooms with balco-  
 or loggias. Mineral and Fresh Water Baths in the House. Fine dustless situation  
 own garden. Near English Church and Station. Full Pension, according to situat-  
 from 7 Marks.      3249      Proprietor: **ERNEST UPLEGGE**







5 Thelemannstr. 5 WIESBADEN Tele

3753

# HOTEL AEGIR.

Hotel and Boarding House of 1<sup>st</sup> order.

In quiet, select spot by Kurhaus & Royal Theatre. Modern comfort, including electric light, low pressure steamheating, lift, baths, garden.

Advantageous arrangements for prolonged stay.

New Prop.: CHR. ROWOLD.

WIESBADEN  
11 SONNENBERGER ST. 11

## HOTEL & PENSION BIEMER.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.

TELEGRAMS: BIEMERHOTEL WIESBADEN.

2517

PROP.: W. BIEMER.

WIESBADEN.

# RHINE HOTEL.

3754

FIRST-CLASS.

WELL KNOWN AND RECOMMENDED TO AMERICAN TRAVELLERS.  
ENTIRELY REBUILT AND REFURNISHED IN 1905-1906.  
PROVIDED WITH NEW BATH AND DRESSING ROOMS.

MODERATE CHARGES. W. WUST, PROP.

WIESBADEN, 3 MUSEUMSTRASSE.

## HOTEL ST. PETERSBURG.

3750

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

In the best position, close to the Promenade, Springs, Railway Station, Oper House, Kurgarten, and English Church. Fitted up in the best style of the modern Hotels of Europe with every possible comfort. Lift. Electric Light Steam Heating and modern Sanitary arrangements. Most moderate Tarif

H. GREYER, Propr.







# THE TAUNUS HOTEL. WIESBADEN.

HEINRICH DÖRNER, Prop.

Opposite the Stations, close to the 'Kur' Garden, new Theatre, and Post Office.  
Highly recommended First-Class Hotel, recently enlarged and renovated, and affording  
every comfort to American Families. 3263  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Moderate charges. o Pension the whole year. o

## HÔTEL DAHLHEIM, Wiesbaden

3256

OPPOSITE KOCHBRUNNEN.

Completely re-appointed. Fine House. Moderate charges.

## • Private Hotel & Pension Balmoral •

3426

WIESBADEN, 3 Bierstadter St. 3.

Charming Villa surrounded by large gardens, near the Kurhaus, Royal Theatre and  
hot springs. First-class cooking, moderate prices. F. AMSCHLER.

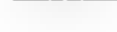
WIESBADEN.

3255

21 Taunus St.

## HOTEL ET PENSION NATIONAL.

Situated in the best part, close to the Springs, Kurhaus, and Park, &c., and a few doors  
from Prof. Pagenstecker's Eye Clinic. Most comfortable. Moderate prices. New Dining  
Rooms and Sitting Rooms. Bed Rooms from 2 Mk. Very highly recommended. Electric  
Light, Steam Heating, Lift to all floors. OTTO WEIDMANN, Proprietor



15 Sonnenberger St.

WIESBADEN

Sonnenberger St. 15

## Pension Villa Prinzessin Louis

formerly the Palace of H. R. H. the Princess Louise of Prussia.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE

3252

Baths and all other modern comforts.



Table d'hôte. Meals at separate tables.





**WIESBADEN.**  
**and Baths "VILLA FRANK"**

8 Leberberg and 1a Abegg-street.

House in the best and healthiest situation of Wiesbaden, on the Leberberg. Lift, Electric Lighting, Central Heating, Drawing-room, fourteen Balconies, Winter Garden, Mineral Baths. Cooking and good wine from A. Wilhelmj, Court Purveyor. Telegram address: VILLA FRANK.

as with Board, incldg. attendance, 6 to 10 M. a-day.  
 additional person in the same room 4 M. a-day.  
 linen and servants . . . . . 3 M.

**WIESBADEN.**  
**in Fortuna-Kaiser Wilhelm.**

7 Paulinen St. 7

**FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE - - -**

close to Kurhaus and Theatre.

**FINE THERMAL BATH. MODERATE TERMS.**

**Miss J. KNIPPER.**

|                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pressure water-supply<br>crystal-clear water in<br>throughout the town.<br>scrupulously clean<br>daily watered with<br>a thorough system | of disinfection is regularly carried<br>out. As a consequence, the mortality — always a very low one —<br>decreases steadily from year to<br>year.<br>The town is filled with attractions; |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**JULIUS TILTZ**

♦ **WIESBADEN** ♦

3268



**LARGEST STOCK OF**

**JEWELS**

**AND SILVER WARE.**



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**Würzburg.**

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**TZ**

**rk-street**  
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ght, central heating.  
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**ishöhe**

**EDEN")**

**Convalescents**

**Aussicht 30**

arbonic-acid, Thermal  
ta. Central Heating.  
P. O. Prospectus free.

**plan.**

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**enstedt St. 3**

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**Organs.**

opathic cabinet

proprietor,  
nas, Berlin.

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and a view of the place shows, at a glance, what a large number of handsome edifices it contains.

As at all great spas, the *Pavilion* (Kurhaus) forms the central point of interest in Wiesbaden. The old building, erected by the Duke of Nassau, was a magnificent structure with fine portico and Ionic columns which, seen across the *Flower Garden* with its fountain and bordering avenue of grand trees, formed one of the most beautiful sights of the town. The exit at the back of the building opened on to the Kurpark, where the band-stand is situated and where there is a monument to Gustav Freytag. Here, too, in the

middle of the pond, the great fountain springs aloft to a height of about 100 feet. The front of the building looked across to Kaiser Friedrichs Pl. But this edifice, however beautiful, had ceased to meet all the demands made upon the pavilion of a spa of such size and fame as Wiesbaden has now become; and, consequently, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of Jan. 1904, its demolition was commenced in order that a structure more suited to modern requirements might take its place. This new pavilion has now been completed and opened to the public. In architectural beauty equal, if not superior, to its predecessor, in comfort capable

WIESBADEN



J. BACHARACH



— FOUNDED 1866 —

2 WEBERGASSE.

WEBERGASSE 4.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE FOR LADIES' DRESSES.

3179

===== HATS. =====

FRENCH MODELS. TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

of satisfying the most fastidious taste, it occupies the same beautiful site as the old 'kurhaus' and is devoted to the various concerts, entertainments and balls usual in German spas.

To the N. of the Kur grounds are situated a *Branch Post Office* and the *Kurbrunnen*. Close by the latter is the *Trinkhalle*, an extensive building with a light and elegant colonnade. *Kur St.*, near the corner of which *Kur St.* leads to the *War Memorial* and the beautiful *Nerenthal* with the *Nerenthal* of the same name and, beyond it, the *Marienbrunnen*.

On the S. side of the new colonnade is the *Royal Court Theatre* (Hof-

theater), a handsome pile with rich Barocco interior including a fine new crush-room. Near it is a monument to Schiller.

Further southwards, in the *Warme Damm Gardens*, there is a statue of the *Emperor William I.* Beyond it, at the end of the street, stands the *English Church* with, close by, a Monument to Bismarck. Turning to the right, a few paces bring us to the *Museum* at 20 Wilhelm St. This was erected in 1812 as an hereditary castle: it contains the *Royal Picture Gallery*, a *Library* and collection of antiquities &c. The collection of pictures consists largely of specimens of



WIESBADEN.

1a Paulinen St.

# Pension Rösger, Villa Stephanie.

3751

== 1<sup>ST</sup> CLASS HOUSE, ==  
adjoining Kurhaus Theatre.

Every modern appointment. Reasonable Terms.

the Dutch and old German schools, with a few Venetian productions and a number of paintings by modern German artists.

Through Museum St., we reach the Markt Pl., where the *Rathaus* stands: it is a handsome modern building in German Renaissance style, and is embellished with four allegorical figures. On the gable, there is an armed warrior, by Kiene, in beaten copper: the interior, which contains a *Textile Museum*, is also worth seeing. The *Ratskeller* is adorned with frescoes.

On the eastern side of Markt Pl. is the *Evangelische Kirche*; while the western side is occupied by the *Royal Schloss*. Built in 1837 and renovated in 1883, this latter edifice contains a number of statues by

*Schwanthaler*, frescoes by *Poss* and several modern pictures. Close by, there stands a *High School for Girls*, the building being exceedingly beautiful, with a remarkably fine interior; indeed the school is said to be the handsomest of its kind in the world. Through Markt St., westwards, we reach the new *Synagogue*, a beautiful structure erected by *Hoffmann*, in 1869, in Moresque style, with a dome and four cupolas.

Other buildings of note are:— the *Catholic Church*, the *Imperial Bank and Government Buildings*, all in Luisen St. Opposite the Church in Luisen Pl. is a monument commemorating the battle of Waterloo. The street beyond it, Rhein St., leads westwards to the beautiful *Ringkirche*:— at the other end of the street is

## Pension "Fürst Bismarck"

5 Bismarck Pl. WIESBADEN Bismarck Pl. 5  
close to Kurpark & Wilhelm St. . . . near Kochbrunnen. . . .

Thermal Baths. Fresh-water Baths. Electric Light.  
Central Heating. Shady Garden. Excellent Cuisine.

MOST SELECT LOCALITY OF WIESBADEN.

3756

PROP.: MARTHA HEINSEN.



WIESBADEN, 6 Frankfurter St.

# PENSION MON-REPOS.

1st class boarding-house, 5 min. from Stations, 'Kur' House and Royal Theatre. Latest appointments. Electric light. Shady garden. Balconies. Baths. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. 3266 **H. PEIFFER.**

Frankfurter St., in which *Augusta Victoria Bad*, a fine new building. is situated. The bath is excellently appointed and fitted with every modern appliance and comfort. It is shown for a fee of 1 mk.: in the basement are the thermal and mud baths: on the ground floor are two large swimming baths, the air chambers and the baths for special treatment

of various kinds: the other floors contain the ordinary baths, the gymnasium, sandbaths, Röntgen room &c.

Pretty walks, through the Nerothal and Capellen St., lead up to the beautiful *Greek Chapel*, containing the mortal remains of Duchess Elisabeth of Nassau, consort of the late Grand Duke of Luxembourg

The *Wiesbaden Springs* have been



WIESBADEN.

## VILLA RUPPRECHT.

17 Sonnenberger St. 17

ELEGANT AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

NEWLY ERECTED AND PERFECTLY APPOINTED.

3253

OWN THERMAL BATHS.

LIFT. - - - - BALCONIES.

REASONABLE TERMS. - EXCELLENT CUISINE.

known from Roman times. They have a high temperature (69°C.) and contain principally common salt, with a certain amount of chlorides of calcium, potassium, lithium &c.: the proportion of protoxide of iron is very small; and the waters are principally blue as thermal saline springs. The number of thermal baths is

about 900, the water for which is supplied by 23 springs; so that no fewer than 2,500 persons can bathe daily. The complaints treated are chiefly rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, paralysis, skin-diseases &c.

The waters are drunk mostly at the *Kochbrunnen*, during the earlier hours of the day. Another drinking

5 Nerothal. WIESBADEN. Nerothal 5.

## PENSION VILLA CAROLUS.

FINEST POSITION. ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. BATHS. LARGE GARDEN. - MODERATE CHARGES. 3271 **Frau H. BRADKE-HELFERICH.**



# J. & G. ADRIAN, Wiesba

Offices: 6 Bahnhof-street.

Depôt: 6 & 7 Schlachtha

**FORWARDING**  
of baggage and goods of any  
kind.

**REMOVAL**  
from and to all pla  
inland and forei

1978

## STORAGE

of furniture in massive fireproof buildings, specially ere  
this purpose.

fountain is the *Wilhelmsbrunnen*,  
prettily situated in the grounds  
alongside Wilhelm St. During bad  
weather, the waters from this spring  
may be taken in the Neue Colon-  
naden. The drinking of the waters  
is of great benefit in complaints

affecting the nose, the bron-  
and the other respirator;  
they are also of great  
in cases of dyspepsia,  
the stomach and intestines,  
corpulence.

As an adjunct to th

4 LEBERBERG

WIESBADEN

LEBE

3264

## PENSION WINDSOR.

SWISS MANAGEMENT.

1<sup>st</sup> Class German house. Opposite the 'Kurpark'. Own villa with lar

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

== MODERATE CHARGES. ==

Thermal Bath in the house.

LUDWIG BA

grapes are employed in vast quantity:  
apart from the Rhenish fruit, grapes  
are imported from Meran and  
Italy, the yearly consumption being  
about 20,000 pounds. The grapes

are either eaten, or the  
pressed out and drunk,  
of the treatment being to  
the various secretive orgs  
body.

7 LEBERBERG

WIESBADEN

LEBERI

## Villa Oranienburg

2078

---- (PENSION FRORATH) ----

First-class, new boarding-house re-opened 1904 with all modern  
Open southern aspect. Balconies to all rooms. Thermal Baths on p

FRL GRUBE & DEHWALD, prop.



WIESBADEN: Concert House with lake.



# **HOTEL ALLEESAAL AND VILLAS**

3740

THE LEADING HOTEL AND RESTAURANT IN  
**LANGENSCHWALBACH**

===== PATRONISED BY ROYALTY =====  
AND THE BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FAMILIES

COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY  
GROUNDS AND ITS OWN PARK

Trout Fishing.

•• **RESTAURANT FRANÇAIS** •

CARL LIPPERT, PROPRIETOR



## SCHWALBACH.

all from Wiesbaden;  
lies one hour, and  
gnificent beechwoods  
Mountains.

and CABS run from  
spa.

1 foot.

,000.

annually.

Allesaal and Villas,  
th French restaurant,  
k park, trout-fishing,  
nglish & Americans;

very 1<sup>st</sup> class house  
trout-fishing and

of charge to guests;

; Tannus Hotel, 1<sup>st</sup> cl.,

opposite pump-room

comfort, moderate

uisine; Hot. Victoria,

able house with ex-

celliner Hef, good.

RESTAUR.: Malepartus, Pilsener Beer.

CAFE & CONдитOREI: Hotel Victoria.

CABS: Per hour, one-horse, Mks. 2.50;  
pair horse, Mks. 4.—. Prices are higher  
during the afternoon.

KURTAKE: 12 Mks. Pump-room Tax  
8.50 Mks.

ENGL. CHURCH: Behind the Curhaus.  
Services: 11 a. m.; 5 p. m.

LANGENSCHWALBACH is a fam-  
ous spa, known in early times and  
forming, in the middle-ages, a  
centre whither, during the summer,  
there flocked the aristocratic world.  
The 17th cent. was its prime period  
of flourishing; and, having declined  
during the Napoleonic wars, it has now  
regained much of its former popularity.

The place, which holds a central  
position among the numerous other

# el Métropole

e leading and most modern Hotel of

## l Langenschwalbach.

anglers & sportsmen excellent trout

and roebuck preserves

free for use of guests.

: G. Herbster, by appointment to the court.

dict, lies 778 feet  
on the north-west  
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valley of the Aare.  
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of the place stands  
od of the Protestant  
is chiefly of interest-  
ldings. Through it  
called Adolf Strasse,  
modern district or  
race of the Paulinen

Berg, with the *Catholic Church*, the  
*Kursaal* and the *English Church*,  
on the slopes above, and the *Wein-*  
*brunnen* and *Stahlbrunnen* in their  
respective valleys below.

Through these valleys there flow  
streams, which, by erosion, have, in  
parts, almost laid bare the slate rock  
beneath. In such cases the subterranean  
waters with which the rock is saturated  
find their way to the surface.

Most of the springs, and especially  
the *Stahlbrunnen* and *Weinbrunnen*,  
are rich in iron of an easily assimilable  
character owing to the presence, in  
great quantity, of carbonic acid.

The waters of the two springs just



# BAD LANGENSCHWALBACH.

# TAUNUS HOTEL.

3558

In the best location, overlooking the Park and Royal bath-house and within a few minutes' walk of golf-links and lawn-tennis courts. Cuisine (à la pension) of the highest grade, and first-class in every respect. Prices moderate. **J. J. Boll, prop.**

mentioned are exported in bottles, and they are the only springs having *Pump-Rooms*. Both these and the remaining springs are of great value for bathing purposes; while of at least equal value with the waters are the famous and vast peat-beds found in the district and remarkable for the quantity of salts which the mineral springs have been depositing in them for ages.

**THE WATERS AS A BEVERAGE.** — From the afore-said details it becomes clear that, the chalybeate waters being easily assimilated, their effect is to improve the blood, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite & assist digestion.

**THE WATERS AS BATHS.** — Their external effect is to remove scurfy and horny matters from the epidermis, as well as to cleanse the pores and increase the activity of the skin. Moreover, the carbonic-acid gas is of the greatest service in strengthening the nerves and regulating the activity of the heart; while the great variety of springs renders it possible to adapt the baths to diseases of the most differing character.

**PEAT-BATHS.** — Here the pressure of weight, the various and peculiar salts, and, above all, the ulmic acid are very effective in stimulating the activity of the skin, soothing the nervous system, aiding metabolism and resorbing discharges.

**INDICATIONS.** — The principal ailments treated are:— clorosis, anæmia, catarrh of the stomach, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, malaria, Basedow's-disease; nervous debility, hysteria, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, and all kinds of female complaints.

**TREATMENT.** — In order to deal effectively with these illnesses, the various Bath-houses, Sanatoriums etc. are fitted up with every conceivable therapeutic appliance which may aid in the treatment.

Moreover, the well-kept paths in the lovely vicinity of the spa are carefully graduated to adapt them to the various patients and to assist in the cure of heart-disease.

**ENTERTAINMENTS.** — The place contains a magnificent Pavilion where all sorts of entertainments are arranged. Open-air concerts are given at the Pump-rooms; and there is plenty of opportunity for lawn-tennis, fishing etc.; while the character of the environs is such as to

render pic-nics and excursions very enjoyable. There are some fine Golf-links in the valley of the Weinbrunnen, which were opened in the year 1907.

**SCHLANGENBAD.** POP.: 400. — ALT.: 1,000 ft.

**HOTELS:** The following are the property of the Royal Administration:— Nassauerhof, three bathing-houses with lodgings attached, Gesellschaftshaus, Berliner Hof and Schweizerhaus.

**PRIVATE HOTELS:** Victoria; Pariser Hof &c.

From the 15<sup>th</sup> July to end of August. **ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE** is held every Sunday in the evangelical church.

**KURTAXE:** 10 mks. each person.

This is a charming village and spa with a permanent population of between 300 and 400. It is situated on the southern slopes of the Taunus Range at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet; while the lovely valley in which it lies is surrounded by tree-clad hills rising to a height of 2,000 feet. The climate is very invigorating and refreshing; and use is made of whey as an adjunct to the thermal baths, whose temperature varies between 20° and 32° C. The waters are used either at their natural temperature or artificially warmed. The analysis made by Fresenius in 1885 gives the following results:— calcium sulphate 0.013, carbonate of lithium 0.0026, sodium carbonate 0.002, sodium chloride 0.27 with a large proportion of free carbonic acid.

The waters of the Schlangenquelle and Marienquelle are also used for drinking purposes.

The above methods of treatment, combined with the bracing character of the atmosphere, are exceedingly beneficial in cases of nervous affections, female complaints, skin-diseases, gout and rheumatism, and also for convalescents and aged persons.

Very beautiful walks through the woods surrounding Schlangenbad.

**17: From BERLIN (see page 74 via STENDAL and LEHRTE to HANOVER.**

**STENDAL (POP.: 23,500. — HOTEL Nicolai; Adler)** station is an important junction, on the line of rail between Berlin and Hanover, with branch running to Brunswick, Hamburg &



Bremen. The city possesses a Roland (cf. Bremen), and a number of noteworthy edifices in late-Gothic style, the most remarkable being:—

The Cathedral, a fine edifice, with traces of Transitional work and some 15th century windows. In the Cloisters, a museum will be found. Another imposing church is the Marienkirche, close to which stands the Rathaus.

The only other town of note on the route to Hanover is

LEHRTE, a junction for Hamburg, Brunswick and Hildesheim.

## HANOVER.

POPULATION: 255,000.

**HOTELS:** Kasten's Hot., in magnificent situation at Theater Pl., entirely rebuilt and refurnished in 1903 in American style (bath attached to rooms); Royal Hot., (prop.: Ch. Kasten), opposite the station, patronised by royalty and by best American society,

is a 1st class and well-managed house very suitable for Anglo-Saxons; Bristol; Continental; Grand Hot. Tesch; Rheinscher Hof; Europäischer Hof; Waschning's Motel.

**BOARDING-HOUSES:** Pens. Sannemann, 41 Heinrich St., very superior house, patronised by Americans and offering great educational advantages: Pens. Internationale, 2 Prinzen St., 1st class family house in fine, healthy situation, with baths &c., best references; Freydanck, 50 Langelauke, comfortable family house offering agreeable opportunity for study, moderate terms, excellent references: Pens. Wallis, 4 Park St., opposite Polytechnic, excellent table, offers good opportunity for learning German: Pens. Wuthmann, 34 Heinrich St., excellent 1st class house, facing park: Bengen, 12 Gr. Aegidien St.; Ehrhorn, 2 Haar St.; Gewecke, 2 Brüder St.; Grossheim, 29 Emmerberg; Kaatzer, 4 Limburg St.; Kille, 25 Artillerie St.; Schüler, 14 Friesen St.

## HANOVER.

# ROYAL HOTEL.

3716

OPPOSITE THE STATION.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

◦ THE QUIETEST AND LEADING AMERICAN HOUSE. ◦  
SINGLE BEDROOMS AND APARTMENTS WITH BATH ATTACHED.

**WINE RESTAURANTS:** Georg Halle, celebrated for excellent wines and cuisine; Otto Reutter, Lange Laube; Steuerdieb, in the Eilenriede, 1st class, beer and wine.

**CAFÉ:** Schmidt, 16 Theater St., 1st floor; Kröpke (former'y Robby).

**CABS:** 2 persons: 10 min. (or 1600 m.) 1st cl. 70 pf., 2nd cl. 50 pf.; 20 min. (3,200 m.) 1st cl. M. 1.10, 2nd cl. 90 pf.; 40 min. (4,800 m.) 1st cl. M. 1.50, 2nd cl. M. 1.20; 45 min. M. 2.00, M. 1.60; 1 hr. M. 2.50, M. 2.00; add'l hr. M. 2.00, M. 1.60.

1 persons about 1/3 more. After 10.30 fares are doubled.

**BANKS:** Filiale der Dresdner Bank is recommended to visitors for exchange &c.

Magnus, 11 Bahnhof St., Exchange Deposit Offices, notes and credits etc.

Immoversche Bank, Georgsplatz 20; Sim Meyer & Sohn, Louisenstr. 9; Westföter Bank, Aegidientorplatz; Wegelberg, Landschaftstr.

**BATHS:** Städtische Badeanstalt an der Goseriede; Dianabad, 13 Bahnhof St.

**U. S. CONS.:** Jay White, Esq., 73 Bödeker St.

**BRITISH CONSULATE:** C. C. Stevenson, Esq., 22 Hildesheimer St.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH:** Klages Markt, Rev. Archdeacon Hawken, 26 Körner St. Sun. 11.30 a. m., 6.0 p. m. H. C. ev. Sun. at mid-day.

**THEATRES:** Hof-Theater, drama, opera and ballet; Residenz-Theater; Deutsches Theater; Mellini-Theater.

**BOARDING-SCHOOLS:** Owing to its beautiful situation and the purity of the German spoken by its inhabitants, Hanover is one of the principal Continental centres of education. Among the numerous boarding-schools, the following enjoy a high repute:—

Miss Andrew's College for Young Ladies, 11 Blumenhagen St., provides a good Continental education combined with the comfort and refinement of an English household. The college is



a bright roomy building in a healthy spot, close to Herrenhausen gardens. Assisted by resident German & French governesses, as well as professors and masters, the principal accepts pupils of various ages for instruction in all subjects.

Mrs. Eugenie Schulse-Seemann's Pension for Young Ladies, Villa Daheim, El Tiergarten St., is a large, airy house fitted with home comfort and beautifully situated; the institute was founded in 1880, and affords an admirable education to a limited number of pupils, special attention being paid to languages, literature and arts.

James Gray B. A. (London) F. E. J. S. & Mrs. Gray, Alte Döhrnerstr. 61, S. Perry Reed, Bödekerstr. 88, Captain H. J. Fuller, Elchstrasse 17. Prepares for Civil and Military Exams.

**LINEN GOODS:** J. G. von der Linde, Purveyor to H. M. the Emperor, 93/94

Oster St. (corner of K. A leading house, and its table linen, underclothes, trousseaux &c.: samples free

The city of HANOVER, resort of Anglo-Saxons, is the province of the same ceased to be a kingdom it became, by conquest, a pr

It is, for many reasons, a favorite among foreigners. Bordered to the north and east by extensive woods, to the west by Herrenhausen Park and to the south by the lovely grounds of the Maschpark, the town is one of the healthiest and pleasantest in Europe. The roads are paved with asphalt; and many of them are provided with special wooden tracks rendering it a perfect E dorado for cyclists. Taxation is low & living cheap. Moreover, fine museums, libraries, colleges of science, the conservatory of music and other educational

== HANOVER. ==

# KASTEN'S HOTEL.

2478 FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

ENTIRELY REBUILT AND NEWLY FURNISHED 1903.

AMERICAN STYLE; BATHS ATTACHED TO THE ROOMS.

AUTOMOBILE ROOM. HEINRICH KASTEN, Prop.

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

institutes of the town make it a leading place of residence for young people, particularly as the German spoken here is almost unrivalled for purity.

The Society for Promoting the Interests of Foreign Visitors (Verein für Fremdenverkehr) gladly furnishes information and guide gratis.

The *Railway Station* is situated in the centre of the town. In front of it is a bronze statue of *Ernst August*:—close by stands the *Post & Telegraph Office*; while opposite the station, at No. 5 *Ernst August Pl.*, are the offices of the *Society for Promoting the Interests of Visitors*, where verbal or written information may be obtained gratis: (open on weekdays 10—1 and 3—5 o'clock). *Bahnhof St.* leads into *Georg St.*, the principal street and promenade of the town.

At the corner is the favourite Café Kröpke, designed by Göetze and enlarged by Lorenz. From the coffee-house, with its beautiful garden, an admirable view of the bustling and animated *George St. & Theaterplatz* is obtained.

Overtopping the other edifices of the vicinity, there rises here the fine

*Court Theatre* (Hof-Theater), belished with statues of Sophocles, Terence, Goldoni, Molière, Shakspeare, Calderon, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Mozart, Beethoven and Weber. The building contains an auditorium, decorated with beautiful symbolic figures and arabesques, and capable of accommodating 1,650 persons.



In front of this edifice is a monument to *Marschner*, the composer and conductor. The musician is represented leaning upon the conductor's lectern as though listening to the music as it issues from the building within whose walls he so long laboured. Here, too, are a marble monument to *Stromeyer*, the surgeon, and a bronze statue to the famous technologist *Karmarsch*, for many years Director of the Polytechnic Academy. On the W. side of the Platz is Sophien St., where the

*Künstlerhaus* is situated. It is a handsome structure in Romanesque style, erected in 1855 by Geheimen Regierungsrat Hase and possessing

a façade ornamented with statues of Dürer, Leibniz, Peter Vischer and A. v. Humboldt, alternately representing art and science. The granite lions flanking the steps are copies of the ancient Egyptian work in the Capitol at Rome. In the *Künstlerhaus* are held the annual exhibitions of the *Kunstverein*.

At the end of Sophien St. is the imposing *Provincial-Ständehaus* (Council House) in Italian Renaissance style built by Baurat Wallbrecht. Close by, in Prinzen St., the *Vaterländische Museum*. It contains a fine collection of uniforms and mementos of the past life of the Hanoverian peasantry and citizens.

21 Tiergarten St. 21

**HANOVER**

21 Tiergarten St. 21

**FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR  
-- THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN --**

**VILLA DAHEIM.**

- - - Beautifully situated, opposite woods. - - -

**LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING, FINE ARTS &c.**

2771

===== HIGHEST REFERENCES. =====

Principal: **Mrs. Eugénie Schulze-Seemann.**

Not far from here the Georgsplatz, remarkable for a statue of Schiller, and the following buildings:— Hanoverian Bank, Hall of Industrial Art, Reichsbank and the High Schools.

Just beyond is *Aegidien-Thor Pl.* In *Marien St.*, to the left, is the beautiful *Gartenkirche*, a white sand-building, with an interesting churchyard containing the remains of *Lotte Kestner* (Werther's Lotte), *Caroline Herschel*, sister of the celebrated astronomer. There is also a curious grave to be seen here:— the stone bears an inscription forming the opening of the grave. — enough, under this very

stone, a seed became lodged which, sprouting, has burst open the tomb, and tilted the enormous stone which sealed it.

Returning across *Aegidien-Tor Pl.*, we soon reach *Aegidienkirche*, a 14th century building with a Renaissance tower added in the 18th cent. After the demolition of the original edifice, a Gothic structure was erected having a nave and two aisles, the whole of which was completely remodelled by Laves.

Opposite the church stands the ancient "Justiz Kanzlei" — now a private residence: it is a Gothic building with a notable brickwork gable in the front



**HANOVER.**

**PENSION SANNEMANN.**

**44 Heinrich St.**

2767

1st CLASS BOARD in own Vi

o extensive woods at

o from Station and O

o • EDUCATIONAL ADV

Highest References by College

*Very comfortable Home* for families & ladies wishing  
in Hanover for pleasure or study. AGREEABLE LIFE. VERY MO.  
3802 TERMS. HIGHEST REFERENCES.

**Frau A. FREYDANOK** (née Bans  
**Hanover.** 50<sup>th</sup> Langelaube. **Hanc**

Passing through Markt St., we reach the *Marktkirche*, the oldest church in Hanover, being mentioned as early as 1238. The glass in the choir dates from the 14th cent.; the rest of the windows are beautiful, modern work; while the interior,

restored in 1850, is decorated with paintings by *Schaper*.

The *Market Pl.* is embellished with a monument to Luther and a statue of Ernest the Confessor of Brunswick & Lüneburg of his wife, Elisabeth.

**HANOVER.**

**PENSION INTERNATIONALE**

2768

2 Prinzen St., adjoining Thielem Pl.

Finest and healthiest spot. First-class family house. Baths. Excellent service.  
Frau Baronin von Thielem, prop.

Close by is the *Old Rathaus*, commenced in 1489, but restored and enlarged at later periods.

At No. 10 Schmiede St., *Leibniz* once lived: the house, which is a beautiful example of German Renaissance architecture, is now occupied by the *Industrial Art Museum*.

From the *Marktkirche* and through *Kramer St.*, one reaches *Holzmarkt*, with fine fountain too, rises the *Residenz* at *Leinstrasse*, a 17th century building with a somewhat plain facade the *Friederiken Pl.*; the "Tempel" facade, added in

**HANOVER.**

4 Park

**Pension Wallis**

facing Polytechnic in Herrenhausen Park. Excellent cuisine. Recommended for learning German. 3718 Frau M

3809

**HANOVER.**

**Pension Wuthman**

Heinrich St. 34.

1st Class Family Pension. Excellent Cuisine. Best Situation. Facing



# B. MAGNUS

14 Bahnhof St. **HANOVER** Bahnhof St. 14

## EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT OFFICE.

Offices open from 9—1, 3—7.

3219

Saturday from 9—1 and 3—5.

**Circular notes and letters of credit cashed.**

Laves, produces an imposing effect. The interior is decorated with admirable frescoes by Jakobs and plastic works by Bendel.

Between the principal sentry-box and the main porch stands the *Schlosskirche*, a remnant of the Minorite Cloisters. The exterior is uninteresting; but the decorations of the interior are very pretty, and include a notable altar-piece by Lucas Kranach and a fresco of the "Ascent of Christ" by Oesterley. In the crypt (1667) repose the remains of numerous monarchs, including King George I. of England.

Close by are the Leine Water Works, an imposing building sumptuously decorated, and faced by a beautiful fountain.

Opposite the Schloss is the *Altes Palais* in which were born Queen Louise 'the Good' of Prussia and her sister, Queen Friederike of Hanover.

At the corner of Friedrich St. is the new *Rathaus*, once the palace of George V.: beyond it stands the School of Industrial Art.

In the beautifully laid-out grounds the road rises the *Kestner Museum*, built from Manchot's design in 1889. The inception of famous institute is due to Hermann Kestner, son of the keeper of records in Hanover and grand-uncle of Charlotte Kestner (Goethe's daughter-in-law). This gentleman, in presenting his native city with

an extensive collection of antiquities and pictures, together with the sum of 100,000 mks. as contribution towards the erection of a suitable building. The city, with the assistance of the state, then acquired, for 600,000 mks., Culemann's collection of mediæval curiosities.

The building, which is also the depository of the municipal library and the city records, contains a lecture room and a handsome stair-case. On the first floor will be found, among other curiosities, an 8th cent. copy of Paul's Epistles, Alcuin's work on rhetoric (10th cent.), autograph letters by Wallenstein, Tilly, Pappenheim, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, Mozart, Händel, Voltaire, Rousseau &c. The second storey contains Egyptian, Roman and Greek antiquities, paintings by van Dyck &c., copper-plate engravings by Dürer and Lucas Kranach and a sketch by Goethe. In the western hall, there are, among other notable relics, a golden medallion with portrait of Mary Stuart and a lock of her hair.

Close to the Kestner Museum, an imposing new Rathaus is in course of erection.

In the grounds, there is a handsome fountain, surmounted by a *Statue of Gutenberg*, now generally admitted to be the inventor of movable types (see Mayence and Haarlem).

Close by this fountain, amidst the beautifully laid-out grounds of the



"Masch Park" rises the *Provincial Museum*, a fine structure in Italian Renaissance style, crowned by a fine cupola. The entrance to the Art Collections is on the left side, and that to the Natural History Collections on the right. The joint Collections of Brunswick and Lüneburg (Guelph Museum and Cumberland Gallery) have been transferred to this museum. To the right of the entrance-hall are the Pre-historic and Ethnological departments. In the first two halls the pre-historic discoveries are exhibited. A splendid marble stair-case leads to the principal storey. Halls 25, 26, 27 contain sculptures of old and modern

masters, remarkable antique or Halls 28—33: Relics of the Ages, Vessels, Glasses, Fla; Halls 37—39: Palaeontological, chological, Botanical Collectio — The upper storey contains magnificent Vaulted Hall; marble columns support the The windows and balcony co an extensive view of the grounds of the Masch Park, town and distant mountain Halls 40—48 (Hall 45 Fr. Kaulbach Hall) and rooms 2 all to the left, contain pi of modern Masters (among Achenbach, Cornelius, Def Fr. Kaulbach, Fr. Aug. Ka

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3714

== HANOVER ==

93 & 94 Oster Street, corner of Karmarsch Street.

Lenbach, Lessing, Oesterley, Piloty, Spangenberg, Segantini Vogel, A. von Werner). Rooms 1—20 contain paintings by old Masters (Holbein, Kranach, van Dyck, Rubens, Ruisdael, Bordone, Guido Reni, Palma Vecchio &c.). Halls 49—57 contain a fine Zoological Collection. — The museum is open free on weekdays from 10—3, and on Sundays from 11—2 o'clock.

Westwards lies *Waterloo Pl.*, with a column erected, in 1826, to the Hanoverians who fell at the battle of Waterloo: the column, which was designed by Laves, is surmounted by a copper figure of Victory (Hengst) and affords a good view of the town. The *Platz* is one of the

drill-grounds for the military adjoining the barracks, there the *Armoury*, containing the of the Hanoverian army. Opp the *Polizei-Präsidium*, an in building. Not far distant is a of Count Alten, the general took part in the Peninsular W at Waterloo. Hard by, the bust of *Leibniz*, a work e by Hewetson, the Irishman. too, are the *Royal Archive Library*, and the *Oberpräsidium*. Through Archiv St., turn to t and on the right is the *New Kirche*, where the remains of L the philosopher, are interred a Renaissance structure contain 16th cent. communion cup and



HANOVER.

General-Office of the Hamburg-American Line: 18 Georg Street. ☐



interesting objects. At the N. end of the street is the handsome *Synagogue*, a Moresque edifice designed by Oppler and situated in the middle of the old town with its quaint and crooked streets. The newer town is handsomely built, with broad roads and fine modern edifices.

Working westwards, we reach Goethe Pl., where stands a handsome

*Garrison Church* in Romanesque style. In the north-west of the town begins *Herrenhausen Allee* on the right hand of which rises the *Welfenschloss*, an imposing Romanesque building now used as a Polytechnic School. In front of the building is a beautiful prancing stallion, called the *Saxon Horse*. Behind the palace is the *Welfen Garden*, which is very prettily laid-out. To the left of the avenue are the pretty grounds known as *Georgen Garden*, and, at the end, is situated

The *Schloss in Herrenhausen*, once the residence of the kings of Hanover. It contains numerous portraits and other interesting memorials of the Guelph family.

Southwards of the *Schloss* lies the *French Garden*, in Lewis XIV. style, with an open-air theatre and numerous statues and fountains. These last play on Sun. and Wed. from 4—6 p. m. (May to Aug.), and 3—5 p. m. (Sept.): the finest of them rises to the remarkable height of 672 metres, an elevation hitherto unattained by any other fountain.

Not far from the fountain is situated the statue of the *Electress Sophia*, which marks the spot where she died. The French Garden received its present form in 1666 from designs by Le Notre, the famous *Maître des Jardins Royaux* under Lewis XIV. Consequently, it is, after the parks of Versailles and Schönbrunn, the most remarkable of its kind. The *Berggarten*, opposite the Castle, is a tastefully laid-out spot of great in-

terest both to connoisseurs and to the uninitiated. In spring, a certain part of it, called "Paradise", is remarkable for its vast and varied plantations of rhododendron and azalea. In the orangeries and hot-houses there are numerous rare and beautiful plants, including a large variety of orchids and a fine *victoria regia*. But the most famous place is the palm-house with a wealth of tropical plants of all kinds. A walk, bordered by tall, old lime-trees, leads to the *Mausoleum*, which contains the beautiful recumbent marble figures of King Ernest Augustus and his consort Queen Friederika, — masterpieces by Rauch.

Not only Herrenhausen, but also the other environs of Hanover, are exceedingly pretty. The favourite walk is to the *Bilenriede*, a forest (660 ha.) which stretches right up to the eastern edge of the town and justly forms the pride of the inhabitants. Near the entrance at the end of König St., is the handsome *Kriegerdenkmal* (monument to warriors killed in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870). In front of the pedestal and flanked on either side by allegorical lions stands the weeping figure of Hanovera. It is surmounted by an imposing statue of "Germania" holding aloft the palm of peace and accompanied by two genii. Close by is the "*Neue Haus*", an elegant restaurant in pretty grounds. Ten minutes beyond it is the Zoological Garden.

Finally, it may be added that the Hanover cemeteries are of considerable interest, the Engesohdener, with its magnificent monuments and beautiful flowers, being especially fine.

**EXCURSIONS:** (1) To the *Tiergarten*, a cultivated forest well stocked with tame deer. (2) To *Benther Berg*, a hill 154 metres in height, lying to the west of the town and affording a fine view:—it is best reached by electric car from *Bahnhofplatz* (corner of Schiller Str.) Beyond Benther Berg there is another



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HANNOVER-HAINHOLZ

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fine elevation, called (3) Gehrdener Berg, with handsome restaurant (Niedersachsen) and fine view; and, still further, the heights of the (4) Deister, a range of hills with several fine summits, the highest of which is at Anna Tower (402 metres): the best route is by rail to Springe, Egestorf and Barsinghausen, the latter also being reachable by tram. (5) Steinhuder Lake with its fortress Wilhelmstein.

Adjoining Hanover on the W. is the manufacturing town of Linden, with a pop. of 55,000, largely employed in cotton-mills and rubber-works.

**Vereinigte Schmirgel- und Maschinen-Fabriken A.-G.** (vorm. S. Oppenheim & Co. und Schlesinger & Co.). Hanover-Hainholz und Harburg an der Elbe.

This firm was established during the sixties and the excellence of its productions, which include Emery, Glass and Flint Paper and Cloth of every description and suitable for all the markets of the World, is well-known everywhere. It also manufactures High Speed Emery Grinding and Polishing machinery for General Grinding and special purposes, also Very Superior Emery-Wheels, Rings &c. of the

celebrated "Vulcan", "Atlas" and "Neptune" Brands.

Further, the works produce all kinds of machines for Metal-Founders, as moulding machines, actuated by hydraulic and hand power, as well as new machines for sand preparing and sand-blasting machines.

Moreover, the firm makes first rate Milling-Machines, and will be pleased to forward their Catalogues to anyone who has an interest in them. The manufactures of the firm enjoy a wide celebrity both at home and abroad.

**18: From BERLIN via MAGDEBURG** (see page 154) to **BRUNSWICK, H.LDESHEIM** and **HANOVER** (see page 203).

### BRUNSWICK.

**POPULATION:** 186,428.

**HOTEL:** Monopol, first-class family house opposite the station, where porter meets all trains, central situation for all sights.

**THEATRES:** Hof-Theater; Sommer-Theater (Holst's Garten).

**CABS:** In the inner town, 50—80 pf.

**G. P. OFF.:** 8 Friedrich Wilhelm St.

**U. S. CONS.:** Talbot J. Albert, Esq., 9 Kaiser Wilhelm St.



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having suffered repeatedly from the ravages of fire, has been recently restored. The southern side of Burg Pl. is occupied by the *Police Station*, the *Law Courts* and the *New Stadthaus*, the *Old Stadthaus* being on the eastern side of the square. North of this last building stands the *Armory* and beyond it, in Caspari St., the "*Provincial Museum*". On the square at the end of the street, there is a fountain with a statue of *Henry the Lion*. Here, too, rises the *Church of St. Catharine*, a handsome building, said to have been commenced by *Henry the Lion*.

*Hagenbrücke*, a street running westwards from Hagenmarkt, leads to the *Neustadt Rathaus* containing the City Museum with collections of Teutonic antiquities, various works of art &c. The ground-floor contains the *City Archives* and *Library*. In the council-chamber, there is some beautiful panelling dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Through *Küchen St.* and then taking the first turning to the right, we pass the *Alte Waage*, a fine old wooden structure in late-Gothic (1534). Beyond it is *St. Andrew's Church*, of which the story goes that it was built by rich cripples: it is an edifice, partly Transitional and partly Gothic. The tower, 300 feet high, was built in 1740, the original (1518) having been destroyed by lightning. The gable of the southern aisle is embellished with sculptures representing the *Annunciation*, the *Adoration of the Magi*, *Flight into Egypt* and the *Throne of Christ*: the steps of this last are thronged with cripples in allusion to the above legend. Turning by the "*Alte Waage*" and going through *Meinhard Hof*, we go sharply to the right, and, a few paces further, reach the *Brüderkirche*, a large Gothic building with a copper font, some reliefs and an excellent altarpiece: it has also some beautiful stained-glass and choir stalls. Working from here towards

the S. W., we come to *Altstadt Markt*, where the *Altstadt Rathaus* stands. It is an elegant and interesting Gothic building commenced in 1250, with open arcades whose 9 pillars bear each a statue of a Saxon prince.

Opposite the Rathaus is *St. Martin's Church*, founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> cent. but enlarged and remodelled at several different periods. The façades contain some excellent carving and fine porches. In the wall, at one of the corners, is a tombstone representing *von Rauchhaupt* in full armour as he fell during an attack upon the town in 1615. In the interior of the building is a brass font and an interesting old pulpit embellished with marble reliefs. There is also a monument of *Hans Jürgen*, the improver of the spinning-wheel.

The *Altstadt Markt* contains also some fine old private houses, and is adorned with a pewter fountain erected in 1408. Through the *Eiermarkt* to the S. we reach the *Synagogue*, in *Byzanto-Moresque* style. The old ramparts, laid-out as gardens and promenades, contain several modern buildings and statues, among which may be mentioned

The *Monument* commemorating the war of 1870: it is an enormous figure of *Germania*, supported by an obelisk. To the N. of it is a bronze statue of *Lessing*, who died at 12 *Aegidienmarkt* in 1781. He is buried in the *Cemetery of St. Magnus Church*, which is situated in the S. E. of the town; close by is a monument to *Schill* who, together with 14 of his soldiers, was shot and buried on the spot by order of Napoleon the First.

## HILDESHEIM.

POPULATION: 45,080.

HOTEL: d'Angleterre, 1<sup>st</sup> class, near Cathedral and Town Hall, English newspapers, omnibus meets trains.

HILDESHEIM is a semi-Catholic city, which has preserved its mediæval



character in such perfection as to have earned the cognomen of Nüremberg of the North.

The quaintness of the place is in keeping with the legend of its origin. While hunting, Ludwig the Pious, having followed the quarry too eagerly, got separated from his companions. Benighted in a lonely spot, he lay down to sleep and was visited by an angel falling as snow. This messenger made him various revelations, and directed him the way home. On waking, the king found a rose-bush where the angel had stood. Here, therefore, he erected a cathedral round which the town afterwards grew up.

Historically, the place is first mentioned as the seat of a bishop in

814. In the following century, Hildesheim displayed remarkable artistic activity, and became, two centuries later, one of the chief centres of Romanesque art.

Its principal buildings, which illustrate admirably the transition from Ogival to Renaissance may be visited from the railway station in the following order:—

The *Town Hall*, a late-Gothic edifice of the 14th cent.,—colonnaded and containing on the first floor a series of fine frescoes by Prell: the most striking are that representing Lewis the Pious and Irmingard conferring the bishopric on Gunthar; and that of Hermann (Arminius) handing over the Roman spoil to the priests at Galgenberg.

2764

HILDESHEIM.

## HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

FIRST-CLASS NEAR THE CATHEDRAL & TOWN HALL.

English Newspapers. Omnibus at the Station. Clemens Heerd, prop.

Hard by, there are several interesting gabled houses embellished with beautiful carvings: the finest are the *Templar House*, *Wedekind's House* (1589) and the *Knochenhauer House* (1529), the last being considered the largest and handsomest timber structure in Germany.

*St. Andrew's Church* possesses a 14th cent. choir and a high modern tower.

The *Cathedral* was founded in 872, the present building exemplifying the Romanesque and late-Gothic styles. The interior, decorated in Barocco style, contains numerous interesting relics, such as a large candelabra, a 13th cent. font, a remarkable, carved pillar and some very old MSS. of music. In the cloisters will be found the famous rose-tree referred to above.

The *Römer-Museum* contains varied collections.

*St. Godehard's Church* in the S. of the city, is a 12th cent. Romanesque edifice, admirably restored and containing frescoes and relics.

Following the ramparts northwards, we reach the

*Magdalena Church* (13th cent.) with notable artistic productions by Bernwards.

Hence, the Hoher Wall brings us to the War Monument; while hard by is *St. Michael's Church*, founded by Bishop Bernward, and constituting one of the grandest Romanesque basilicas in Germany.

Recently the town has begun to add to its artistic interests also those of commerce; and a great number of factories have sprung up











**P Y R M O N T.**

**Kaiser Place.**

**Kur-Pension Dr. Hölscher.**

**2776**

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.**

**Prospectus free on application.**

**Dr. med. A. Hölscher, prop.**



The hills surrounding it are clad with thick woods whose luxurious foliage enlivens the exquisite scenery with its rich tints. They are reached by the beautiful avenues that lead from the town in various directions and, commencing with a gentle incline, become gradually steeper and steeper as they approach the summits of the hills.

These last, rising to a height of over 1,500 feet, effectually protect the town against bleak or boisterous winds, but lend it, at the same time, all the advantages of a mountain climate. The mean summer temperature does not rise above 16° C.; while intense cold is rare during the winter months. The season, however, lasts from the beginning of May till the 10th of Oct.

The air is bracing and invigorating: the newly arrived patient feels, almost at once, the exhilarating effect upon the nervous system: the appetite is stimulated and tone given to all the functions of the body. Moreover, to the influence of the atmosphere is added that of the waters. There are, in all, eight springs falling under two heads, namely the *ferruginous* and the *saline*.

**FERRUGINOUS SPRINGS:—** The water of the *Hauptquelle* (Chief Spring) contains a large proportion of calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate and magnesium sulphate:—its principal chlorides are those of sodium and lithium; while a large quantity of iron occurs in the form of bicarbonate of iron-protoxiide. The water, which is effervescent, tastes ferruginous and

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**BAD PYRMONT** in schönster Gegend Mitteldeutschlands.

2773

## RICHTERS PENSION.

Aelteste und besuchteste christliche Kur- und Fremdenpension.

Auf Wunsch Prospekt mit Ansichten und Empfehlungen.

English spoken. On parle français. Se habla castellano. Men sprekt hollandsch.

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slightly acid. The spring yields between 350 and 400 litres per hour; and the water is consequently despatched in large quantities to various parts of the world.

The *Brodelbrunnen*, which yields between 7,000 & 8,000 litres hourly and is used only for bathing purposes, contains also a large percentage of iron. The quantity of carbonic-acid gas is so great that, as the water rises, it throws off thousands of bubbles, which, bursting on contact with the atmosphere, produce a noise audible throughout the length of the avenue in which the spring is situated; hence its name of 'fons bulliens'.

The *Helenenquelle* differs but slightly from the *Hauptquelle* in composition, containing more sulphates and somewhat less iron. Of all the

chalybeate springs it is the richest in carbonic acid, and possesses a most agreeable flavour: it yields 12,000 litres of water an hour having a temperature of 12.7° C. and a specific weight of 1.0038.

Of the remaining springs the most deserving of mention are:— the *Augenbrunnen*, used in treatment of the eyes, the *Trampelsche Eisensäuerlinge*; and the *Pyrmonter Säuerling*, much prized as a table beverage.

The waters of the first four spring mentioned above are led through underground conduits to the reservoirs at *Stahlbadehaus*, whence they are distributed to the various bath

**SALINE SPRINGS:—** The *Salzbrunnen*, opened in 1795 by *Dr. Trampel*, rises on the left bank of the *Emmer*. The water is clear



slightly sparkling, and salt, but has a very agreeable and refreshing flavour. It tastes best when drunk at the spring, but is despatched in bottles and flasks to Pymont every morning at sunrise.

Close by is the *Old Soolquelle*, whose waters, differing but little from the above, are employed only for bathing purposes.

The *New Soolquelle*, bored in 1856, is situated on the right bank of the stream at the foot of *Mühlenberg*. Its waters, likewise used for bathing only, contain above four per cent of mineral matter (3.2 % salt), and rank among the best of their kind.

As a valuable adjunct to the above, mud-baths are employed according to the latest scientific methods.

The so-called 'mud', which contains a high percentage of iron, sulphur, carbonic acid, formic acid, ammonia &c., is obtained from the fens lying beyond the pavilion park, and is at least equal in medicinal value to those of Franzensbad and Marienbad.

After being dug out, it is laid in sheds to be weathered. Thence it is carried to the *Moorbadehaus*, dried in lofts, and afterwards ground in a mill. Having been sifted, it is distributed for use to the various bathing establishments.

The principal street in Pymont is *Brunnen St.* Here are situated the *G. Post Office* as well as most of the *Hotels* and large houses of business. It is a fine promenade lined on the one side with lime-trees and on the

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# Pymont PENSION SCOPPEWER.

3721 — FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE —  
Kloster Allée. in the fine, high and healthy position.  
Apply for prospectus.

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other with oaks. Its western end is occupied by the "*Brunnen*"; while, looking southwards, we catch a glimpse of the *Mühlenberg Hills*. From the *Brunnen*, a continuation of the street, named *Bassin St.*, leads past the *Helenenquelle* and the playgrounds along the southern side of the pavilion park. A few paces to the N.E. of *Brunnen Pl.* is the *New Stadtkirche*, a handsome building in which, during season, English services are held. Returning through the same street, across *Brunnen Pl.*, we see, on our left hand, *Allenau*, beautifully laid-out and decorated with a vase modelled by *J. Drake* and presented by the town. A few steps lead, and on the same side

of the way, is *Kaiser Pl.* embellished with Volcke's monument to the Franco-Prussian War. At the end of the street there is a fountain, whence we can return through the magnificent avenue termed the *Haupt Allee*, whose mighty lindens, 200 years old, intertwine their branches overhead like the archings of a church-aisle. In the avenue is situated the *Theatre* which, though its exterior is somewhat old in appearance, has a comfortable, modern auditorium.

Close by is the handsome *New Pavilion* (*Kurhaus*). The main building consists of two stories, the upper one containing the large ball-room and concert-room, with elegant side-apartments. In one of the wings is the magnificent dining-room; while



the remainder of the building is occupied by the reading-rooms, billiard-rooms, &c. The restaurant and kitchen are under the able management of Mr. F. Gänger, formerly manager of Hotel Bristol, Vienna and Britannia, Venice.

The roofs of both wings are laid-out as terraces with hanging gardens. From the western wing, one obtains a beautiful view across the park to the *Goldfish Pond*, surrounded by numerous copper beeches. Looking southwards, we see the white walls of the *Lüdge Cloisters*; while immediately across the park rises the

*Schloss*, surrounded by ramparts and an unusually broad moat. This building contains a number of pictures by *Fischbein* which, together with a few other objects of interest, may be inspected by the public. The ramparts, too, are worth seeing, if only for the sake of an enormous lime-tree, whose trunk measures over 16 feet in circumference, while the foliage droops to the earth all round, and forms a charming harbour.

The environs of Pyrmont are exceedingly pretty and offer opportunity for some delightful excursions, the favourite being to Gesselgründ, Schellenberg, Friedensthal and Iberg.

**DETMOLD** (POP.: 17,000. — HOT.: *Lippescher Hof*) is situated on the Werra, about three miles from Teutoburgerwald. It is the capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, the Residenz-Schlöss standing near the centre of the town. The edifice is a 16th century structure and contains some fine tapestry. The new Palace, with its beautiful garden and fountains, stands in the southern part of the town. The Palace itself is closed to the public; but the grounds may be viewed on application at the gate in Garten St. A monument, by Hoelbe, to Albert Lortzing, the composer, stands on Theater Pl.

The nearest part of Teutoburger Forest is at Grotenburg, which lies within an hour's walk to the southwest of the town, the route being the Avenue by the side of the canal. Grotenburg is a height about 1,160 feet above the sea-level, surmounted by the gigantic Hermann's Denkmal erected in 1875 in commemoration of the bloody victory

obtained by Arminius over the in A. D. 9. The total height of the monument is no less than 169 feet from the gallery running round it. A splendid panoramic view is obtained from the top (As to the exact spot where Hermann's great victory was won, see Osnabrück, below).

Other pleasant excursions are to *Berlebeck Springs*, *Externsteine*, *Horn*.

**PADERBORN** (POP.: 17,000. — HOT.: *Weisser Schwan*; *Preussische*) is an ancient city with a 12th century Cathedral, repeatedly damaged and thoroughly restored a few years back. To the north of the Cathedral are 108 springs which constitute the source of the Pader (Paderborn). A peculiarity of the water is that, though in summer, it is so warm in winter that it vaporises. Other interesting buildings are the *Kathaus*, the Protestant Church, *Baderfalkirche* and the *Jesuitenkirche*.

**OSTER** (POP.: 16,780. — HOT.: *Overweg*; *Vogelstapel*) once a Hanseatic city, was formerly surrounded by fortifications, considerable portions of which remain. The walls and one of the gates, *Ostthor*, have been preserved; but the moat has been filled in and converted into gardens.

The Cathedral dates from the 12th century. Close by is the chapel of St. Elizabeth, while opposite is the *Kathaus*. Some interesting records may be seen in the *Wiesenkirche*. But the finest building in the city is the *Wiesenkirche*, possessing a worthy apse, two old altar-pieces, and a 14th cent. altar-cloth.

**20: From HANOVER via OSNABRÜCK and MÜNSTER to OBERHAUSEN.**

## OSNABRÜCK.

POPULATION: 59,576.

HOTELS: *Schaumburg*; *Deutscher Hof*.

OSNABRÜCK is a busy industrial centre containing numerous buildings of considerable age and including several quaint gabled houses in and around the market-place. The chief public buildings are the

The *Cathedral*, partly Roman and partly Transitional, with gothic sculpture, fine cloisters.

The *Marienkirche*, handsome structure (12th—15th century) with a carved altar.



The *Rathaus* (15th cent.), adorned with modern statues, contains the *Friedensaal* with 44 portraits of the conference which negotiated within its walls the Peace of Westphalia (1648).

The *Museum* containing a Natural History Collection and Teutonic antiquities.

The *Law Courts*, the *Government Buildings* and the *Johanneskirche* (13th cent.) with fine wood-carving &c.

Osnabrück is supposed to be situated near the spot where Hermann (Arminius) obtained his great victory over Varus (A.D. 9). Between the town and the village of Barenau, and especially at Venner Moor, many Roman antiquities have been discovered.

## MÜNSTER.

POPULATION: 65,000.

HOTELS: König v. England; Kaiserhof, opposite the Railway Station.

This ancient and former Hanseatic city is the capital of *Westphalia*.

The *Cathedral* dates from the 13th cent. and contains, in the southern vestibule, sculptures of Christ and the Apostles. Most of the old decorations, were destroyed by the Anabaptists; but there are a marble group by Achtermann, a 14th cent. painting above the north porch and a relief over the southern one. Opposite the Cathedral is the *Stadthaus*, containing statues of *Hermann* (see Osnabrück), and others. Not far from this building is the beautiful *Ludgerus Brunnen*. In the *Dom Pl.* stands also the *Academy*, which is a remnant of the old University. Behind it is the old *Jesuit Collegewhere*, in the *Pauline Library*, are some interesting portraits, including one of *John Leyden*, the *Anabaptist*. On the *Haupt Markt* rises the *Lambert's Church*, a fine edifice with a handsome Gothic gable. The most interesting room in the building is the *Friedensaal*, where the *Peace of Westphalia* was signed in 1648. On the N. end of Haupt Markt rises *Lambert's Church*, in elegant Gothic.

The *Church of Our Lady* is another fine Gothic building of the 14th cent.

In the N. of the city is the *Church of St. Martin*, (12th—14th cent.). The W. side of the town is still surrounded by the moat, which completely shuts in the *Schloss-Garten*. At the entrance to the garden stands the *Schloss* itself, once the Episcopal Palace.

OBERHAUSEN (HOT.: Hof von Holland) is an industrial town of growing importance, situated at the junction of several lines of railway, which, indeed, called it into existence. Although the town is only about 60 years old, its pop. already numbers 42,250, principally employed in the large iron foundries of the neighbourhood.

## 21: From HANOVER to MINDEN, BAD OEYNHAUSEN, BIELEFELD and DORTMUND.

MINDEN (POP.: 25,490. — HOT.: Victoria; Stadt London) is an episcopal see, its chief edifice being:—

The *Cathedral*, whose nave is 13th century work; the tower was erected in 1062: the choir, added in 1370, was restored a few years back. The interior contains some valuable works of art.

At Porta Westphalica, in the river valley between Jacobsberg and Wittekindsberg, stands a monument to the Emperor William I. From this spot a fine panoramic view is obtained.

## BAD OEYNHAUSEN.

POP.: 8,500. VISITORS: 85,000 annually.  
ALT.: 284 feet.

ARRIVAL: Oeynhausen lies on the routes Cologne-Berlin, Flushing-Berlin and Hook of Holland-Berlin, 9 hrs. from Amsterdam and 8 hrs. from London.

HOTELS: Kurhotel, 1st class, opposite pavilion park and Royal Bath Houses proprietor is Court Caterer and Lessee of Railway Restaurant at Hanover; Victoria; Vogeler; zum Pavillon.

SEASON: Summer, from May 15th till Sept. 30th; winter, from Oct. 1st till May 15th.

KURTAXE: One person 15 mks., two persons 21 mks.; children under 12



years, free: the tax includes music fee  
and is not levied in winter.

Another advantage of the Oeyn-  
hausen springs is their variety. This

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Great Thermal Bath House, New | been restored.



## DORTMUND.

**POPULATION:** 175,800.

**HOTELS:** Römischer Kaiser; Kölnischer Hof; Middendorf.

This old place is the chief town in Westphalia. It is purely industrial, most of the inhabitants being engaged in the metal foundries, or in the large and celebrated breweries. There are, however, a few buildings of interest, such as the *Church of St. Reinold*, which contains some good stained-glass and a fine late-Gothic font, bronze lectern &c. Close by is *St. Mary's Church*, a 13th cent. Romanesque basilica with an early-Gothic choir and an interesting old altar-piece. Other old churches are *St. Peter's*, between Westenhellweg and Kamp St., and the *Roman Catholic Church*, near the Markt Pl. The old *Rathaus* also stands here: having fallen into a somewhat ruinous state, it was tastefully restored in 1899, and now forms one of the most interesting sights of the town. At *Hohernwall* is the monument to the war of 1870.

In the middle-ages, when Dortmund was a free and Hanse town, its commercial importance was much greater than at the present day; but, since the reunion of the German states, it has been rapidly returning to its old position, one of the leading firms being that of the engineering concern "Dortmunder Union", whose works deserve inspection. Doubtless, as the centre of a large mining district, Dortmund is destined to take even a higher place among German manufacturing towns than it at present holds. Till recently, all its products had to be despatched by rail, and all its supplies obtained in like manner. But, in Aug. 1899, a canal, connecting it with the Ems and the Rhine, was opened which has already begun to work its beneficial effects, raw material and food supplies being brought from the North Sea and from Holland, while the products of the town now leave for all parts of the world by the same routes.

**22:** From DORTMUND, via HAGEN, to BARMEN, ELBERFELD, OHLIGSWALD; SOLINGEN and REMSCHEID.

**HAGEN** (POP.: 70,000. — HOT.: Lünenschloss) is a flourishing manu-

facturing town and one of the most important centres of a busy industrial district. Its situation, at the junction of several railways, will probably render its importance much greater after the lapse of a few years.

## BARMEN.

**POPULATION:** 155,974.

**HOTEL:** Vogeler, 1st class house patronised by Americans.

**CABS:** see Elberfeld.

**U. S. CONS.:** George Eugene Eager, Esq.

BARMEN and Elberfeld, though under separate administration, are divided by no distinct line of demarcation; and the inhabitants, numbering together about 325,000, are engaged in similar pursuits.

Barmen is beautifully laid-out with gardens, and possesses some fine streets and buildings. Of the former, the most important are *Allee St.* and *Gewerbeschule St.*

The handsomest buildings are:— the *Rathaus*, *Evangelical Church*, *Stadthalle & Armory*, the last containing monuments to the *Emperors William and Frederick*.

This last edifice was designed by Hartig for the reception of the town library and various historical and artistic collections. The *Municipal Museum* contains biological and mineralogical collections.

The environs of the town are, perhaps, even prettier than those of its neighbour Elberfeld. The southern side is, on account of its gardens and woods, especially beautiful: from among the latter, rises the *Toellethurm*, a belvedere from which a good view is obtained. To the E. of the tower, in the valley below, flows the *Murmelbach* (murmuring beck), along whose shady bank, the return journey may be made.

## ELBERFELD.

**POPULATION:** 167,710.

**HOTELS:** Weidenhof; s. Post.

**CABS:** 1st class, 1 mk.—8 mks. (1 hr.); 2nd class 50 pf.—1.50 mk. (1 hr.)

**ENGL. CH.:** Rev. G. A. King Finlay. Sun. 6.30 p. m.

ELBERFELD and the neighbouring Barmen form practically one town of



# Rhein-Dampfschiffahrt \* Köln

## Regelmäßiger Fahrplan

für Personen-Beförderung auf der Linie

### Mannheim-Rotterdam

und umgekehrt

mit **30** **erstklassigen Raddampfern**,  
darunter die mit allen Bequemlichkeiten ausgestatteten

### Salon- und Schnelldampfer:

|                  |                                     |                          |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Borussia         | Kaiserin Auguste Victoria           |                          |
| Deutscher Kaiser | Barbarossa                          | Wilhelm, Kaiser u. König |
| Hansa            | Elsa                                | Niederwald               |
| Rheingold        | Ernst Ludwig,                       | Overstolz                |
| Lohengrin        | Großherzog von Hessen und bei Rhein | Drachenfels              |
| Frauenlob        | Elberfeld                           | Kaiserin Friedrich       |
| Parcival         | Schiller                            | Undine                   |

die ausschließlich zwischen **Köln** und **Mainz** verkehren.

Während des Sommerdienstes auf dieser Strecke täglich  
neun Fahrten berg- wie talwärts.

*An Bord sämtlicher Dampfer gute Restauration mit vorzüglichen  
Weinen eigener Kellerei.*

In der Zeit vom 1. Mai bis 1. bzw. 15. Oktober nachmittags 1 Uhr Mittagstisch.  
Preis 3 Mark.



# nische und Düsseldorfer Gesellschaft.

Während des Sommerdienstes fahren die  
**Salon- und Schnelldampfer**  
**„Borussia“ und „Kaiserin Augusto Victoria“**

|            |                        |            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Ab Köln    | Vm 8 <sup>45</sup> Uhr | Ab Mainz   | Vm 9 <sup>05</sup> Uhr |
| › Bonn     | › 10 <sup>50</sup> ›   | › Biebrich | › 9 <sup>55</sup> ›    |
| › Coblenz  | Nm 2 <sup>50</sup> ›   | › Coblenz  | Nm 1 <sup>00</sup> ›   |
| › Bingen   | › 7 <sup>00</sup> ›    | › Bonn     | › 3 <sup>50</sup> ›    |
| › Biebrich | › 8 <sup>40</sup> ›    | An Köln    | › 4 <sup>45</sup> ›    |
| An Mainz   | › 9 <sup>00</sup> ›    |            |                        |

Mit den übrigen Stationen der Fahrstrecke wird nicht verkehrt.

**„Doutschor Kaiser“ und „Wilhelm, Kaiser u. König“**

|            |                        |            |                         |
|------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Ab Köln    | Vm 6 <sup>15</sup> Uhr | Ab Mainz   | Vm 11 <sup>00</sup> Uhr |
| › Bonn     | › 8 <sup>30</sup> ›    | › Biebrich | › 11 <sup>30</sup> ›    |
| › Coblenz  | Nm 1 <sup>05</sup> ›   | › Bingen   | Nm 12 <sup>45</sup> ›   |
| › Bingen   | › 5 <sup>40</sup> ›    | › Coblenz  | › 3 <sup>05</sup> ›     |
| › Biebrich | › 7 <sup>30</sup> ›    | › Bonn     | › 5 <sup>45</sup> ›     |
| An Mainz   | › 7 <sup>55</sup> ›    | An Köln    | › 7 <sup>00</sup> ›     |

Ferner wird bergwärts mit den Stationen Wesseling, Godesberg, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Linz, Andernach, Neuwied, Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, Rüdesheim, Eltville und talwärts mit Königswinter verkehrt.

**„Barbarossa“ und „Elsa“**

|                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ab Königsw. Vm 6 <sup>15</sup> Uhr | Ab Mainz Vm 9 <sup>30</sup> Uhr |
| › Coblenz › 10 <sup>10</sup> ›     | › Biebrich › 9 <sup>50</sup> ›  |
| › St. Goar Nm 12 <sup>40</sup> ›   | › Bingen › 11 <sup>15</sup> ›   |
| › Bingen › 2 <sup>45</sup> ›       | › Coblenz Nm 1 <sup>45</sup> ›  |
| › Biebrich › 4 <sup>35</sup> ›     | › Bonn › 4 <sup>40</sup> ›      |
| An Mainz › 5 <sup>00</sup> ›       | An Köln › 6 <sup>00</sup> ›     |

In diesen Fahrten wird berg- wie talwärts außerdem noch mit den oben angeführten Stationen verkehrt.

Die **zusammenstellbaren Eisenbahn - Rundreise - Fahr-  
scheine** sowie die wahlfrei auf den Schiffen und der Eisenbahn  
gültigen Fahrausweise berechtigen auf der Strecke Köln-Mainz, berg-  
wie talwärts, zur Benutzung sämtlicher fahrplanmäßigen Dampfer.

Das Nähere ist aus den Fahrplan-Plakaten ersichtlich.







This important manufacturing town is the centre of the largest coal-mining district in Germany. The plentiful supply of coal has called into existence an extensive iron industry, which is rapidly increasing. The most celebrated works in the town are those of *Krupp*, whose gun factory is too well-known to call for comment.

A statue of *Alfred Krupp*, by Schaper, was erected in 1889, in front of the handsome Rathaus. The *Minster* is a very old building dating from the 11th cent. In the interior, there are an altar-piece and a 10th cent. candelabra, which are both worth seeing. The treasury contains a number of productions also of the 10th cent.: while to the N. of the building are situated the beautiful cloisters.

**RUHRORT** (POP.: 12,410. — HOT.:

*Preussischer Hof*). This is a thriving town, situated at the confluence of the Ruhr and the Rhine, and possessing some large docks (5 miles in length), important coal mines, foundries &c. The place also contains one or two interesting statues.

**DUISBURG** (POP.: 100,000. — HOT.: *Europäischer Hof*; *Berliner Hof*; *Prinz Regent*).

**CABS:** From station to town, 75 pf.; baggage 25 pf. extra.

This ancient town of the Rhine Province is engaged principally in the coal trade, there being many mines in the valley of the Ruhr, on the banks of which the town lies. During recent years, a number of factories have also sprung up. The principal building of interest is *Salvatorekirche*, containing an epitaph of Mercator the geographer, a monument to whom is to be seen at Burg Pl.

## DÜSSELDORF.

**POPULATION:** 252,700.

**HOTELS:** *Park Hotel*, high-class in every respect, fine position opposite Park,

# PARK-HOTEL, Düsseldorf.

In every respect high-class and up to date.

3444

SUITES WITH BATH. - - - AUTO-GARAGE.

L. Paul Weidlich, Manager. By appointment to Royal Court.

suites with bath and lavatory, — large new restaurant terrace, hall, American bar, patronised by American families; Royal, opposite station, new management; *Römischer Kaiser*, 1st class; *Breidenbacher Hof*.

**RESTAURANTS:** *Thürnagel*; *Löwe*; *Römischer Kaiser*, beer and wine.

**CAFES:** *Arabisches*, 44 *Graf Adolph St.*; *Wiener*, 80 *Königs Pl.*

**CABS:** Drive in town, 2 pers. 60 pf., every add'l pers. 25 pf.; by the 1/2 hr., 2 pers. 75 pf., every add'l pers. 25 pf.

**TRAMWAYS:** Besides those in the town, there is tramway connection between Düsseldorf and Crefeld.

**U. S. CONS.:** *Peter Lieber, Esq.*

**ENGLISH CHURCH:** *Berger St.* — *Rev. Ch. J. Ferguson, D. D.*, 102 *Duisburger St.*, Sun. 8.0, 11.15 a. m. H. C. Sun. 8.0 a. m. 8rd Sun. G. Fest. and 1st Sun. noon.

**POST OFFICE:** *Kasernen St.* (Corner of *Harold St.*).

**TELEGR. OFFICE:** 29 *Königs Allee*.

**THEATRE:** *Stadt-Theater* (Opera, Drama and Farce); *Neubs Schauspielhaus*

(comedy and tragedy); *Apollo-Theater* (Variety), 1st class.

**PERMANENT ART EXHIBITION:** *Eduard Schulte*, 42 *Allee St.*, a very famous Art Gallery (see also *Berlin & Cologne*).

**DÜSSELDORF** is an important town situated on the right bank of the Rhine and possessing a considerable number of large industrial concerns. But it is principally celebrated for its *School of Art*, and disputes with Cassel the third place among the art centres of Germany. The *Picture Gallery* was founded by the *Elector John William* at the opening of the 18th century; while the *Academy* was established by *Charles Theodore* in 1767. This latter association possesses a fine Renaissance building near the *Rhine Bridge* and facing the *Hofgarten*;



it contains a large number of school-rooms, studios &c. Among its treasures are some casts and a considerable number of paintings, drawings and copper-plates: the great Hall is decorated with a fine series of frescoes by *Peter Janssen*, the president. In *Alten Lagerhaus*, close by, there is a *Historical Museum* with collections of Roman and Frankish antiquities. The bridge beyond it, with its two enormous arches and gigantic lion, is also worth seeing. Passing southwards, along the bank of the Rhine, a few paces bring us to the *Church of St. Albert* with a tower partly Romanesque, partly Gothic. The latter style is also that of the main building, which was erected towards the close of the 14th cent., and contains marble tombs of Dukes William V. and John William III. of Cleves &c.

A short distance further, across Burg Pl., we reach the *Old Rathaus*, a 16th century building. The *Markt Pl.* is decorated with a pewter statue of the *Elector John William*, cast by Gruppello in 1711. Through *Mühlen St.* eastwards rises the

*Church of St. Andrew*, a building erected in 1629 and containing an altar-piece by Deger and some interesting tombs. Beyond it, at Friedrich's Pl., is situated the

*Kunsthalle*, containing the permanent exhibition and the town collection of paintings of the modern Düsseldorf School. The most striking pictures are those by the two Achenbachs, Cornelius, Camphausen, Lenbach, Janssen &c. In front of the building, there is a bronze statue of *Bismarck* by Bauer and Röttger. Opposite the *Kunsthalle* are statues of the *Emperor William I.* and *Count Moltke*. Close by is the *Museum of Industrial Art* with collections of textile fabrics, laces, embroidery, porcelain, wood-carvings &c.: there are also rooms representing

various countries and epochs, and collections of Japanese and Hindoo productions.

Across Allee St. stands the *Theatre*, and behind it, in Hof Garten, a monument to the Franco-Prussian War, which is among the best of its kind. Southwards from here is a monument to the celebrated artist *Cornelius*: it is a bronze group by Donndorf with allegorical figures of poetry, religion &c.

Cornelius is the greatest painter Düsseldorf has produced; he was born in 1783 at 15 Kurze St. Perhaps the other most celebrated native of the town is *Heinrich Heine*, born at 53 Bolker St. in 1799.

**General-Offices of the Hamburg-American Line:— 10 Wilhelms Platz (Telegr. Reisebureau), Düsseldorf.**

**MÜLHEIM (POP.: 50,000. — HOT.: Brüsseler Hof)** is a busy industrial town, situated almost opposite Cologne, its chief manufactures being linen, silk, telegraph wires, chemicals &c. The place possesses a fine Gothic Church and a noted weaving-school.

## DEUTZ

is an ancient place, formerly fortified, and containing a magnificent new church in Romanesque style.

Some few years since, the town was incorporated with Cologne. Like other suburbs of the city, it possesses a considerable number of machine factories and similar concerns, which render it interesting to the technical world.

## THE RHINE.

This beautiful and wonderful river, parent of much contention and of many songs, has its source in St. Gothard: thence it flows through *Lake Constance* and between the Swiss mountains, becomes the boundary between Baden and Switzerland as far as Bale, and, from this point, until it enters Dutch territory, is now entirely German. Its finest reaches







lie between Mayence and Cologne: this part of it is traversed by the steamers of the "*Rhein Dampfschiff-fahrt Gesellschaft*" (see time-tables). The trip is most commonly taken on the return journey from Switzerland in order to save time; but those who travel upstream have, perhaps, a better opportunity of enjoying the varied and romantic scenery which comes into view at every turn in the river. In the guide, the upstream route has been followed, since so many Americans arriving at Hamburg travel first to Berlin and thence via Magdeburg, the Harz Mts. and Hanover to Cologne. From here, the steamer may be taken to Mayence, the journey being broken at any of the various stations mentioned on the accompanying map and time-

table. The guide will, however, be found just as useful for those who prefer to do Switzerland first and the Rhine afterwards; as, the order of the towns being merely reversed, one has only to turn to the end of the section, "*The Rhine*", and then work backwards.

## COLOGNE.

**POPULATION:** 425,944 (see also below).

**HOTELS:** New Dom Hotel, American style; du Nord, 1<sup>st</sup> class, facing Rhine, large garden with terrace, in summer concerts every evening, English Chapel, only hotel with post and telegraph; Disch, 1<sup>st</sup> class; Monopol, new, 1<sup>st</sup> class, close to cathedral and station, excellent French cuisine; Savoy Hotel (late Hotel Grosser Kurfürst), 1<sup>st</sup> class, in immediate vicinity of central station, with magnificent view of Cathedral, — the building is well appointed, and contains splendid

# ~ COLOGNE. ~ NEW DOM HOTEL.

3346

200 ROOMS. AMERICAN STYLE.

dining-rooms; Kölner Hof, the leading house opposite the main entrance to railway station, a fine new edifice with extensive terrace affording excellent prospect of the Cathedral; Ernst, 1<sup>st</sup> cl.; Minerva, adjoining Central Station and near Rhine pier, excellent wine and cuisine, modern comfort, reasonable terms; Westminster Hotel.

**WINE RESTAURANTS:** Kölner Hof, opposite central railway station; Monopol Hot., excellent French cuisine and fine wines of own brand as well as from leading firms; Hotel Continental, excellent Restaurant; "Zum Treppchen", 1<sup>st</sup> class, 88-44 Am Hof; Ewige Lampe, Komödien St.; Altdutsche Weinkneipe, 14 Am Hof.

**BODEGA:** Continental, 164 Hohe St.

**BEER RESTAURANTS:** Café-Rest. Fischer, 22 Passage, Rotunde, celebrated and agreeable old house, with 1<sup>st</sup> class cellar & Urquell Pilsen beer on draught, excellent cuisine, grill-room; Löwenbräu, 90 Hohe St.; Pschorrbräu, 4/6 Burghöfchen; "Bier-Stall", Komödien St.; Stapelhaus, Trankgassen Thor.

**CAFES:** Monopol is a very fine place

supplied with all American newspapers; Palast, 117-119 Hohe St.; Bauer, 96 Hohe St.

**CABS:** Drive within town walls, including Deutz, 75 pf. to 1.50 mk.; by time, 1/2 hour 1 mk. to 1.50 mk.; every extra 1/4 hr. 50 pf. to 75 pf. Taximeters and motor-cabs recommended. (Bridge-toll 75 pf.)

**BANK:** A. Schaaffhausen'scher Bankverein, 4 Unter Sachsenhausen. — This bank, established in 1848 & now working in conjunction with the Dresdner Bank, has a capital of 145,000,000 mks. and a reserve fund of 83,000,000 mks. — Office hours: 9-12 a. m. and 3-5 p. m.

**U. S. CONS.:** Hiram J. Dunlap, Farn

**BATH:** Hohenstaufenbad, 62 Hohenstaufenring (Neustadt).

**ENGL. CHURCH:** 8 Bischofsgarter (Hotel du Nord); Rev. H. O. Downn Hôt. du Nord; Sun. 8.30 a. m., 11.0 a. and 6.0 p. m. H. O. 8.30; 1<sup>st</sup> Sun., n.

**POST OFF.:** An den Dominikane

**AMUSEMENTS:** Altes & Neues St Theater (Opera and Drama), the 1<sup>st</sup> inaugurated in 1802, open from 31<sup>st</sup> of August till May or June.



performances beginning mostly at 7 p. m., and the troop consisting of first class artists; *Residenz Theater*, *Bismarck St.*, plays French dramas, farces and operettas.

**VARIETIES:** *Reichshallen*, *Gertraudten St.*; *Apollo*, *Schilder Gasse*; *Scala*, *Hersog St.*

*Castan's Panopticon* (wax-works &c.), *Hohe St.*

**Summer Concerts:** *Zoological Garden*; *Flora*; *Volkgarten* and *Stadtgarten*.

**Winter Concerts:** *Gürzenich*, under the direction of the *Municipal Concert Association*.

**ARTISTIC OBJECTS:** *Bourgeois & Co.*, *8 Domkloster*, facing *Cathedral*, are recommended for curiosities, old pictures &c.

**PERMANENT ART GALLERY:** *Eduard Schulte*, *16 Richard St.*, a very famous Art Gallery (see also *Berlin* and *Düsseldorf*).

**CHOCOLATE, COCOA &c.:** *Gebr. Stollwerck's* celebrated works are in *Cologne*,

their retail depôts being *12 Brücken St.* and *166 Hohe St.*

**STEEL GOODS:** *J. A. Henckels*, of the famous "*Twin Works*" *Solingen*, has a large depôt at *144 Hohe St.* The firm is known throughout the world for its excellent manufactures.

The celebrated old city of **COLOGNE** is one of the most important commercial centres of Germany, and, with its suburbs *Nippes*, *Ehrenfeld*, *Lindenthal* and *Bayenthal*, has a pop. of about 450,000. As its name indicates, it was an old Roman settlement, and its ancient character is preserved in its numerous crooked streets and narrow alleys; though the modern part of the town (*Neustadt*) with its magnificent buildings will bear comparison with the most beautiful cities of Europe. Nevertheless, it is no easy matter for the stranger

— COLOGNE. —

# HOTEL DU NORD.

First-class house patronised by royalty.

3437

to find his way about *Cologne*, and, consequently, we would recommend the following route as enabling the sight-seer to do as much as possible with the smallest expenditure of time.

Starting from the *Central Station*, the *Cathedral* comes first, thence across *Domhof* and westwards through *Unter Goldschmidt* passed the *Moltke Monument*. Here, we

to the left, and, in a few paces, to the porch of the *Rathaus*; then, to the left, through *Bürger St.* *Alten Markt*, where the back of the *Rathaus* and the monument *van van Werth* may be viewed. Then through *Unter Kästen* to *Heumarkt* (monument to *Frederick William III.*),

then *Bolzengasse* to *Gürzenich*.

From here, past the still unfinished *Colosseum* to *Casino Pl.* (*Bismarck Monument*). If time permit, a visit should be paid to the *Church of Maria im Capitol*, close by. From *Bismarck Monument*, along *Hohe St.* as far as *Wallraf's Pl.*, where the *Wallraf-Richartz-Museum* is situated. Thence through *Röhren Gasse* to the *Palace of Justice*, and across *Katenbug* to *Unter-Sachsenhausen* (*Palais Oppenheim*, *A. Schaaffhausen'scher Bankverein*, the *New Imperial Bank* and the *General Post Office*).

In the centre of the city almost the only means of communication is the cab, the streets scarcely permitting the passage of other vehicles; but the *Ring Tramway* is very useful



in visiting the splendid buildings of the 'Neustadt'; and those who have time should make the whole journey round the town in this way. Horse-cars also run to the various suburbs, and alongside the Rhine to the *Zoological Gardens* and *Flora Garden*. One of the cars runs to *Nippes* and the City '*Volksgarten*'.

The *Cathedral* is considered to be the crown of Gothic architecture:—its grand proportions, innumerable turrets, and delicate tracery produce an effect upon the beholder at once imposing and overawing. The building was begun in 1248, on the spot where its predecessor had stood. *Master Gerard* is the man whose spirit breathes through the design, though the actual building, hindered by disputes between

the Archbishops and the city, progressed but slowly under him and his son John. Continued with ardour through just two centuries, the work then began to slacken. Indeed by the end of the 18th cent. the edifice was falling to ruin and was used by the French as a barn. But Frederick William III. of Prussia issued an order for its restoration, and the work of completion was carried on apace; so that, by 1880, the perfected edifice was solemnly opened in the presence of the Emperor William I. and the other assembled German princes.

The building is cruciform, with a nave and double aisles. Its finest parts are the main porch (100 feet high) and the western façade,

rising, lofty and clear, in lines that renew themselves to the very top-most turrets:—the porch of the tower, decorated with sculpturing of the 15th cent., is also very beautiful. The choir is surrounded with seven chapels and is the oldest part of the building.

The interior is majestic in its simplicity, the eye almost losing itself in the endeavour to follow the lofty pillars that branch away into the vaulting of the roof above. But the severity of the stone-work is modified by the rich colouring of the stained-glass. The finest windows are those of the N. aisle which date back to the beginning of the 16th cent. The choir and treasury, for which tickets must be obtained (1.50 mk.), are very interesting. In the former will be found

some excellent wood-carving of the 15th century, some beautiful old stained-glass, and a number of statues and frescoes; while the treasury possesses two valuable old reliquaries, one of gold and one of silver, and respectively of Romanesque (1200) and of Renaissance workmanship: other treasures are a Romanesque cross, a sword of justice &c.

The *Drei Königen Kapelle* is said to be the resting-place of the three Kings (?) who came to worship the child Jesus, their remains having been brought hither from M by Kaiser Frederick I. Beneath the heart of Maria Medici: *St. Michael's Kapelle* contains the so-called *Dombild*, finest painting of the old Cologne school and mentioned by D.



in his diary: the other Chapels contain similar works of art, which should be examined if time permit.

The statue of *Count Moltke* on *Laurenz Pl.* is by *Schaper*.

The *Rathaus* is an interesting building begun in the 14th cent., but with extensive additions made at later periods. It contains a beautiful Renaissance hall and a fine *Hansa Saal* with many ancient portraits and some excellent black oak, brought to light a few years since during some restorations. At the back of the building is a fountain with a statue of *Jan van Werth*, the general who played an important part in the *Thirty Year's War*, and whose unrequited love for a damsel of *Cologne* is represented in the reliefs.

The colossal statue of *Frederick William III.* of *Prussia* was erected in

1878: it is surrounded with representations of *Prussian* statesmen, soldiers etc. such as *Hardenberg*, *Blücher*, *York*, *Beuth*, *Gneisenau*, the *Humboldts* and many others.

The *Gürzenich* is a 15th cent. building erected at enormous expense by the town council to serve as a ball-room and for the giving of grand municipal festivities. The exterior is unimportant; but the interior contains some beautiful stained-glass and, possessing excellent acoustic properties, is now used principally as a concert-room.

The bronze statue of *Bismarck* at *Augustiner Pl.* was erected in 1879 from *Schaper's* designs.

The Ch. of *St. Maria im Capitol* is a cruciform Romanesque basilica, and, next to the cathedral, the finest ecclesiastical building in the city. It dates from the early half of the 11th cent.,

## COLOGNE. MONOPOL HOTEL.

3902

QUITE CLOSE TO STATION AND THE DOM.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, RENOWNED FOR ITS FRENCH CUISINE.

and contains some beautiful stained-glass and a magnificent crypt.

The *City Museum*, erected some 45 years since, at a cost of 175,000 dollars, is called also the *Walraf Richartz Museum*, *Herr Walraf* having bequeathed the nucleus of the collections, and *Herr Richartz* having provided the means for the building of the edifice.

From March to October, the place is open on weekdays from 9-4 o'clock, Sun. and Fest. 9-1 and 3-5; from Nov. till Febr. on weekdays from 10-3, Sun. and Fest. 10-1 and 3-4. The ground-floor contains collections of antiquities, both Roman and mediæval. The stair-case is decorated with frescoes by *Steinle* illustrating the history of art and civilisation. The upper storey contains the picture gallery, which is divided into the Italian school (also containing the recently acquired *Murillo*), the old *Cologne* school (very

extensive), the Dutch and Flemish schools (*Rubens*, *Jan Steen*, *Jordaens*, *Cuyp* &c.) and the modern school (mostly German artists, e. g. *A. v. Werner*, *Lenbach*, *Lessing*, *Achenbach* &c.).

The *Palace of Justice*, at *Apellhof Pl.*, is a fine modern building with a handsome front. Close by are the *Armory*, the *Government Offices* and the *Römer Thurm*; while the street opposite the N. façade of the Law Courts, and called *Katenbug*, leads to *Unter Sachsenhausen*, where we turn to the right, and, in a few paces, reach the *Imperial Bank*, a new sand-stone building in early-Gothic style and opposite which is the *General Post Office*, a magnificent structure likewise in early-Gothic and containing statues of *Stephan*, the late postmaster-general, and of *Freiherr von Thurn* the father of the German Post. Opposite the *Imperial Bank* are the offices of the











*The*

# Kölner Hof.

3443

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

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Only first-class hotel, opposite Central Station. Splendid new Building. Every modern comfort. Rooms, including Light, Heating, and attendance, Mk. 2.50 upwards.

**EXCELLENT RESTAURANT**

**TERRACE WITH VIEW OF CATHEDRAL.**

**M. AUER, Manager.**

*A. Schaaffhausen'scher Bank-Verein* (see 'banks', above). Close by is *Palais Oppenheim*; while among other important and interesting buildings, the following should, if time allow, be visited, namely, *St. Martin's le Grand*, between *Alten Markt* and the Rhine, the *Tempelhaus*, a beautiful Romanesque building at 8 Rhein Gasse, *St. Andreaskirche*, near the Post Office, the *Jesuitenkirche*, in Marzellen St., *St. Gereon's Church*, at the northern end of Gereon St., with the *City Library* hard by, and *St. Severin's Church*, near the end of the fine street of the same name. This street is closed by a beautiful gate-way, a remnant of the mediaeval fortifications. From here, passing through the *Karthäuserwall*, we come to the *Ulrepforte*, an old round-tower, beyond which a portion of the ancient city wall still stands. Close by is the *Ulredenkmal*, a 14th century relief

commemorating the victory of the municipal party over the soldiers of Archbishop Engelbert.

From here, passing along the Ring to the western part of the town, we come to the *Hahnen thor*, the third of the old gate-ways.

Still further round the Ring is a monumental fountain to the Emperor William I., and, some distance beyond it, the *Museum of Industrial Art*, an edifice containing bronzes, glasses, book-bindings &c. from the 12th cent. downwards. Near the eastern end of the Ring is *Eigelstein thor*; while eastward of Hahnen thor, mentioned above, and almost in the very centre of the city, lies the Neumarkt. Here, at the corner of Richmod St., is the house of Richmodis von Aducht, who, being informed that his wife had awaked from a trance, replied that he would sooner believe his horses had climbed to the

• COLOGNE •

2970

**HOTEL  
MINERVA.**

**BEAUTIFUL NEW MODERN HOTEL  
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-- Adjoining Central Station --  
(left hand exit), and nearest to  
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**∴ EXQUISITE WINES AND CUISINE. ∴**

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ELECT. --- STEAM-HEATING.  
- TARIFF IN EVERY ROOM -

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*Arsenio Spa Levico-Vetriolo*  
(South Tyrol): see cover.



that his wife had returned ad. Immediately the words were uttered, the two steeds galloped up the stair-way, and thrust their heads through the windows of the loft, where a pair of horses heads still perpetuate the legend.

In the Deutscher Ring a handsome monument to the late much-beloved *Emperor Frederick III.* was unveiled on the 1st of October 1903.

Another very fine statue was also erected in the same year in Kaiser Wilhelm Ring, being a monument to the Empress Augusta, consort of William I. Close to the S. Ufer St. there is a grand *Bismarck Turm*, which is worth seeing.

Cologne is connected with a recently incorporated suburb across the Rhine called *Deutz* by two bridges, one of them being a span-bridge, the other a bridge of boats.

#### **24: From COLOGNE to NEUSS, CREFELD, CLEVES and ZEVENAAR.**

**NEUSS** (POP.: 30,000. — **HOTELS:** Rheinischer Hof; Langenboeckmann). This is an industrial town whose history dates back to Roman times. It contains several interesting buildings, the most important of which are:—

The Church of St. Quirinus, one of the finest examples of the Transitional style. The edifice, which was commenced early in the 13th cent, consists of a nave and two aisles with towers and transept. The crypt is extensive and is considerably older than the rest of the structure.

The Bathaus, in its present form, was erected at the close of the 18th century, and contains some noteworthy pictures by Janssen.

Finally, a collection of Roman antiquities will be found in the Oberker, an enormous 14th century gate-way in the south of the town.

#### **CREFELD.**

**POPULATION:** 22,000.

**HOTELS:** Helt's; Crefelder Hof; Belts. **U. S. CONS.:** Thomas R. Wallace, Esq.

**CREFELD** is engaged principally in silk-weaving &c.: It is, indeed, the centre of the German silk and velvet industries, and, with its suburbs, has 107,000 looms at work. One third of the products is exported to England and America.

The most interesting buildings are:— the Royal School of Weaving, with an excellent collection of textile fabrics, the Bathaus, containing some admirable frescoes; and the new Kaiser Wilhelm Museum, a Renaissance building open on Sun. and Wed. afternoon free, — on other days from 10—1 and 2—5 o'clock (50 pf.). The museum contains specimens of Rhenish wood-carving, furniture, porcelain &c., pictures and sculptures.

On the eastern wall is a bronze statue of Moltke, a bust of Carl Wilhelm (the composer of "The Rhine Watch"), and others.

The place is connected with Düsseldorf by electric tramway.

#### **CLEVES.**

**POPULATION:** 10,000.

**HOTEL:** Bade Hotel.

**POST OFFICE:** Haagenchen St.

**RENTAL:** For a stay of more than a week, 5 mks.

**CLEVES**, a favourite bath of the Dutch, is situated on a charming wooded elevation close to the Rhine. Its springs are chalybeate and very efficacious in the treatment of nervous complaints.

The town was once the capital of a duchy of the same name, and still contains the old *Ducal Castle* commonly called the *Schwanenburg*, interesting to Englishmen as being the palace in which *Anne*, daughter of the Duke of Cleves and wife of *Henry VIII.*, was born. The building has now been converted into law-courts and prison. The arcade of the court-yard contains an old Roman altar; while, from the terrace and the *Schwanenturm* (1439), extensive views of the lower Rhine are obtained.

The *Stiftskirche* (Cathedral) is a magnificent brick-building in Gothic style, erected in the 14th cent. and containing some interesting tombs of the Counts and Dukes of Cleves. The only other building of interest is the *Prinzenhof*, built by *Maurice of Orange-Siegen* in 1664. To the W. of the town lies the *Tiergarten*, a charming park, southwards of which, on *Cleves Hill* (1,000 feet), stands a look-out tower affording a lovely view of the Rhine with the town of Wesel, Emmerich, Xanten &c.

A branch line of rail runs to Zevenaar and there joins the Netherland Railway.



## 25: From COLOGNE via DÜREN to AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

### DÜREN.

POPULATION: 22,000.

HOTELS: Hommer; Schiller.

This town contains important factories and mills, Düren being celebrated for its carpets, cloth, paper and other productions.

The town contains no ancient buildings, but several modern structures are worthy of notice, such as St. Anne's Church, St. Joachim's Church, the Rathaus, and the monuments to the Emp. William I., Bismarck &c.

Düren lies in a fertile spot on the banks of the Ruhr, up the valley of which some charming excursions may be undertaken. The finest is by rail to Erft (4½ miles), and thence on foot to Winden, Burgberg, Nideggen, Heimbach &c.

From Düren, the main line runs on for a distance of 19 miles to

### AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

POPULATION: 144,000.

HOTELS: Grand Monarque; Nuelien's Kaiserliche Krone; Dragon d'Or; near Rhine Station: Union; Nord; Kaiserhof.

CARS: In Aix and Borcette 1 pers. 60 pf.; add 1 pers. 20 pf. extra.

G. S. COND.: J. Martin Miller, Esq.

ENGL. CHURCH: St. Alban's, Convent St.; Rev. A. H. Thorold Winchley, M. A. Hotel Nuelien's. Sun. 8.0 (or 8.30) 11.0 a. m.; 8.0 p. m. H. Q. Sun. Holy Days and Saints' Days 8.0 a. m. (or 8.30).

PRESBYTER. Services: Chapel of Assise Evangélique; Rev. P. W. Minto; May and June, 10.30 a. m., 5 p. m.

POST OFFICE: 20 Jacob St.

TELEGR. OFFICE: 17 Kapuzinergrab.

THEATRE: Stadt-Theater.

ENTRANCE: Annually 20 mks, add 1 pers. 10 mks; bi-monthly ticket 25 mks, 5 pers. 20 mks.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (or German: Aachen) lies in a lovely and fertile valley surrounded by wooded heights. In former times and especially in the days of Charlemagne, it was one of the leading cities in Europe. But its former importance is now represented only by a few striking buildings, among which the finest is the

Minster, standing in the centre of the city. The body of the edifice is an octagon in Byzantine style surmounted by a cupola. The interior, which is borne upon eight enormous pillars, contains a fine mosaic and a gilded candelabra over 12 feet in diameter:

beneath it is the great cross marked with the words *Carolo Magno*. In the so-called Hungarian Chapel will be found the treasury, which is very rich in old pictures, statues, reliefs, precious stones &c. The choir is light and airy, and contains some modern stained-glass and 16th cent. carving.

The Rathaus (1368-1370) is an interesting Gothic building close by the Minster: the stair-case and the Kaiser-saal, to which it leads, are very fine, the latter being decorated with a series of excellent modern frescoes: the Sessions Room is worth visiting for its 17 portraits of emperors and popes, among them, one of the present Emperor by Anton von Werner. The two handsome towers which flank it were erected from designs by Prof. Frantz in 1902 to replace the 13th cent. structures destroyed by fire in 1883.

The Kurhaus, built in 1782, contains a ball-room, concert-room &c. At the back is the Kursaal in Moresque style: it faces towards the Kurgarten; and in it weekly concerts take place. The Elisabethen is in a Doric hall at Wilhelm's Pl.

Other buildings of note are the Technical High School, St. Peter's Church, St. Albert's Church, the Synagogue and the Suermondt Museum. The last contains the collection of pictures presented by the founder, from whom the gallery takes its name. As is natural, the bulk of the paintings belong to the Dutch and Flemish schools, but there are also specimens of Constable, Kranach and Murillo.

A suburb of Aix, named BORCETTE or Birtsheld (POP. 14,000), also possesses some thermal springs and a Kurhaus. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton and needles.

## 26: The RHINE from COLOGNE to BONN, GODESBERG, KÖNIGSWINTER, ROLANDSECK, NONNEF & REMAGEN.

### BONN.

POPULATION: 78,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. Royal, 1st c. m. Best situation on Rhine, exten- sive



garden, patronised by royalty; *Hamburger Hof*; *du Nord*.

**ENGL. CH.:** *University Ch.* Chapl. Rev. G. H. Weber, *Aram*, *Rheinallee 58*, *Godesberg*. Sun. 11.0. H. C. 1st and 8rd Sun., noon; Thurs. and SS. 8.45.

**BEER RESTAURANT:** *zum Hähnchen*, an interesting place and a rendezvous of many students.

**BONN** is a famous university city beautifully situated on the left bank of the Rhine, here spanned by a fine bridge erected in 1898. It contains several interesting buildings, of which the following are the most important, namely:—

The *Minster*, a magnificent structure standing almost in the centre of the city. The edifice is one of the finest specimens of late-Romanesque architec-

ture, and has, besides its four turrets, a tower over 300 ft. in height. The interior contains several interesting statues, reliefs and mosaics; while the crypt (11th cent.) is also worth seeing. Close by stands the

*University*, the former Electoral Palace. As a teaching university it is one of the most celebrated in Europe, and, among the many royal personages educated here, are the reigning Emperor, the Prince of Sachsen-Weimar, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and the present German Crown Prince and other sons of the Emperor William II. Its library contains over 250,000 vols. and a large number of manuscripts. Behind the university lies the

--- Lift. ---  
Electric Light.

**BONN on Rhine.**  
CENTRE FOR EXCURSIONS.

Steam-heating  
throughout.

# Grand Hotel Royal.

Winter 1905/6 entirely renovated and newly furnished.

Best Hotel in the Town.

Overlooking the River and Park.

3434

F. C. Eisenmenger, Manager.

*Hofgarten*, a fine square filled with a number of grand old trees. At its further end rises the

*Museum of Art* (*Akademisches Kunstmuseum*), open free on Mon., Wed. & Fri., 2—4 p. m. The collections consist of a large number of casts illustrating Egyptian, Assyrian and classical art, together with original terra-cotta productions from Italy, Asia Minor and Greece, and several

marbles, the heads of the great artists being considered the finest. Between the *Hofgarten* and the stands

*Collegium Albertinum*, an episcopal institute for Roman Catholic students of theology.

acent to the above is the *Principal Museum*, open free of

charge on Sun. & Wed. from 2—4 p. m. and on other days on payment of 50 pf. Originally the residence of Professor Obernier, by whom it was bequeathed to the town, it contains a number of works of art, the most striking pictures being those by modern German painters, such as the Achenbachs &c.

Hard by the museum stands *Coblenzer Thor*, giving approach to the so-called

*Alten Zoll*, which affords a fine view of the *Siebengebirge*, and contains a bronze monument to Arndt, the poet of German liberty: Arndt's house will be found at 57 *Fehr Gasse*, between *Coblenzer St.* and the Rhine, and some distance to the S. of the *Coll. Albertinum*.

A little to the N. of the University lies *Markt Pl.* with the *Rathaus*, an edifice



erected in the 18<sup>th</sup> cent. and embellished with some fine wrought-iron work.

Following the tramway northwards, we come to *Bonn Gasse*, where, at number 20, *Beethoven* was born in the year 1770. The little attic in which the great master first saw the light has been preserved untouched.

A statue of the composer embellishes Münster Pl.

The *Provincial Museum* is in Colmant St. near the railway station. It possesses extensive collections of antiquities, — prehistoric, Roman, and mediæval, — and also a small picture gallery.

From the station, a fine avenue leads up to *Peppelerdorfer Schloss*, an 18<sup>th</sup> cent. building and once the residence of the Electors. It contains the biological and other collections of the university; and the grounds have been converted into an excellent botanical garden.

## GODESBERG.

POPULATION: 2,800.

**HOTEL:** Royal, Kurfürsten St., 1<sup>st</sup> class, very fine building, 70 rooms formerly an electoral palace, has been thoroughly renovated & fitted with every modern appointment. beautiful situation in a shady garden with delightful veranda and view of the Siebengebirge.

**ENGLISH CL.:** Rev G. H. Weber (see Bonn) Sun. 8.0 p. m. H. O. 8.80.

**FARE:** For a stay of more than 5 days, 6 mks.; family of 5 pers. 18 mks. and every add'l member 4 mks. Persons not making use of the "Kur", 2 mks.; family of 5 pers. 4 mks. and every add'l member 1 mk.

GODESBERG consists principally of elegant villas and mansions, with beautiful gardens, belonging to merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld &c. who have chosen this spot for their country residence on account of its delightful situation at the entrance to the narrow valley of the Rhine and at the foot of the fine hill from which it takes

its name. Above

ruined Castle of Godesberg; while, across the Rhine, rises the beautiful range of mountains called *Siebengebirge*, whose majestic outline adds so greatly to the attractions of Godesberg as a summer-resort. Among other sights deserving of a visit is the château called "*Villa von der Heide*".

The climate is exceedingly equable, its mean temperature, in the depth of winter seldom falling below the freezing-point; while the highest temperature registered in summer is 24.6° C. Godesberg is thus primarily a climatic health-resort; but it possesses an excellent chalybeate spring, whose waters are very useful in the treatment of nervous complaints, disturbances of the digestive organs, anaemia, gout, rheumatism, &c.

Godesberg is provided with delightful promenades, the favourite of which is Rhein Allee, where the little English Church is situated.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Wendelstätt N. Rhine to the ruins of Godesberg Castle, situated on a rock of basalt 250 feet in height; the ruins may be reached from the station in 10 minutes, and are said to be those of a 18<sup>th</sup> cent. building erected upon the foundations of an old Roman edifice. Close by is an outlook tower 100 feet high and offering a fine view of the surrounding country.

## KÖNIGSWINTER.

POPULATION: 4,000.

**HOTELS:** Grand Hotel Mattern; 1<sup>st</sup> class, Berliner Hof; 1<sup>st</sup> class; Hotel on the Petersberg.

Königswinter is a nice little town, much frequented as a summer-resort on account of its pretty promenades along the Rhine and the opportunity it affords of visiting the Siebengebirge. Indeed, it is the great centre from which this mountain range

**HOTEL**  
**ROYAL**

GODESBERG o/R., Kurfürsten-8

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Newly opened and entirely  
redecorated and refurnished.  
Surrounded by a beautiful Park.  
A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR RESTING  
Proprietor: EUGEN HILDEBRAND.







reached. The nearest and most celebrated peak of the chain is the

**DRACHENFELS**, which, though not more than 1,060 feet high, is a great favourite on account of its beautiful situation. The ascent is best made by the cog-wheel railway, 10 or 12 minutes being required. The climb on foot takes  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour; while, by vehicle, a full hour is necessary. Half-way up the hill stands Baron von Sarter's château, a magnificent edifice lately rebuilt. Both the cog-wheel railway and the carriage road lead to a semi-circular plateau on which the Hotel is situated. In the middle of the plain, which is surrounded by a stone parapet, rises a Gothic column to the memory of those who fell in the Napoleonic wars of 1813-15. The summit of the hill is crowned with a tower and dilapidated walls and windows. These are ruins of an ancient Castle built during the early years of the 12th cent. by Archbishop Arnold I. of Cologne. It was taken by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War; moreover, between 1689 and 1703, the damaged remains served more than once as entrenchments against the French. In order to avoid the necessity of garrisoning the Castle, the Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria then caused it to be completely demolished.

From this time onwards the remains decayed more and more. But the summit having passed into possession of a company quarrying stones for Cologne Cathedral, it was acquired from them by a representative of King Frederick William IV. of Prussia, in order that the ruins might be preserved.

The view from the Drachenfels is finest towards the South. Far below, flows the Rhine, with the islands of Nonnenwerth and Grafenwerth and the hamlets of Honnef and Rhöndorf; while, in the distance, rise the mountains of Laachersee, the ruins of Olbrück and the Eifel-range, with the fine height of Acht. In the foreground lies Remagen with the Appolinariskirche; to the west,

Rolandseck and Roderberg; while below, are Königswinter and M to the north of which, in the of the Rhine, Godesberg, Bonn Cologne come into view. *Hotel the Drachenfels* is recommended persons intending a prolonged the view of the Rhine in the being glorious, and the picnics from to the Siebengebirge very delightful.

**PETERSBERG** is a mountain feet in height and one of the of the range. It is easily reached the Petersberg Railway which some 5 minutes from the town station. The journey lasts 5 minutes.

No other height in the Siebengebirge possesses a plateau even approaching the dimensions of the Petersberg land. Moreover, the plateau is laid in beautiful parks and gardens; the points of view offer the the most magnificent prospects in directions. The great size of this thickly wooded spot, with its path made connecting the various of view, renders it possible to a complete panorama of the district. To the south-west of the Drachenfels, the summits of the Laachersee Mountains, the ruins of Olbrück, the height of Acht, Rolandseck and Rolandbogen, the heights of the Eifel-range, Michaelsberg, finally, Königswinter at one's but far below. In the direct the Drachenfels lies the Rhine a winding chain of lakes, its picturesquely outlined by Rolandseck, Oberwinter, Unkel and Remagen. The eastern point of view offers the visitor a glorious and comprehensive prospect of the Siebengebirge and its valley, such as cannot be obtained from the north-eastwards Heisterbach, the former of Siegburg, to Stenzelberg and the distant hills which form a panorama dotted here and there with towns and villages, villas and farmsteads.



the eye follows the fertile plain, past the distant horizon, with its mighty and sombre mass. Petersberg is an ideal place to stay in fine weather, and the prospect of the Rhine. The view from the tower is especially fine, the twinkling lights of the villages, towns and the banks of the river give a fairy-like aspect. The Hotel on Petersberg has 70 bedrooms with 70 reading-rooms, reading-rooms, possesses its own post and telegraph office. Every Wednesday, a band of trumpeters of the Hussar-Regiment. The railway runs its line both with those who go and with the

## ROLANDSECK.

Rolandseck-Groen is situated on the banks close to the landing-tation: it possesses a fine view of the Siebengebirge, Drachenfels, and other points of interest; contiguous to the beautiful opportunities of the Siebengebirge and other

Rolandseck is one of the most beautiful spots along the whole river. It is a small island, principally of well-wooded, overlooked, 350 feet, by the castle crowning the island whose foot the castle is associated with which makes Roland (supposed to be) its builder, it is within sight of the river, whither his body was thrown, and he was found dead, and

had fled. Historically, the edifice is first mentioned as Rolcheseck in 1040: in the 14th cent. it was strengthened by walls and towers against the Emperor Henry IV. In the 16th cent. it was considerably damaged in the Episcopal wars with the Emperor Frederick III.; after which it fell gradually into ruin.

The route to these ruins, which bear the name of *ROLANDSBOGEN*, is through the plantations alongside the railway and then across the same; or, from the landing-stage, a walk of 10 minutes along the banks of the Rhine and then to the left. From the railway-crossing, a short distance beyond *Rolandsborn* (grotto), a bridle-path leads in a quarter of an hour to the ruins. The view of the Siebengebirge which opens out before the beholder, though not so extensive as that from the Drachenfels, is one of the most picturesque that can be imagined. To be fully appreciated it should be seen by moonlight: the broad, silver Rhine below seems the only protection afforded from the fantastic figures of the mountains that loom up on the other side; everything appears spectral and uncertain, and produces a most weird and wonderful impression. From the ruins themselves a walk of about 10 minutes brings one to the summit of the hill, where, from the belvedere, Cologne Cathedral can, in fine weather, be distinguished. A little beyond this spot is the ancient crater of Roderberg, which also affords a fine view of the mountains.

Opposite Rolandseck lie two islands in the Rhine: that to the right is *Grafenswerth*, that to the left is *Nonnenwerth*. On this latter island, surrounded by a thick copse, stands the nunnery connected with the legend of Roland mentioned above. It is a many-windowed building dating back at least as far as the 12th cent.; although the main parts



of the present edifice are only about 100 years old. Both the nunnery and the castle have been immortalised by Schiller in his Ballad of the Knight of Toggenburg.

## HONNEF on the Rhine.

POPULATION: 5,800.

HOTEL: Hotel & Pension Webel.

HONNEF is situated near *Königs-winter* and within half an hour's journey of Bonn. It lies in a charming valley, surrounded by the *Drachensfels*, the *Wolkenburg* and the tree-clad *Löwenburg*, its lovely situation having won for it the name of the Garden of the Siebengebirge, or, as Alexander von Humboldt called it, "*The German Nice*". Owing to its sheltered position, its climate is the mildest in the district of the Rhine.

The Queen of Sweden spends several months of the year at this delightful spot, which is, indeed, her favourite place of residence.

While the fine situation and healthy climate of Honnef render it one of the most attractive resorts of the holiday-maker, its spring, called the *Drachenquelle*, adapt it for the suffering and convalescent. The principal mineral constituents of the waters are bicarbonates of sodium and potassium, chloride of sodium and a small proportion of iron protoxide. As a medicine, the waters are very efficacious in the treatment of catarrh, obesity, diabetes &c., and rank among the best of their kind.

Perched high above the town, at an elevation of 800 feet, stands the well-known resort of

**HOHEN-HONNEF**, which is devoted to the treatment of pulmonary consumption and other complaints of the thorax. It is situated in grounds, 200 acres in extent and filled with woods of pine, beech and fir, which render its atmosphere pure and ozoniferous.

## REMACEN.

POPULATION: 3,500.

HOTEL: Fürstenberg.

REMACEN is an interesting little town, whose ancient buildings still manifest the importance it possessed

in the middle-age of these are the

The *Catholic* end of the town, ing with a Gothic 1246, and a pre Close by is a fl way, dating from called the *Römer* with which it is an undeciphered

At the other rises the new a building in G

A 20 minutes' path leads to V wooded height views in various

Southwards a way to the left celebrated *Apoll*. little Gothic s turrets. The or consecrated in t present erection Fürstenberg Stan since. The interi adorned with b Düsseldorf artis tains the head a 14th cent. sa

Remagen is a visiting the *Ahr* beautiful valleys

For descriptive route 26 A below: Rhine tour, route

## 26 A: From R VALLEY to NEU WALPORZHEI

## BAD N

HOTELS: K structure, rebuilt with all modern zur Krone; Flor

CAFES: Belle CABS: From for 1 person and son extra.

POST OFFICE: KURTAXE: 20 8 mks. for expen family 30 mks.; for son or daughter







NEUAHR, though probably the ancients, did not come to us as a modern health-resort till 1857. Since that date, its situation in one of the most fertile valleys of the Rhine, its thermal spring and the facilities it has been bestowed by the authorities on the arrangements for the place have caused it to gain in popularity.

The attraction of the spa is in the wonderful springs, of which the 'Sprudel' is thermal. Its waters are similar to those of other warm spas, are milder in character and much easier of assimilation.

The effect upon the system is tonic and stimulating, both as regards food and beverages. The principal ailments treated are:—catarrh of the urinary organs, tuberculosis, catarrh of the digestive tract, bladder, stone, inflammation of the kidneys, diabetes, gout, &c.

At the waters, all kinds of treatment can be had at Neuahr, such as inhalation, massage, gymnastics &c.

At Neuahr, here is situated the famous *IRIS WATER* is bottled. It flows down the Rhine to Antwerp, London, America, and, in fact, to all parts of the world.

The spring was discovered in 1857. The quantities of bottles sold were:—8,000,000 in 1880, 10,000,000 in 1890, now 12,000,000 bottles.

At a short distance further up the

**NEUAHR (HOTELS: Stern; — POP.: 4,000),** an intermediate town which, though burnt by the French during the 17th cent., has retained its walls and gates. It is the market for Red Ahr Wines.

**WALPOREHEIM** lies 3 m. from Neuahr, in the middle of the Valley just where it begins to descend into a ravine. The place is famous for its excellent wines, the vineyard of *St. Peter* being one of the best. The houses at which to obtain the best wines. The excursions in the neighbourhood are very beautiful: one of the most charming is to the "Burg" where a beetling crag 200 ft. high affords a good view. From Neuahr onwards, past Dernbach, the ruins of *Schaffenburg*, the valley grows narrower and more picturesque as we reach

**ALTENAUH (HOTEL: Rheinfischer Hof),** a charming town and perhaps the pearl of the valley. Its finest points of view are the *Heide* and the bridge over the river. Above the town is the ruins of *Altenauhr Castle*, perched on a high and rugged crag. The view is a good view; but the view from *Weissen Kreuz* and *Schwarzen Kreuz*, respectively, is still finer.

**27: The Rhine, from BIELEFELD, LINZ, RHEINBRÜHL and MENDLSTEIN**

**LINZ (POP.: 4,000. —** stock), is an ancient town possessing remnants of its old walls and towers.

*St. Martin's Ch.*, erected at the beginning of the 13th cent., is an interesting building mainly in the Gothic style and contains beautiful stained-glass, figures and altar-piece.

**RHEINBRÜHL (POP.: 4,000.)** a very old place possessing a fine Gothic Ch., and situated on the left bank of the river in one of the most fertile three-cornered plain. Across the river is seen the little hamlet of *Walden* at the entrance to the same name. To the right



**Schloss Rheineck**, erected in 1832 on the ruins of an ancient Castle.

Some short distance from Rheinbrohl, and at the apex of the plain, lies Bad Arienheller, in a sheltered spot between beech-clad hills. The little spa possesses excellent springs (used for bathing and drinking purposes), a bath-house and a fine hotel.

**ANDERNACH** (POP.: 8,400. — HOT.: Rheinischer Hof) is a quaint old town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

The finest of its buildings is the Pfarrkirche, a Romanesque edifice (12<sup>th</sup> cent.), possessing an interesting choir, which is somewhat older than the main body of the building. The church has four fine towers, of which the oldest is the Clock Tower. The doorways are all beautifully carved.

The principal building of importance is the Bathaus, a 16<sup>th</sup> century structure in late-Gothic style and containing collections of Roman and Frankish antiquities. At the back of the edifice, there is a curious structure called the Judenbad consisting of a cistern 16 ft. in length and 45 feet deep. Its exact use has not been ascertained; but it appears to have been connected with a synagogue that once stood near the spot.

The finest excursion is to **LAACHER SEE**, the largest of the Eifel Lakes. It has a depth of 175 ft., the waters having collected in a deep crater, which evidently formed the centre of an extensive volcanic district. The craters surrounding it are six in number, the highest of them being Laacher Roteberg. On the southwestern bank of the lake is situated the Abbey of Laach. It was founded by the Benedictine order in 1093. The Church is a fine Romanesque building dating back to the 12<sup>th</sup> cent.

From Andernach a line of rail runs up through the rugged and bleak highlands of the Eifel to Gerolstein, the principal town on the route being

**MAYEN** (POP.: 12,500. — ALT.: 780 ft. HOT.: Kohlhass), situated at the mouth of the Nette Valley & forming one of the finest centres for excursions in the Eifel.

**GEROLSTEIN** (HOT.: sur Post, 1<sup>st</sup> class, alt. 1,280 ft., grand mountain view), as its name to Gerhardstein Castle, founded in 1115 and dismantled during French wars by General von Eltern, ruins still crowning a height that shadows the little town.

Gerolstein lies in the Eifel district which still shows distinct traces of its volcanic origin, and is rich in interest to geologist, palaeontologist & botanist. It is also a health-resort whose waters enjoy a high repute.

There are, in all, six springs, some of long standing, such as the

Sidinger Brannen, known to the Romans and for years the attraction of thousands of pilgrims. The Dreis Brannen, below Hotel sur Post, is the free spring for common use. Close by are the Flora Spring and the Gerolsteiner Sprudel. The Hansa-Charlotten Quelle and the Gerolsteiner Schlossbrunnen are also exported in large quantities.

In the neighbourhood, there are delightful walks, the favourite being to Burg, Linde, Auberg &c.

The following are more distant

**EXCURSIONS**: Lissingen, Eishöhle, Casselburg, Heidkopf and Dientzenley.

## 27 A: The Rhine from ANDERNACH to COBLENCE.

**NEUWIED** (POP.: 12,000. — HOT.: Europäischer Hof) is a nice little town with fine regular streets: it is the residence of Prince Wied-Neuwied, whose ancestor, Count Frederick, founded the town in the 17<sup>th</sup> cent. by inviting settlers to take up their quarters here without distinction of race or creed. Consequently, its present population consists of roughly equal numbers of protestants, catholics, mennonites and Jews.

Its principal building is the Schloss, where the present Queen of Roumania was brought up.

**ENGERS** (HOT.: sur Römerbrücke), some distance beyond Neuwied and at the further end of the same plain. Upon the site of its old castle, the present Schloss (military school) was erected in 1758.

## COBLENCE.

**POPULATION**: 54,000.

**HOTELS**: **zum Biesen** (Giant) is a fine building beautifully situated opposite the steamboat-pier and looking across to Ehrenbreitstein, omnibus meets trains; **Grand Hotel Belle Vue am Rhein**, 1<sup>st</sup> class, facing landing-pier & overlooking Rhine from all windows; **zum Anker** (Anchor), a well-known house combining comfort, good attendance and moderate charges, situated near the landing-pier and commanding a view of Ehrenbreitstein; present proprietor also owns **Giant Hotel**; **Monopol-Metropol**, a 1<sup>st</sup> class concern in fine position near the station, excellent cuisine and wines, 'bus meets trains and boats; **Central Hotel**, near station, 1<sup>st</sup> class; **sur Traube**, a 1<sup>st</sup> class house in immediate neighbourhood of steamboat pier, renowned for Hocks and Moselles.

**CABS**: Within town and including Ehrenbreitstein, 15 min., 70 pf. to 1 mk. for one-horsed vehicle; 1 mk. to 1.80 mk. for two-horsed vehicle.

**STEAMBOATS**: To Ehrenbreitstein 10 pf.; to Vallendar 20 pf.; to Rhens 40 pf.; to Braubach 45 pf.



**BATHS:** At steamboat pier (55 pf.)  
**ENGL. CHURCH:** Corner of Görden & Victoria St. Sun. 11.0 a. m., H. C. 1st & 3rd Sun., at noon; other Sun. 8.0.  
**POST OFF.:** Corner of Clemens Pl.  
**INFORMATION OFFICE:** Rheinscher Verkehrsverein supplies gratis any desired information (see advertisement on front fly-leaf).

The name "COBLENZ" is merely the German corruption of the Roman word *Confluentes*, the town having been given this name by the Romans on account of its situation at the spot where the Moselle mingles its waters with those of the Rhine. Coblenz is the capital of the Rhine Province, and boasts a situation that is perhaps unrivalled by any other of the larger towns on the Rhine: the tongue of land upon which it lies, with its imposing

palaces and elegant private buildings, is flat and triangular, ending in a sharp apex upon which the fine statue of the *Emp. William I.* is seen from every point of view; while the whole is shut in by the grand heights of the surrounding mountains.

The most important building is the *Schloss*, facing the Rhine between *Holzthor* and the railway bridge. It is a long structure, erected from designs by *Ignard* and *Peyre*, between the years 1778 and 1785, and restored in 1842. The royal apartments are open to the public (tickets 25 pf.):—they are situated on the first floor, and contain some fine *Gobelins* and modern pictures. In the *Kurfürstensaal* (Hall of the Electors) hang

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| <b>GIANT HOTEL</b>  | <b>FIRST-CLASS. Every comfort.</b><br>Best situation on the Rhine.<br>New Proprietor, <b>JOH. HANSEN.</b>  |
| <b>ANCHOR HOTEL</b> | 3427<br>Well-known Family House.<br>Opposite landing-place of Steamers.<br>Proprietor, <b>JOH. HANSEN.</b> |

portraits of the Electors from 1511 down to *Clemens Wenceslaus*, for whom the palace was built. It was here that *William I.*, with the help of his generals, developed those plans for the reorganisation of the Prussian army which indirectly affected, in so great a degree, the fortunes of Germany.

At the southern end of the square in which the castle stands are the *Royal Stables*, now converted into *Artillery Barracks*. Beyond them is *Mainzer Thor*; while, at the N.W. corner of the square (*Clemens Pl.*), are the *Post Office* and the *Stadt Theater*, the latter containing the municipal *Picture Gallery*, which consists of some 200 paintings by minor Dutch artists &c.

Passing through *Post St.*, northwards, we reach *Göben Pl.*, taking its name from the statue of *General von Göben* with which it is embellished.

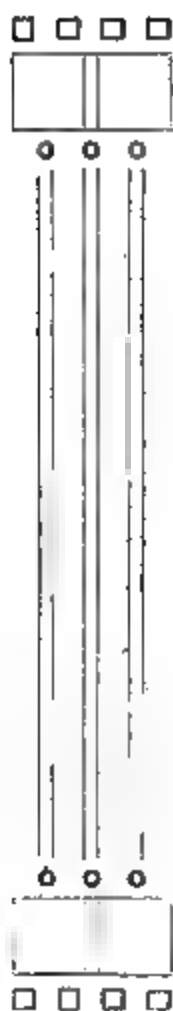
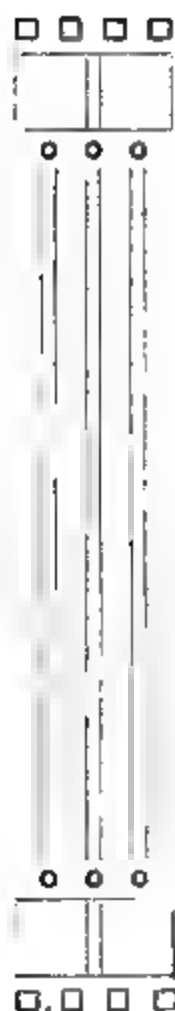
At the extreme N.E. of the town rises the celebrated *Castorkirche*, before the western front of which stands *Castor Fountain*, erected by the French in 1812 to commemorate *Napoleon's* entry into *Moscow*, and bearing an inscription added by the Russian General, *St. Prie*. "*Vu et approuvé*".

The church itself is a 12th cent. basilica with four towers and a beautiful choir facing towards the quay. The original building was founded in 836, and dedicated to *St. Castor*; the present edifice contains two Gothic tombs of *Archbishops of Treves* &









*Pulpit in St. Castor's Church, Coblenz.*

some good modern frescoes; while the vaulting of the Gothic nave is also worth attention.

The church is rich in historical associations. It was founded by Ludwig the Pious, whose sons, a few years later (842), met in the building to discuss the division of their father's

kingdom and negotiate the terms of the Peace of Verdun whereby the boundaries of Germany, France and Lorraine were determined. Moreover, it was here that Conrad III. was elected Emperor in 1438, the opening year of Germany's Augustan period.

The spot was accordingly we'll

3899

**COBLENZ.**

## **HOTEL MONOPOL-METROPOL**

First-Class Hotel with every modern comfort. Situated near the Station and in the nicest position of the town. Excellent wines and splendid cooking. 'Bus at the Railway and Steamboat Stations.

**MODERATE CHARGES.**

**Proprietors: D'AVIS BROTHERS, Wine-Growers.**



erection of the colossal *William the Great*, to whom modern Germany is indebted for having extended and defined her boundaries. The statue stands right at the tip of the sharp tongue of land, called, "*Deutsches Eck*", where the Moselle meets the Rhine. In order to enlarge the base, an embankment was constructed, and walls, 1,150 feet in length, were built; from these rises a long flight of steps surrounded, at the top, by a fine colonnade. In the centre, there is an enormous pedestal with the words "*Wilhelm dem Grossen*" carved in large characters above a gigantic relief of the Imperial eagle. The whole of the substructure and interstructure was designed by Bruno Schmitz and consists of granite and basalt. The equestrian statue of the Emperor himself is of beaten copper, and rises to a height 46 feet: it is accompanied by a fine genius bearing the imperial crown, its designer being Emil Hundrieser. The entire structure forms perhaps the grandest of purely personal monuments in the whole world.

Another note-worthy building is the *Kaufhaus* at the further end of Mosel St. from Deutsches Eck. It was converted into a Rathaus in 1479 and, having been restored in 1668, now serves as a school (Real Gymnasium). Close by are the *Museum* containing collections of an and Frankish antiquities, and *Florenskirche*, a 12th cent. edifice with a Gothic choir. Beyond the *Museum* is the old electoral *Castle* built in 1276 and having additions principally in the 16th century among which the tower-steps call for special attention. It stands at the tip of the *Moselle Bridge*, erected in

1344 and leading across to the timber-docks and Lützel-Coblenz.

A few paces southwards from *Florenskirche* stands the *Liebfrauenkirche*, built in the 15th cent.: its nave is Romanesque, its choir Gothic.

South of the castle, *Pfaffendorfer Brücke* spans the Rhine in three large arches. Along the banks of the river from this spot to *Horchheimer Brücke*, there is a pretty promenade, which was laid-out by order of the late Empress Augusta, whose statue embellishes the spot.

Across the Rhine and connected with Coblenz by a bridge of boats, lies

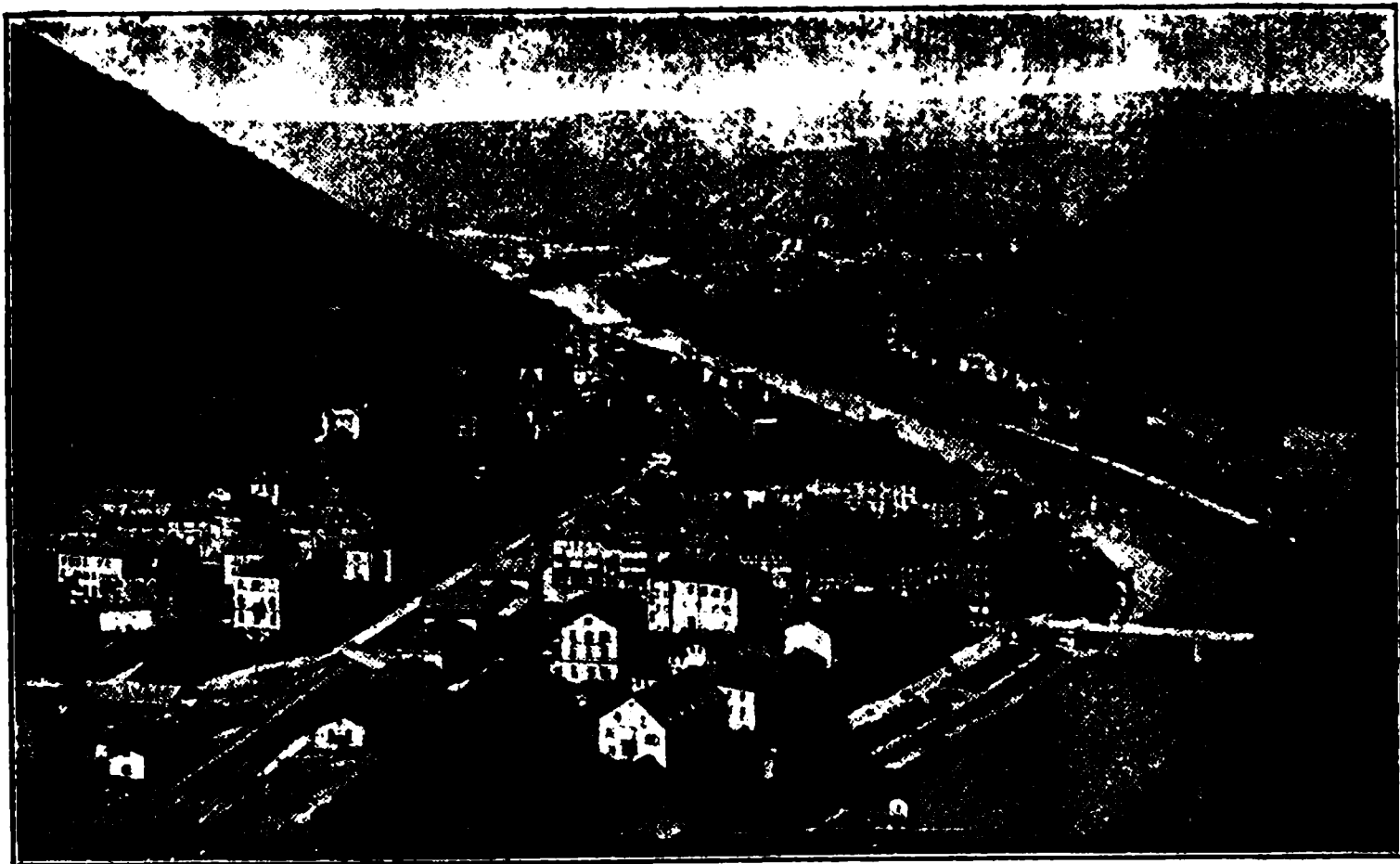
**TRAR-ENHRENBREITSTEIN** (POP.: 5,800). Its great point of interest is the celebrated *Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein*, built, in 1688, on the spot where an older one had stood that dated back to a very early period. Tickets of admission (50 pf.) must be purchased in the town, visitors being then accompanied by a noncommissioned officer: the view obtained from the fortress includes the valley of the Rhine from Andernach to Stolzenfels; while the nearer heights of the Eifel Range are also visible. To the N. of the fortress is *Hallenkopf*, the finest point of view in the more immediate neighbourhood of the town. Southwards of Ehrenbreitstein is *Fort Asselstein* with an obelisk, close by, which affords a prospect quite equal to that from Ehrenbreitstein (no permission required).

[For continuation of Rhine see route 28].

**27<sup>B</sup>: From COBLENZ, via NIEDERLAHNSTEIN, to the LAHN VALLEY with EMS and NASSAU.**

From Coblenz or from Ehrenbreitstein, one may take the train up the right bank of the Rhine to *Niederlahnstein* at the mouth of the Lahn. Opposite lies *Oberlahnstein* (see route 28); but our route does not cross the stream till we reach *Allerheiligen*. Thence, a short run along the left bank brings us to *Emm*.





# BAD EMS

ON THE LAHN.  
Celebrated Inter-  
national Spa, on  
the Nassau Rail-  
- way between -  
Coblence & Gießen

**Thermal Saline Springs,— temperature  $28^{\circ}$ — $50^{\circ}$  C.**

**Season: 1<sup>st</sup> May till Mid-October.**

395.

**Prospectus post-free on application to the Kurkommission.**

**Principal Complaints Treated.** Catarrh of the nose, pharynx, larynx, wind-pipe, pulmonary tubes; after-effects of grip, inflammation of the lungs & pleura, provided fever has disappeared; emphysema, asthma, catarrh of the stomach (acidity), intestines, gall-bladder, urine-bladder (gravel) and kidneys; gout and rheumatism; chronic catarrh and inflammation of female genital organs &c.

**Treatment.** Bathing, taking of waters, every description of inhalation gargling, use of pneumatic cabinets, massage, hydrotherapy, administration of cow's and goat milk and of whey and kefir.

**Amusements.** Sitting, reading and reception rooms. Concerts thrice daily by Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra, a band of 50 musicians, conducted by Jul. Lau. Balls. Regatta. Shooting. Fishing. Tennis-grounds of most modern construction. Lovely and shady woodland walks. Mountain railway to Hohenmalberg (1,100 feet). Chief gathering-point of tourists doing the Lahn, the Rhine and the Moselle.

**Sale of Ems Mineral Waters and their Products.** Emser Kränchen from the famous spring of that name, Emser Kesselbrunnen, Kaiserbrunnen, Victoriaquelle. Emser Pastilles prepared under state control, natural spring-salt (solid or liquid) to be had at all pharmacies, druggists', grocers' &c.

**For further information apply to the Royal Administration of the Baths & Springs.**



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member of family, 9 mks.: children under 8 years and servants free.

**AMUSEMENTS:** The Kur-Theater, re-built in 1898 and fitted with all modern comforts, including electric light: the ventilation is exceedingly good, the atmosphere remaining agreeable even in the hottest summer weather.

EMS is one of the most renowned spas of Germany: it appears to have been known to the Romans, who built here two castles and at least one bath, the remains of which have been found, within recent years, on the left bank of the stream close to the springs. The first mention of the town as a health-resort occurs in documents of the 12th cent.; while, in a manuscript of 1355, a reference is made to "Das warme Bad bei Eymetz". The growth of the place, until it passed into the possession of Prussia, in 1866, was very gradual; but since then, the development has been very rapid.

## D'ANGLETERRE

WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

**BAD EMS** ==

WITH PRIVATE BATH ROOMS.



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but not enervating climate. Refreshing breezes of a light character blow across from the hills and forests even in the warmest summer weather.

Ems stretches for a distance of nearly two miles along the river Lahn: the greater part of it is situated on the right bank, and creeps round the foot of Bäderberg Hill and up the side valleys. It has a permanent pop. of about 6,800: the number of visitors annually is 26,000, of whom 12,000 come to take the waters, the remaining 14,000 being tourists.

The centre of attraction is naturally the *Royal Kurhaus*. It was built in the 18th century, and has been enlarged several times to cope with the ever-increasing number of guests. A colonnade leads to the Kursaal, which is situated in the Pavilion Grounds, a beautiful spot lying along







# UR SEASONS & EUROPE.

reputation, latest improvements. Most central and convenient Kurgarden. Largely patronised by English and Americans. by covered corridors with the Royal Thermal Bath House and situation, the Thermal Springs and Drinking Halls.

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Prop.: L. GRAEF, Court Purveyor.

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| <p>Lahn and close<br/>continuous round<br/>kept up during<br/>its from the first<br/>of Sept. or later,<br/>ther: symphony<br/><i>réunions</i> and<br/>the Saal; while,<br/>are given thrice<br/>onic Orchestra of<br/>ed by Mr. Julius</p> | <p>Laube of Hamburg. Besides the various<br/>fire-work displays, <i>corsos</i> and Venetian<br/>fêtes in the garden, an imperial regatta<br/>is arranged at the beginning of the<br/>month of July.<br/>Six thermal springs (28°—44.3° C.),<br/>under the Royal Prussian Administra-<br/>tion, are used for drinking purposes,<br/>namely: <i>Kränchen I</i>, <i>Kränchen II</i>,<br/><i>Kesselbrunnen</i>, <i>Kaiserbrunnen</i>, <i>Victo-<br/>toriaquelle</i> and <i>Wilhelmsquelle</i>. All<br/>of them are to be found in the 'Trink-</p> |
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## KURHAUS HOTEL.

== EMS (BAD). ==

renovated throughout. The Royal Springs are  
twenty-five Bathrooms supplied with mineral  
tion Apparatus. Lift. Electric Light. Con-  
th the Cursaal by covered Corridor.

Prospectus on application. \* \* \*

also Proprietor of the CURSAAL RESTAURANT.

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| <p>Kurhaus and the<br/>tickets for the</p> | <p>and the <i>Neuquelle</i>, are employed for<br/>bathing only.</p> |
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Besides these another state spring  
is in use, namely the chalybeate  
spring called *Stahlquelle*.

Finally, there is the *Roemer-Quelle*  
(43.8° C.), situated in the Roemerbad  
on the left bank of the Lahn. It is  
the private property of Mr. C. Ruecker,  
prop. of the Prince of Wales Hotel,  
Pariser Hof and Roemerbad.

the *Bubenquelle*,

As will be seen from the figures

## EL FOUR TOWERS. EMS.

ed to be in a most superb and quiet position, surrounded by  
d the Kurpark. Renovated and refurnished in 1903 and replete  
rt. Large English clientèle. Moderate charges. Omnibus.

Prop.: L. GRAEF, Court Purveyor.

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## 270: From COBLENC MOSELLE to TREVES, I and NETZ.

**TREVES (Trier) (PO)**  
**HOT.: Porta Nigra).**

TREVES, the *civitas tri-*  
the Romans, which has  
German, Trier, is the oldest  
many. Nestling in a lovely  
vine-clad hills of the Mosel  
ing of greatest interest is, o  
celebrated *Cathedral*, to v  
all its streets lead, like th  
a spider's web to the c  
original building, on whose  
the present edifice stands, w  
basilica dating back, doub  
time of the Emperor Va  
(364—375). The place pas  
many vicissitudes, being  
stroyed; first by the Fran  
by the Normans: it was re  
Archbishop Poppo and his  
The vaulting of the nave  
the 13th cent., — the tre  
its cupola, from the 17  
The Roman part of the st  
be recognised by sandston  
work, the additions made  
being of lime-stone and l  
interior, in which the Frank  
and Roman arches are easi  
able, contains monuments  
and the Elector Richard III  
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Helena & St. Matthew and  
the cross of Christ. (Entr  
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seam woven from the top tl  
and preserved in the Hig  
though rarely exhibited.

Another very interesting  
the *Liebfrauenkirche* clo  
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the twelve apostles, all of  
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## URG.

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being French. The upper-town lies on a rocky plateau, the lower-town in the valley of the Petrusse. Its situation among rugged rocks and varied plantations, its enormous viaducts, and its wooded hills to the N. E. present a most beautiful and striking aspect. A good idea of the city is obtained by a walk round the Ring which encircles the greater part of the place and commands views of the old ramparts as well as of the two fine valleys through which the Petrusse and the Alzette flow.

From the station we cross the Petrusse Valley to the Brücken Ring and follow Königaring to Hotel Brasseur and through Amalia St. into the Plantations, where stands a monument to Princess Amalia. Keeping to the right, we come to the Pescatore Alms Houses, near which there is a fine view across the deep valley of the Alzette. Having walked round the grounds of the institute, we pass to the left and visit the Three Towers, proceeding thence along the Neuenweg to Schlossbrücke whose arches, superposed one upon another, span the Pfaffenthal near the famous Bock. The Bock is a cliff remarkable for its casemates and bearing the ruins of the old castle.

A road to the right leads across the Brückenring to Constitution Pl. which affords a fine view of the Petrusse Valley and the new Adolphbrücke. This bridge consists of two small arches at either end and a magnificent middle arch having a span of 84 metres — the largest hitherto executed in stone. The whole is a remarkably bold structure designed by Rodange. Following now the tramway lines, we come to Wilhelms Pl. embellished with a statue of William II. (a master-piece by Mercier). Here, too, is the Stadthaus (Hot de Ville) containing some hundred and thirty

## LUXEMBURG.

# HOTEL BRASSEUR.

— FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. —

on, near to the Park, best and finest Promenades. Baths and  
WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT. Electric Light. Lift.  
ous to all Trains. P. BEYENS-WEHLL, prop.



Metz.

# GRAND HOTEL

Metz.

2799

## Formerly HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.** The largest and most comfortable in the Town. Beautifully situated, with a fine Garden. Modernised. Electric light. Lift. Fine Terrace. Motor House. Patronized by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe. **GUIDO HAFEN, Proprietor.**

pictures of the French & Dutch Schools. The tramway runs on to the Grand-Ducal palace, an edifice in Hispano-Netherland style (1563). Returning to the square, the visitor descends to Liebfrauen St., where stands the Cathedral (Notre Dame) built in 1007-1013. The exterior is noteworthy for its Renaissance porch: the interior, which is in Transitional style, contains some frescoes, some monuments and an altar with a "wonder-working" picture of the Madonna. Near the Cathedral are the Athenæum (1606) and the Municipal Library, the latter containing over 60,000 volumes.

On Parade Pl. there is a twin monument to the local poets Dicks and Lentz.

**EXCURSIONS:** The Valley of the Alzette with Pfaffenthal, Clausen and

Grund; Fetschen Hof; Bollinger Grund, Mühlenbach and Eich; Drei Eichen &c.

**LA ROCLETTE** (Grand Hot. de la Poste), picturesquely situated at the base of two precipitous rocks, one of which is crowned by a finely-preserved castle and the other by the tower of an ancient fortress.

## METZ.

**POPULATION:** 80,000.

**HOTELS:** Grand Hotel (formerly *Hotel de l'Europe*), 1<sup>st</sup> class, beautiful situation, patronised by royalty and nobility; Grand Hot. de Metz, 1<sup>st</sup> class, highly spoken-of, patronised by royalty; Hot. Royal, fine modern building in open situation near rail. station; Grand Hotel d'Angleterre, central but tranquil situ-

# METZ ≡ HOTEL ROYAL

Opened January 1905.

In open situation near Railway Station, Ring St.

Magnificent modern building with every modern comfort.

## GRAND HOTEL DE METZ

Celebrated 1<sup>st</sup> class house in centre of city.

2800

Prop. J. Armbruster.

ation, 1<sup>st</sup> class, every modern comfort; Hotel Terminus, erected 1906, facing new Station, modern comfort, automobile shed &c.

**CABS:** Between station and town, 1 mk.; within the town, 60 pf.; add'l pers. 20 pf. extra; 1/2 hour, 1 mk.

**POST OFFICE:** 23 Post St.

**METZ**, the capital of German Lothringen (Lorraine) has a civil pop. of some 60,000. The city is strongly fortified, and is occupied by a garrison of 20,000 Prussian, Saxon & Bavarian soldiers. It lies in an extensive valley on the banks of the Moselle, which here spreads out into various arms. Originally a settlement of the Gauls,

it became, in the 9th cent., an independent city of the German empire: in 1556 it was ceded to France and remained French till 1871.

The finest of its many note-worthy buildings is the *Cathedral*, an imposing Gothic structure built during the 13th and 14th centuries and possessing a choir added 100 years later. Both the nave and the tower are exceptionally high, the latter 400 feet. Most of the monuments formerly contained in the interior were demolished during the French revolution, but the stained-glass of the S. aisle dates from the 13

## ≡ METZ ≡

2801

In the centre of the

# GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE

⊗ (ENGLISH HOTEL). ⊗  
PAUL GUCKENBERGER, Prop.

town, next the Cathedral. Quiet position. **= FIRST-CLASS,** rebuilt 1904, with modern comfort. =



# Metz Hotel Terminus.

FIRST-CLASS. - - - - - ERECTED 1906.  
Opposite new Railway Station. Lift. Auto-Garage.

3810

## FAMOUS WINE AND BEER RESTAURANT.

cent., that of the nave and transept being 14th, 15th and 16th cent. work. The font is an ancient Roman bath.

Opposite the Cathedral is the *Stadt-haus*, containing a small *Museum*. Northwards of the Cathedral stand the *Theatre* and the *Government Buildings*. A bridge to the N. E. of the latter leads across to Vinzenz St. in which *Vinzenzkirche*, a handsome 13th cent. building, in Gothic style and with Roman remains, is worth visiting.

Not far from the Stadthaus, at the corner of Geisberg and Bibliothek St., stands the *Library*: it contains some valuable historical collections, and a few Roman antiquities. Adjacent to it is the old *Austrasian Palace*, erected in 1599 on the spot where a former Roman palace had stood, and built, indeed, partly of the ruins. (In the 7th and 8th centuries, Metz was the capital of Austrasia).

In the S. E. part of the city stand *Notre Dame & St. Martin's Churches* — the latter near one end of Esplanade St. At the other end of this street rises the *Palace of Justice*, formerly the residence of the French governor. Beyond it, in *Bouffler's Garden*, there is a fine bronze statue of *Prince Frederick Carl of Prussia*, raised in memory of his great victory of 1870. The middle *Esplanade* is embellished with an equestrian statue of the *Emperor William I.*

The battle-fields to the E. & W. of the require several hours inspection to be appreciated. They are very extensive and interesting, the most important spot for visit being, of course, Gravelotte, which lies about 5 miles W. of the city. On this spot, when the battle began on the 16th of Aug., the main body of the Prussian army spread about 2 miles S. to Bois Vaux, and N. to St. Marie, where it was the principal French army lying, of course, on the heights eastwards. The 3rd and

10th German corps, at Bois Vaux, and the 2nd and 7th corps, posted at Gravelotte, shut in the 2nd and 3rd French corps between them. The battle-field of the 16th of Aug. lies E. of the city and stretches away to a distance of 5 miles to the E., and S.E.

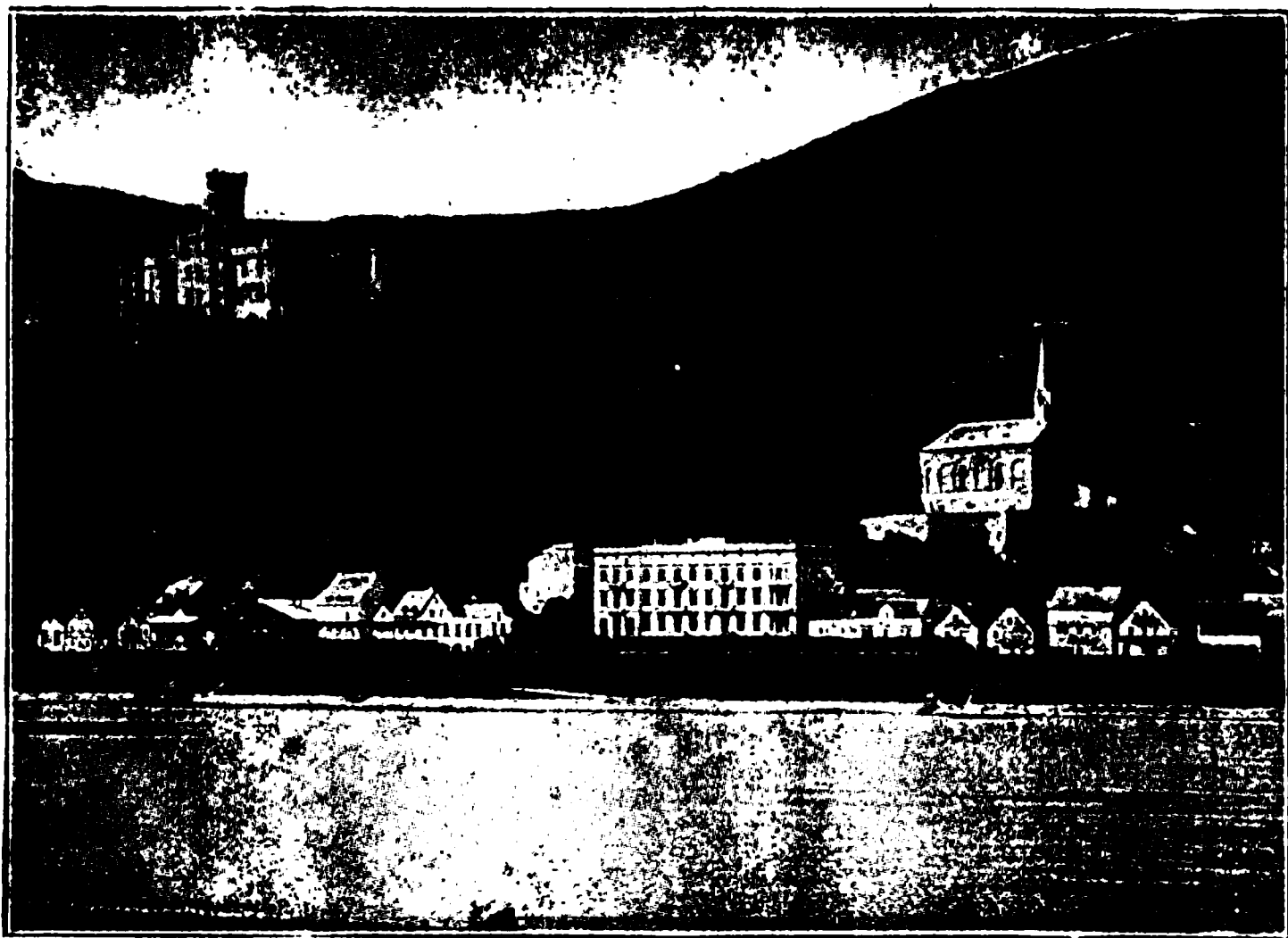
A short distance across the frontier lies Nancy (see route 85) which forms a favourite excursion from Metz.

**28: The RHINE from COBLENCE to STOLZENFELS, OBERLAHNSTEIN, RHENS, BRAUBACH, BOPPARD, SALZIG, ST. GOAR, ST. GOARSHAUSEN, LORELEY, CAUB, BACHARACH, LORCH, ASSMANNSHAUSEN, NIEDERWALD, RÜDESHEIM, BINGEN and BINGERBRÜCK.**

**STOLZENFELS.** Some 5 miles beyond Coblenz lies the little hamlet of CAPELLEN (Hot.: Stolzenfels; Bellevue) overlooked, from a height of 810 feet, by the proud **CASTLE OF STOLZENFELS**. The original building was a very ancient one, and was replaced, in 1259, by a fortress erected by Archbishop Arnold of Treves. This edifice having been reduced to a ruin by the French in 1689, it was restored by Schinkel in 1828 for the Crown Prince Frederick William, and is now the property of the Emperor William II. (Tickets to view the Castle, 25 pf.). Apart from the valuable frescoes it contains, it also affords a fine prospect of the Rhine and the valley of the Lahn. The best point of view, however, is from *Augusta Höhe* above the Castle (1¼ hrs.).

**OBERLAHNSTEIN** (POP.: 7,000. HOT.: Weller; Lahneck), at the mouth of the Lahn: it is principally industrial, and possesses considerable docks. Its *Rathaus*, a late-Gothic structure with projecting gables, is well worth seeing. At one end of the town is *Schloss Martinsburg*, a 14th cent. building which was formerly the castle of the Electors of Mayence. A quarter of an hour distant stands the old *Castle of Lahneck*, with its fine tower crowning a high and overhanging rock: it was once the residence of the Electors of Mayence, and is first mentioned in the year 1225. Having been almost demolished by the French in 1689, it has, in recent years, been rebuilt and rendered habitable.





*Stolzenfels Castle and Chapel.*

The Lahn is one of the most important tributaries of the Rhine. In its valley lie the celebrated spa of Ems and the small but important town of Nassau. (See route 27 B).

**RHENS** (HOT.: Königstuhl), a village retaining its mediæval aspect and possessing some fine specimens of 14<sup>th</sup> cent. gabled-work.

About 10 minutes below the hamlet stands the Königstuhl, a building which had gone to ruin, but was re-erected in 1843, the principal materials used being the old fallen stones. The edifice stands at the spot where the Electorates of Cologne, Treves and Mayence touch one another; and the spot was consequently chosen as a meeting-place for the Electors, hence its name, which means the King's Seat.

**BRAUBACH** (HOT.: Kaiserhof. — POP.: 2,000) is a centre for some delightful excursions, one of the best of which is to Dachkopf (2½ hrs.). Above Braubach, on a rock 500 feet in height, rises the well-preserved Castle of Marksburg: it is, indeed, the only fortress on the Rhine which has escaped the ravages of time and war.

**BOPPARD** (HOT.: Spiegel. — POP.: 6,000) is frequented by a large number of visitors on account of its picturesque situation and interesting buildings. Of these latter the most noteworthy is the Pfarrkirche, with its two towers and

choir (12<sup>th</sup> cent.): the decoration of the interior has been recently restored in excellent taste. Another old Church is Karmeliterkirche, a Gothic building (1318). On the banks of the Rhine, and close to the ferry, stands the old Electoral Castle. Other buildings within the town are the Franziskaner Kloster, the remains of the Tempelhof in Seiten Gasse and St. Martin's Kloster.

Above the town, in Hunsrücker Road, stands the old Marlenberg, formerly a Benedictine convent, now a hydro.

**CAMP** (HOT.: Anker. — POP.: 1,500) is well adapted as a place of residence. The vicinity contains earthworks erroneously supposed to be Roman.

**SALZIG**, with its saline springs and extensive orchards, is celebrated mainly for the ruins of the Castles of Liebenstein and Sterrenberg, the so-called hostile brothers, which tower up from high rugged crags across the stream: in the vale beneath them nest the Monastery of Bornhofen, with 15<sup>th</sup> cent. Gothic church.

**WELLMICH** (Hot. z. Adler) is picturesque village on the right bank of the stream. It is overlooked by the ruins of the old Castle of Thurmberg, which was dubbed the 'mouse' by the Count of Katzenellenbogen. The court own castle opposite, in St. Goarshausen, was nicknamed the 'cat'.



**P. 1,000. - HOTELS:** situated on the left bank. It possesses two, namely, the Evangelical containing marble andgrave Philipp of 9, - and the Catholic is for a stone-carving village is overlooked of Rheinfels, a ruined in the 13th cent. by began. It was very and resisted success- a large army of the

side of the stream is

**USSEN (POP.: 1,700. R. Rheinfelscher Hof)** the edge of the water, protection of dyke-watch-towers. Above the Castle of Hen- of Hainig & Wellmich). ruin is up the rocky animated, at frequent waterfalls. To the leads up to Petersberg. is to Hühnerberg with, good view. Either ruin, or direct from visit should be paid to W., an enormous and ing above the stream fact. It has become its connection with a "Lore Lay" which died in his undying night was said to be-

seems to have arisen y good echo produced

**OR. - HOTELS:** Adler; chief centre of the of the Rhine, is an owing a large statue honoring the great of the Rhine on the Eve 1813/14. A foot- the ruins of Gutenfels re and turreted tower; from a considerable tance beyond it are ins of Schöenberg.

rhine, and built on an of the stream, is a ble dating back to the 4th cent. It is called or THE PFALZ, the the Latin word "pal- according to Grimm's ). Its founder was who is said to have purpose of levying vessels. The place is sitting for its ancient as as the spot where

Bücher crossed with his army of Hilsian soldiers in 1813 (see above).

**BACHARACH (POP.: 2,000. - HOTELS:** Herbrocht; Bastian), on left bank of the stream, is delightfully situated at the entrance to the valley of the Steeg. A well-preserved medieval wall surrounds the town. Two churches, St. Peter's and Tempelkirche, are worth seeing: opposite the latter is an interesting old house. A walk of 30 minutes up the valley brings us to Steeg. It is overlooked by the ruins of Stahlberg Castle from which a fine view is obtained. Following the Rhine upwards past Stahlberg ruins on the right, Lorchhausen on the left and the ruins of Fürstenberg above Rheindiebach on the right, we reach

**LORENZ (POP.: 2,200. - HOTELS:** Veibler; Irene), at the mouth of the Wisper. Above the town rises the high tower of St. Martin's Church, a Gothic building with a beautiful altar, a 15th cent. font and several interesting tombs. A beautiful excursion is up the valley of the Wisper to Schwalbach and Seelagerbad (see route 10). A quarter of an hour's walk from Lorenz, the valley of the Saar opens into that of the Wisper and is interesting for the ruins of Sauerberg Castle.

Between Lorenz and Aasmannshausen, the steamer going upstream passes the village of Niederheidebach, overlooked by the tower of Heimbach Castle on the left bank of the Rhine. A mile or two further is seen the castle-tower of Bockel, and, a like distance beyond it, the village of Trechtelshausen. Opposite this place, the Bodenthal falls into the Rhine; while, to the right of it and close to the right bank of the Rhine some fine summits come into view, e.g.: - Teufelskühn (1,600 feet); Mürkopf (1,260 feet), Bacharachkopf (1,170 feet).

Opposite the last stands the picturesque old Castle of Rheinfels, overlooking the stream from a height of 280 feet.

**ASSMANNSHAUSEN (HOT.: Anker)**, lying on the right bank of the Rhine and at the foot of the Niederwald, is celebrated for its fiery red wine and delightful situation. The proximity of the Niederwald monument, attracts many visitors.

## THE NIEDERWALD

is a fine hill 1,100 ft. high and covered with vineyards and woods.

At its foot flows "Father Rhine"; while, on one of its shoulders opposite the town of Bingen, stands the celebrated National Monument mentioned above. The main figure, bearing the Imperial



Crown and a garlanded sword, is that of Germania, and was designed by Schilling of Dresden: the base of the erection, decorated with reliefs symbolising the Rhine Watch and others representing William I. with the various German princes, generals &c., is the work of the well-known architect, Carl Weissbach of Dresden.

On the summit of the hill above stands

"Hotel Jagdschloss Niederwald", a first-class establishment with an excellent restaurant attached.

On the southern slope of the hill, close to the stream, lie the ruins of Ehrenfels Castle surrounded by the terraced vineyards of Rüdesheimer Berg. Beyond it, and nearly opposite Bingen, is the town of

## RÜDESHEIM.

POPULATION: 4,800.

HOTEL: Rheinstein, 1st class, facing landing-stage and station, patronised by H. R. H., the German Crown Prince.

RÜDESHEIM is a town lying in an idyllic situation at the foot of the

vine-covered Niederwald: it is one of the oldest and most celebrated wine-growing towns in the whole of the Rhine; and no tourist travelling in the district should leave this delightful spot unvisited. Moreover, its celebrity no longer rests merely on its delicious wines and natural beauty, but has been greatly increased by the national monument which overlooks the town from the summit of the Niederwald (see above).

This monument has been erected in commemoration of those unanimous and victorious efforts of the German people which culminated in the re-establishment of the German Empire in 1871. It is reached by a cog-railway in 14 minutes, the station being situated behind the so-called *Adlerthurm*. Seats should, if possible, be chosen on the further side of the

===== Rüdesheim o/Rhine. =====

## HOTEL RHEINSTEIN.

First-class, opposite landing-stage and near railway station.

1862

Prop.: M. Belderlinden, Wine Grower.

railway-carriage, in order to enjoy the magnificent prospects which come into view as the train ascends the mountain.

It is also advisable to make either the ascent or the descent from Assmannshausen.

The terminus of the cog-railway on the Niederwald lies in the immediate neighbourhood of Hotel Jagdschloss, formerly the property of the Duke of Nassau, but now belonging to the Prussian Government, by whom it has been furnished and appointed. A deviation of some 15 minutes from the direct path leads to a cavern, near which there are two excellent points of view. From the higher of these, called the Büssel, a magnificent prospect of the confluence of the Nahe and the Rhine, with Binger-Loch and Schloss Rheinstein, is obtained: moreover, these rivers having mingled their waters, a tricoloured stream is formed distinctly visible from the stand-point of the beholder. A delightful and shady woodland path leads from the Hotel to

the National Monument in a quarter of an hour.

At the lower end of the town stands Brömserburg, the ancient castle of the old Knights of Rüdesheim. Behind, rises the Boosenburg, a castle with a high, battlemented tower, resembling an obelisk; in the 13th cent. it belonged to the "Foxes of Rüdesheim", a family related to that of the Knights of Rüdesheim: but, on the extinction of the line, the castle passed into the possession of Count Johann Boos of Waldeck, from whom it takes its name. Of one of the descendants of this count there is a story, supported by documentary evidence, which tells how he won the village of Höffelsheim in a wager, by emptying at a draft, a jack-boot full of wine.

Since 1868, the Boosenburg has been in the hands of the well-known wine grower, Joh. Bapt. Sturm, who surrounded the romantic castle with houses and business premises. Underneath, enormous wine caves have been constructed, which are gladly shown to all comers. The visitor is conducted through a perfect labyrinth of cellars where the vast stores of vatted







bottled Rhenish and Moselle wines fill the beholder with the greatest astonishment. The stores are, indeed, the largest that exist along the whole of the Rhine. The extensive vineyards of Joh. Bapt. Sturm include the finest districts of Rüdesheim, Johannesburg and Assmannshausen, thus forming one of the largest and most valuable possessions of the Rheingau.

M. Belderlinden is another large firm of old repute, with extensive cellars which may be inspected at any time.

## BINGEN.

POPULATION: 10,000.

**HOTELS:** Victoria, a well-known and 1<sup>st</sup> class house, near the railway station, is the property of Soherr-Broth., wine-growers and merchants, omnibus meets trains at Bingerbrück; Hilsdorf, a comfortably appointed house, situated on the Market Place.

This celebrated old Hessian town, lying at the confluence of the Nahe with the Rhine, and on the left bank

of the latter, does a thriving trade in Rhenish wines. Its most note-worthy building is:—

The *Parish Church*, a Gothic building of the 14<sup>th</sup> cent., having a Romanesque crypt, and dating back to the 11<sup>th</sup> century: the font, which is also Gothic, is worth seeing.

**EXCURSIONS:** (1) To Klopp Castle, overlooking the town. The foundations date back to Roman times; and the building, which was destroyed by the French in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and re-erected in 1854, is now the property of the town, it having been bought by the municipal authorities on account of its connection with Kaiser Henry IV., who was taken prisoner here by his own son.

The tower contains a collection of antiquities.

Around the Castle, there once lay a moat, which has now been converted into pretty grounds: the terrace, as well as the tower, affords a beautiful prospect.

Bingen o. Rhein.

Bingen o. Rhein.

# VICTORIA HOTEL.

LEADING AMERICAN HOUSE.

896

SOHERR BROTH., Propr.

(2) To Rochus Capelle ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hour), the route, which is well marked, passing alongside the churchyard: it offers a fine view of the Rheingau and commemorates the plague of 1666. On the third or fourth Sunday in August, a great feast takes place on the spot, many thousands of persons assembling to see the relics of Sts. Rupert, Wigbert and Bertha, then shown by the priests; at Scharlachkopf, the western summit of the hill, an extensive prospect opens out.

(3) Across the old Drusus Bridge, to BINGERBRÜCK (POP.: 1,300) on the left bank of the Nahe, and in crossing to which, a short trip can be made to Rondel, a fine point of view. The village, which is the railway junction for the Valley of the Nahe, Strasburg and Switzerland contains a protestant church, in Gothic style, and a Roman catholic church, in Romanesque style. The place is, moreover, a centre from which pretty trips, such as to Elisenhöhe, Prinsenkopf and Damianskopf, may be undertaken.

(4) To the Mäuseturm, a famous tower standing upon an island in the

middle of the Rhine beyond Bingerbrück: it is some 900 years old, and appears to have obtained its name from an old German word which signified either a weapon or an outlook; but the name was corrupted, and gave rise to a legend which says that a certain Bishop Hatto, who had burned a number of poor people in a barn, was chased by mice as far as the tower and there devoured. Another version of the saga is that the bishop, after having been for many years followed by the mice, built the tower in the middle of the stream, here, in order to escape his tormenters.

This latter legend receives colour from the character of the stream at this spot; the Rhine, becoming narrow and narrower, rushes here between banks in dangerous rapids and whirlpools; so that the place has obtained the name of Binger Loch. For many years efforts have been made to widen the stream; but, so far, it has been found possible to erect a landing stage for steamers calling at Assmannshausen.

(5) To Salskopf, a three hour's



which is rewarded by an extensive prospect: lastly, to *Elisenhöhe*, a hill overlooking the Rhine from a height of 575 feet.

[For continuation of Rhine see route 29].

## 28A: From BINGERBRÜCK up the VALLEY OF THE NAHE with KREUZNACH & MÜNSTER-AM-STEIN.

### KREUZNACH.

POPULATION: 21,350.

**HOTELS:** Kurhaus, situated in the centre of the "Kur" park and possessing own springs; salt baths, vapour baths and inhalation rooms on the premises; *Oranienhof* is a well-known house, standing in extensive grounds on a high and healthy spot and enjoying the patronage of royalty and nobility, — its baths are supplied from the *Oranien Spring*, which is the strongest mineral spring in Kreuznach and the property of the hotel, charges moderate; *Royal and d'Angleterre*, lately re-built and beautifully situated in its own large grounds opposite the "Kur" Garden, — tennis lawns; *Private Hot. Imhoff-Loew*, 1st class, family house, all modern comforts, covered dining-terrace; *du Nord*; *Dhell-Schmidt*; *Kauzenberg*; *de l'Europe*; *Baum*; *Riedel*.

**BOARDING-HOUSES:** *Villa Aegir*; *Villa Augusta aus'm Weerth*; *Kauffmann*; *J. G. Beininger*; *Kipper &c.*

**CABS:** Within town and to Railway Station, for 2 pers. 80 pf. or 1 mk. (two-horsed) for 4 pers. 1.20 mk. or 1.50 mk. A broken hour, if not exceeding 15 min., is not to be charged.

**ENGL. CHURCH:** Adjoining *Pauluskirche*. Divine worship, Sundays at 11.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

**KURTAXE:** 1 pers. 18 mks., 2 pers. 25 mks., every add'l member of family 6 mks., servants free. Day-tickets 50 pf.

**POST OFFICE:** 20 Post St. During the season 16 *Schloss St.* also.

**ENTERTAINMENTS:** Kur Orchestra of 40 musicians; Kur Theatre; Shooting; Trout-fishing; Lawn Tennis; Boating; unions; Aquatic Corsos; Children's games; Racing; Symphony Concerts; illuminations &c.

KREUZNACH is an important spa, lying in the beautiful and romantic valley of the Nahe, some 10 miles from its confluence with the Rhine. The idyllic situation of the town, resting among wooded and vine-clad hills, together with the celebrity of

its springs, attracts about 10,000 patients annually. The town itself consists of two parts, — the *Neustadt*, lying on the left bank of the Nahe, and the *Altstadt*, on the right bank, the two sections being joined by a bridge, from which a picturesque view is obtained. This bridge is an old stone structure supporting a number of dwelling-houses and embellished with a cross and a statue of *St. Nepomuk*.

Among other sights of the place is the *Pauluskirche*, built on the site of the old edifice demolished by the French in 1689; the ruins of the choir have been preserved in the English Church. The school in *Kreuz St.* contains the *Museum of the Antiquarian Society*. There is a column to *Bismarck* on *Bismarck Pl.* Another monument — a spirited sculpture by *Cauer* — depicts *Michel Mort* the butcher, saving his country's ruler, *Count John of Sponheim*, who has been wounded in battle against the *Archbishop of Mayence*. In 1893, excavations in *Hüffelsheimer Chaussee* revealed an excellently-preserved mosaic floor: it is Roman work representing fighting gladiators.

But the centre of attraction is, naturally, the 'Kurhaus', with its beautiful Park: the latter is delightfully laid out with gardens and fountains, and embellished with avenues. During the season, an excellent band, consisting of 40 musicians, plays thrice daily, the moving throng of listeners presenting a most motley aspect. At one end of the Park is the *Elisabeth Quelle*, which is the principal spring, and rises beneath a tasteful tabernacle.

The springs are seventeen in number, of which three are strongly saline, the *Oranien Quelle* containing over 140/100 of sodium chloride. Some of them rise naturally from the faults in the porphyry, some from borings over 700 feet deep. The temperature of the *Elisabethquelle* is 12°C., that of the *Karlshalle Hauptquelle* 24°C.



# Hotel Oranienhof. **Kreuz**

A well-known, ironised establishment by Royalty Highest and Healthiest Position, in extensive Grounds. Mineral B. Music and Billiard Rooms. The Oranien Spring (the strongest Mineral Spring) is the property of the Hotel. **LIFT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, MOUWAT**  
1984 **H. D. ALTEN**, formerly at Maurice's Paria.

The waters of the Elisabeth and Oranien Springs are employed medically, — those of the others for bathing purposes. The curative effects of the waters lie in their possessing salts of sodium, lithium, bromium and iodine.

The baths, strengthened by the

addition of the celebrated "nacher Mutterlauge", are in most comfortably-app and bathing establishment in the charming villa-qu

But the spa does not depend upon its waters for its Protected effectually from

**Grand Prize**  
**St. Louis 1904**



**Gold Medal**  
**Paris 190**

**22 höchste Auszeichnungen.**

**22 highest A**

The "German Agricultural Society" awarded in 1901, 1903 and

**"LARGE BRONZE MEDAL"**

to Eccardt's own growth Wines for Purity and Durability (trop

**Rhine, Nahe, Moselle, Saar and Pfalz**

**— In Casks and in Bottles. —**

## **C. F. Eccardt, L**

WINE GROWERS & SHIPPERS \* COURT PURVEYOR

**Kloster-Kellerei KREUZNACH (Rhine)**

**Sole Proprietors of the Wine Estate**

"Waltershof", "Grafenstein", "Klosterberg",

— "Felseneck", "Eccardt's Kauzenberg" —

**3288 SPECIALITY: EXPORT to all Countries**

**→ Largest Shippers of German Win**

to America since 1865.

**SOLE-AGENTS FOR THE U.S.A.**

**HARTMAN, GOLDSMITH & CO, 57 Warren Str., NEW**

**SAMPLE SHIPMENTS: Selection and quantity as co**











Prices range from 6 to 20 Marks a-day for room and full board; better arrangements for longer time. First-rate tennis grounds and roads for bicycling. A very good band plays daily and fine artists' concerts and other amusements are provided. Aquatic sports are to be had, such as fishing, boating and swimming. The village is surrounded by well-wooded hills, some of which are crowned with the interesting ruins of old castles.

**EXCURSIONS:** (1) Rothenfels (1 hour. Alt.: 1,072 feet), an almost vertical rock of porphyry, affording a fine view up the valley; (2) Gans Hill (1,061 feet), the route being by the ferry near the Münster salt-works and, thence, through the wooded Hütten Dale and past the grand and sheer cliff called Rheingrafenstein with the castle-ruins of the same name; (3) Ebernburg, a picturesque ruin, perched on a beetling crag above the stream, in whose limpid waters it is reflected; (4) Altenbaumburg (1¼ hrs.), dismantled by the French in 1689.

## 29: The RHINE from BINGEN to GEISENHEIM, ELTVILLE, BIEBRICH and MAYENCE.

FOR PRECEDING REACHES OF RHINE  
SEE ROUTE 28.

**GEISENHEIM** (POP.: 8,500. — HOT.: Frankfurter Hof) is an ancient & pretty place, containing a late-Gothic church built in the 16th cent. but with a porch and tower by Hoffmann added in 1888. The Rathaus, with the grand old lime-tree in front of it, is also noteworthy. Geisenheim is renowned for its wines, Rothenberger (so-called from the colour of the hill upon which it is grown) being the most celebrated.

A little beyond the town lies the village of JOHANNISBERG, over-looked by a castle of the same name and which crowns a vine-clad hill 600 ft. in height.

## ELTVILLE.

POP.: 4,000. — ALT.: 300 feet.

HOTEL: Reisenbach.

ELTVILLE is historically interesting  
f its connection with the Arch-

bishops of Mayence. It also possesses a large number of fine private houses and a late-Gothic tower, the latter being the remains of a mediæval castle.

**BIEBRICH** (POP.: 16,000. — HOTELS: Bellevue; Nassau), an industrial town, on the right bank of the Rhine, possesses some considerable factories. It is the steamboat station for Wiesbaden (see route 16), and a favourite excursion from that spa and from Mayence. The town contains a finely-wooded park, in which stands a castle.

## MAYENCE.

POPULATION: 87,400.

**HOTELS:** Hof von Holland; Pfälzerhof; Rheinischer Hof; Englischer Hof; Mainzerhof, well-situated, corner of Station and Park Sts., electric light, lift &c., moderate terms.

**CABS:** Single-horse, from 50 pf. to 70 pf. per 15 min.; 2 mks. per hour pair-horse about 1½ extra.

**U. S. CONS.:** Herr Walter Schumann, 37 Taunus St.

**POST OFFICE:** Auf dem Brand and adjoining station.

**STADT-THEATER,** open from 16th of Sept. till 15th of April.

**ELECTRIC TRAMWAY:** Complete within the town. In course construction to Wiesbaden and other places.

MAYENCE, a strongly fortified city opposite the mouth of the Main, is a celebrated old place containing numerous quaint and beautiful buildings.

The *Cathedral*, near the centre of the old town, dates back, in its main parts, to the 11th century, the western portion of the transept, with the large dome, the principal choir, and a few other parts, having been added in 1239. Its most interesting points are the main porch, with bronze doors of the 10th cent., and

# HOTEL MAINZERHOF. ★ MAYENCE ★

Corner of Station and Park Streets. Finest situation of the

Renowned House, first-class, with every comfort. Well-known for its good Wines and Cooking. Good service and moderate charges. Electric Light. 2924

Stiglar). Central Heating.

Proprietor: GEORG HOCK.



the group of towers and turrets. Moreover, the vaulting of the interior, supported upon 56 pillars, produces a deep sense of solemnity. There are also numerous tombs and monuments, the principal of them belonging to the 16th cent. The transept contains, among other interesting statues, *Schwanthaler's* Frauenlob, a marble monument to the minnesinger *Heinrich von Meissen*.

A little to the S.W. of the Markt, where an old fountain (1526) stands, is *Gutenberg Pl.*, named after the great printer and embellished with his statue, executed in 1837 by *Thorwaldsen*. The *Gutenberg Museum* was opened 1901.

The north-western side of the square is occupied by the *Theatre*; while, southwestwards, is a square adorned with a statue of Schiller, from which it takes its name.

Along the banks of the Rhine runs one of the finest promenades of this famous stream, well-planted with trees and having a large number of steamboat piers and several bathing-places. At its south-eastern end is the large *Military Hospital*: right in the middle of the promenade is situated the *Stadthalle*, containing one of the largest saloons of Germany: some distance beyond it, and opposite the head of the bridge, is the *Armory* and the *Grand-Ducal Palace*; while between Schlossthor and Kaiserthor rises the *Electoral Palace*, now in course of renovation at a cost of 900,000 mks. This fine building is the depository of some valuable collections, namely, *Roman* and *Teutonic Antiquities*, a *Picture Gallery* and a *Library*. The first of these is very extensive and valuable, among the pictures being not a few that are well worth seeing: the most striking specimens are works by Jan Steen, Ruysdael, Dirk Hals,

Jordaens, Dürer, Teniers, Mabuse and Thorwaldsen. The *Library* is open Wed. and Sat. 9—4 o'clock and on other days, 9—1 o'clock. It contains 180,000 volumes, including 4,500 incunabula by Gutenberg, Fust, Schöffer &c.

In *Grosse Bleiche*, at the eastern corner is the *Concerthaus der Liedertafel*, built by Ch. Rühl and containing large restaurant: half-way up the street there is a fine fountain. Passing out of *Schloss Pl.* northwards, we reach *Kaiser St.* lined with a splendid avenue, and containing the noteworthy *Christuskirche* and the *Imperial Bank*.

Most of the finest buildings, however, lie in the southern part of the town (Altstadt). Next to those already mentioned, the most important are the following:—

*Johannes Kirche*, a little to the S.W. of the Cathedral; northwards, across Bishop Pl., stands the *Episcopal Palace*; *St. Quintin's Church*, in Schuster St. Outside the city, to the S., stands the *Citadel*, in whose S.W. corner rises an old Roman tower called the *Eigelstein*, and bearing also the name of *Drusus thurm*, after the general in commemoration of whose death here in A. D. 9 it was erected.

Mayence is an important industrial centre possessing very extensive champagne cellars and doing a brisk trade in preserves, leather, beer &c. It has direct communication with Darmstadt, Frankfort o. M., Wiesbaden &c.

Near the Central Station are the offices of the "*Auskunfts-bureau für Fremde*", 50 Schiller St., where Americans and others may obtain assistance and information.

At *Binger Gate* lies the cemetery containing some fine monuments and a handsome crematory.



**30: From MAYENCE to HOCHHEIM, OPPENHEIM, WORMS, FRANKENTHAL, LUDWIGSHAFEN, MANNHEIM and HEIDELBERG.**

## HOCHHEIM on the Main.

**HOTEL: Schwan. — POP.: 8,000.**

HOCHHEIM lies on the slopes of the Taunus and close to the river Main. It is famous for its delicious wines, known as Hochheimer, and has, indeed, given its name to a whole class of wines in the English word 'hock'. One of the most celebrated Champagne producing firms in Hochheim is Burgeff & Co. Ltd. The house was founded in 1837 by Ignatz Schweickardt & Carl Burgeff, who first introduced sparkling German wines into the English and American markets, calling them sparkling hock because they came from Hochheim. In the U. S. A., Burgeff is represented by Messrs. Weiss Bros. at Milwaukee. The output in 1900 exceeded 1,500,000 bottles.

**OPPENHEIM (HOT.: zum Ritter. — POP.: 4,000)** is an industrial town picturesquely situated near the left bank of the Rhine. It is renowned for its excellent wine, called Oppenheimer Goldberg, and contains some interesting buildings, the most important of which is St. Catherine's Church, a fine Gothic edifice dating back to the middle of the 13th cent. The War Monument at Markt Pl. is also of interest; while about 10 minutes distant from the station are the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Landskron. The spot affords an extensive and beautiful view.

## WORMS.

**POPULATION: 44,000.**

**HOTEL: Alter Kaiser, central situation, renovated, modern comfort, motor-car shed.**

WORMS, now a thriving industrial town, was once a free and imperial city in which the emperors were

# J. LANGENBACH & SONS

2765

WINE GROWERS, PURVEYORS TO THE COURT.

WORMS o/Rhine.

Established 1852.

ENKIRCH o/Moselle.

BRANCH: BERLIN S.W., Markgrafenstrasse 22/23.

Proprietors of

◆ **LIEBFRAUMILCH** ◆  
and other first-class vineyards.

The extensive cellars, which are readily shown, are well worth visiting.



— Price List on application. —

AGENT:

**S. J. FRANK,**  
NEW YORK, 39 Broad Street.

crowned, and still contains numerous tokens of former days.

The principal sights are:—

The *Cathedral of St. Peter*, a magnificent specimen of Romanesque architecture, and a striking structure with a long nave and transept, four towers, two cupolas, two choirs and a porch. The foundations were solely laid in the 9th cent., the nave, however, being ascribed to Burkhard (1000—1025).

*Martin's* and *St. Andrew's*, Romanesque churches, likewise back to Bishop Burkhard's day.

*Paul's Church* and *St. Paul's* contain interesting collections and an unique Luther Library.

The *Church of Our Lady* (Liebfrauenkirche), at the extreme N. of the town, is a late-Gothic edifice of exceptional grace and beauty, which has recently undergone a thorough restoration: its porch is embellished with figures representing the wise and foolish virgins.

Around the church is grown the celebrated wine known as *Liebfraumilch*, a large number of the finest vineyards being the property of the well-known firm of *J. Langenbach & Sons*, who, by their sound business principles, have obtained a world-wide reputation. Their cellars, ranking with the finest of the Rhine, form one of sights of Worms, and are readily shown to



# Worms Hôtel alter Kaiser.

CENTRE OF CITY, LATELY RENOVATED.  
Electric Light and Steam Heating. Auto-car  
Shed. 2072 Prop. R. MIESSLER.

the public. The firm possesses further cellars at Nierstein o. Rhine and at Enkirch o. Moselle.

The Synagogue, with the Raschikapelle, is a very interesting 11th cent. building in Romanesque style.

But perhaps the greatest attraction of Worms is its connection with Luther, who, summoned before the diet here, uttered the memorable words "Hier stehe ich, ich kann nicht anders, Gott helfe mir, Amen!" The statue of the great reformer will be found close to the Neue Thor.

Finally, there are the *Trinity* and *Friedrich Churches*, the *Bismarck Monument*, the *Ludwig Monument* and the two handsome bridges that span the Rhine.

## FRANKENTHAL.

POPULATION: 17,000.

HOTEL: Kaufmann.

FRANKENTHAL is an industrial town situated some distance from the Rhine, and at the junction of the Ludwigshafen & Gross Karlbach railways.

## LUDWIGSHAFEN.

POPULATION: 70,000.

HOTEL: Drel Hooren.

LUDWIGSHAFEN is a large manufacturing town on the left bank of the Rhine, with two interesting Churches, respectively catholic and protestant.

The town is connected, by a handsome bridge, with its larger neighbour,

## MANNHEIM.

POPULATION: 164,000.

HOTEL: Park-Hotel, a palatial structure erected in 1901 at Friedrichs Platz, and replete with every conceivable comfort, 110 rooms, many of which have baths adjoining.

CABS: From landing-stage or station 50 pf.—1.10 mk. (1-4 pers.). Drive in town  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour, 50 pf.—90 pf.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, 80 pf.—1.20 mk.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour, 1.20 mk.—1.60 mk. (1-4 pers.).

BANK: Dresdner Bank, Filiale, P. 2. No. 12, is warmly recommended.

U. S. CONS.: Heaton W. Harris, Esq.

POST OFF.: O. 2, 6/7 an den Planken.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE: General Offices, L. 14, No. 19.

MANNHEIM is the second town in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It lies at the confluence of the Neckar with the Rhine. The inner town is built in squares and surrounded by boulevards that form, as it were, an arch, with its base resting upon the Schlossgarten (that shuts it off from the Rhine) and its crown touching the Neckar, where a bridge joins it with Ried Station and the Neckar Garden. The whole area contains 21 numbered and lettered blocks with 10 streets running horizontally to the base and 11 vertically. Lines of electric tramway cross the town in two directions, the one from the Neckar Bridge to the Grand Ducal Schloss (Palace), the other joining the Rheinthor to Wasserthurm, where it turns to the right and runs down to the chief railway station, which is a large and handsome building in the south of the town, opposite the end of Kaiser-ring.

A short distance up this boulevard we pass a statue of Bismarck and, in five minutes, reach the famous *Friedrichs Pl.*, containing an enormous water-tower 56 metres in height.

This beautiful spot is laid out with gardens (Rosengarten) and bordered by arcades, the Festhalle and the unfinished Museum. The style of these is in keeping with



one of the chief  
e designed and built  
z of Berlin in the  
contains a Musen-  
ry large hall on the  
a theatre: this last

is a remarkable work of art with a  
ceiling representing the 12 constel-  
lations. The hall on the ground  
floor is capable of accommodating  
an audience of 7,000 and a choir  
of 2,000: there is also a concert-  
room seating 1,500 persons.

From Friedrichs Pl. the walk through  
the beautiful ring may be continued  
right round the town to the Rhine  
Bridge; but the principal buildings  
lie in the interior of the town. It is  
therefore advisable to follow the  
new tramway line running from the  
Water Tower through Heidelberg St

to "die Planken", a beautiful avenue  
in the centre of the town. Here, on  
our left, in block O 2, stands the  
Gen. Post Office in Renaissance style.  
The adjoining square (O 1) is the  
pretty Parade Pl. with a Pyramid  
commemorating the devastation of the  
Palatinate, and a marble and bronze  
fountain. Block N 1 contains the  
Kaufhaus with tower and arcades.

Hence follow tramway south to

The *Palace*, a large edifice in  
Barocco style, built during the 18th  
century. It is a vast edifice of red  
sandstone, with 450 rooms and up-  
wards of 2,000 windows. Of its  
five main entrances that at the  
commencement of Breiten St. is the  
one mostly used. The courtyard is  
embellished with two fine allegorical  
fountains and a monument to the



Köchler and Karch. From here northwards to Trinity Church (G 4) and then, between blocks F and G, to F 2 with the Synagogue, a richly ornamented structure in Byzantine style.

The adjoining square (F 1) is occupied by the Rathaus, in front of which there is a monument to the founding of Mannheim.

Hence, between blocks Q and R, we pass, on our left, the Concordienkirche and the public hospitable, and soon find ourselves in Friedrichsring with Friedrichsplatz hard by.

## HEIDELBERG.

POPULATION: 49,200.

**HOTELS (in the town):** Hotel del'Europe, 1st class, well situated near the station in its own large park with every modern comfort, — concerts daily in summer, — branch houses Hotel Victoria, Glion sur Territet, & Hotel Schweizerhof, Lucerne; Prinz Carl, famous 1st class house, centrally situated, all modern comforts, motor-car shed; Victoria, 1st class, en-

tirely renovated, beautiful situation amid gardens, — concerts in summer daily, — large terrace with restaurant, — suites with new baths, motor-car shed; Metropole, 1st class, quite new, on Promenade near station, moderate terms, — boarding; Hot. Schrieder, 1st class, opposite station; Hot. & Pens. Harrer, 82 Anlage (Leopold St.), beautiful situation, modern comfort, moderate charges; Lang, good family house, 1 min. from station, modern comfort, moderate prices; Bayrischer Hof, thoroughly renovated, baths, electric light, reasonable terms.

*Near the Castle:* Schloss-Hotel, 1st class, situated above the Castle, and in direct connection with Schlossgarten, has recently undergone a thorough renovation: it contains a billiard-room, bath-rooms, a number of beautiful drawing & sitting rooms, and a magnificent dining-room, opening on to two large terraces. Omnibus meets all trains. Carriages on the premises; Hotel Bellevue is another 1st class concern in a quiet spot with magnificent outlook and in direct connection with Schloss-Hotel. Specially suitable for lengthy stay. Newly fitted bath-house, gymnasium &c. Tennis-lawn. Billiard-

## HEIDELBERG.

# Hotel de l'Europe.

LEADING AMERICAN HOUSE. SUITES WITH BATHS. AUTO-GARAGE.

FRITZ GABLER, PROP.

2924

**Rooms.** Winter Garden &c. Large terrace, moderate charges. Omnibus meets all trains. Carriages on the premises.

**BOARDING-HOUSES:** Private Hotel & Pens. Alt-Heidelberg, 29 Rohrbacher St., newly-appointed house near central station, electric light &c.; Pens. Beau Séjour, 89 Anlage (Leopold St.), very comfortable, moderate terms, close to station.

**RESTAURANTS:** Hotel Harrer (Wine-Restaurant), well recommended; Artushof adjoining Hotel Lang, modern structure. Excellent beer and wines. Garden and terrace.

**CABS:** Between station and town, and within latter, from 60 pf. to 1.20 mk.

**BATHS:** In Neckar, between bridges.

**ENGL. CHURCH:** 46 Plöck St.; Rev. E. T. Bird, 7 Kuno Fischer St. Sun. 8.0 a. m., 11.0 a. m., 5.30 p. m. H. C. ev. Sun. 8.0 a. m., 1st and 3rd Sun., noon.

**POST OFFICE:** Opposite station.

**THEATRE:** Stadt-Theater.

**CONCERTS:** Stadt Halle, finely-located on the river-banks, is fitted with sinkable platform similar to that at Bayreuth.

**LADIES' DRESSES:** L. Mayer, formerly Haupt St., now 16 Anlage (purveyor to the Imperial and Royal Court). This house, whose head concern is at Baden-

Baden, sets the fashions in Germany. It has newly-appointed saloons and is well worth seeing.

**LEATHER GOODS:** A. Reinehr, 157 Haupt St., is recommended for trunks, embossed leather wares &c.

**HEIDELBERG,** with its wonderful castle ruins, is situated in a lovely spot, at the entrance to the valley of the Neckar and not far from the lordly Rhine. Founded probably in the early days of the Christian era, it is hoary with historical reminiscence and ancient tradition. Conrad of Hohenstaufen made it his residence; and it remained the capital of the Rhenish Palatinate for 500 years. It has belonged to Baden from 1806.

The town lies on the south bank of the river: at its western end is the Railway Station with, close by, in Berkheimer St., the Botanical Garden: between Berkheimer and Haupt St. lies Bismarck G-



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HEIDELBERG.  
**HÔTEL PRINZ CARL.**

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3272

**FIRST-CLASS CELEBRATED HOUSE.**

IN CENTRE OF TOWN AND AT FOOT OF THE CASTLE.

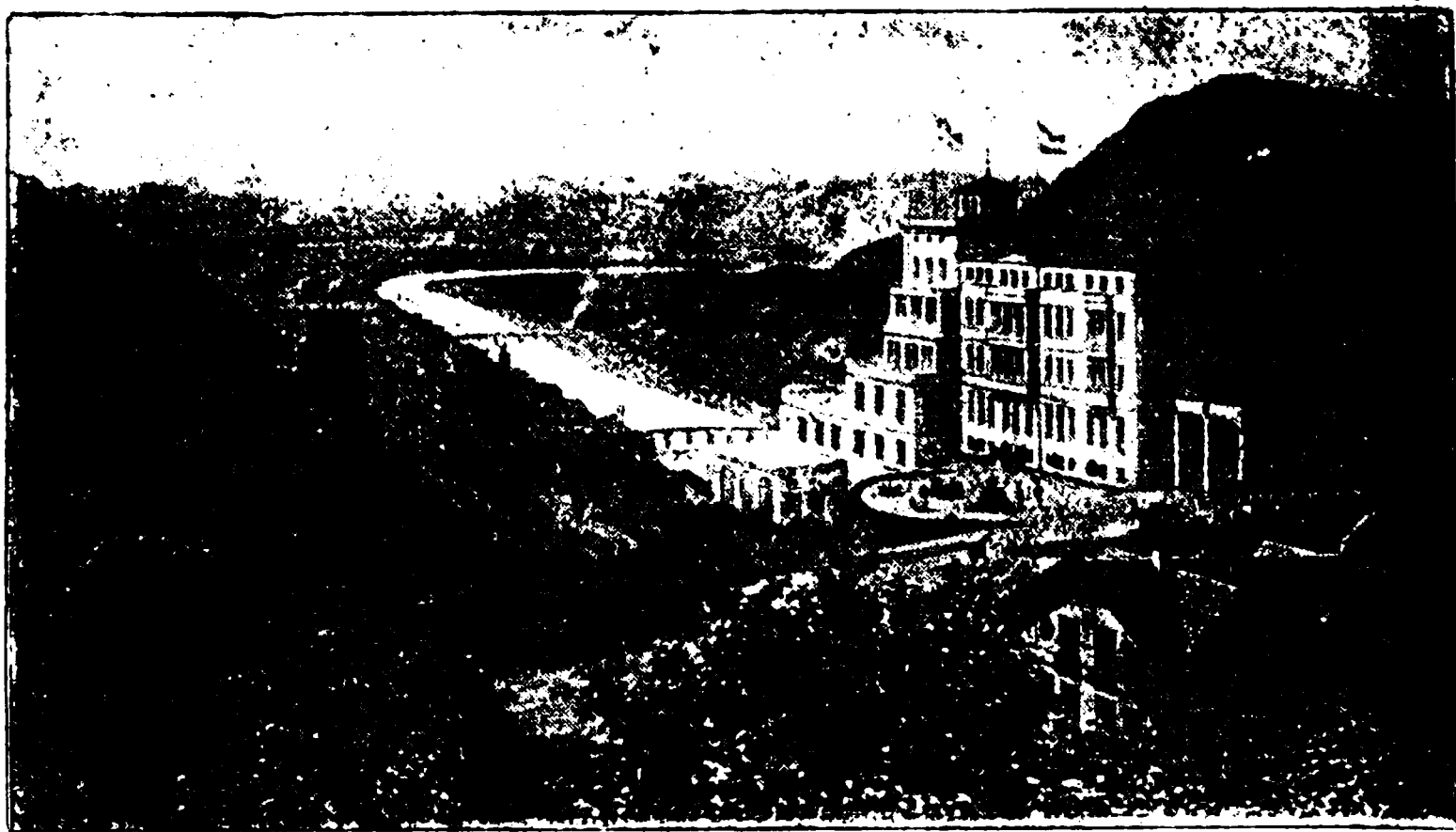
EVERY MODERN COMFORT. AUTO-GARAGE.

**Paul Gärtner, prop.**

---

*Heidelberg Castle.*





# Schloss-Hotel. Heidelberg.

## FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

completely renovated. Charming situation close to Heidelberg Castle and in direct connection with the Schloss-Gardens.

*Extensive terrace with magnificent prospect of the Castle ruins, the town and the valleys of the Neckar and the Rhine.*

1950 a *Lift. Electric light.*

OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

Open from the 1<sup>st</sup> of April till the 15<sup>th</sup> of October.

containing a marble bust of the statesman by Donndorf. Turning southwards again, through Sophien St., we come to *Neptune Garden*, embellished with a fountain; from here, eastwards, through Leopold St., lies Wrede Pl., named after *Prince Carl von Wrede*, whose statue adorns the square. At the further end of the street rises the spire of *St. Peter's Church*, a 15th cent. edifice restored in 1873. A little to the N. stands the *University*, which, founded by

*Rupert I.* in 1386, is the oldest in Germany. The building was erected in 1711 to replace that burned down a few years previously. It contains a tastefully decorated *Aula* and 1 original '*Carcers*' in which delinquents were formerly placed. The *Library* is at 15 Augustiner Gasse, and includes some 400,000 volumes and several thousand manuscripts and records.

In Ludwig's Square are situated the *Museum* and the *Archæological*





# Hotel Bellevue. Heidelberg.



## MAGNIFICENT HEALTH RESORT.

In every way adapted for a lengthy stay; in splendid situation at the edge of the Schloss Gardens, fitted with all modern appointments and comfort; large hall; lift; extensive terraces; tennis courts.

*Excellent bathing appliances.*

*Moderate prices.*

1959b

OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

*Open from 1st May till 1st October.*

*Institute:* in the former building, on the third floor, is the exhibition of the *Art Union*. A few steps northwards is Haupt St., on reaching which turn to the right, and soon find ourselves on the Markt Pl., in the centre of which stands the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, erected at the end of the 14th cent. under Rupert III. Behind a wall, built in 1705, it is divided into two parts, the one being Protestant the other Roman Catholic. The northern side of Markt Pl. is occupied

by the *Police Station* and the *Rathaus*, the latter dating from 1701 and containing a fine room decorated with frescoes by Lindenschmidt. From the northern side of the church, we pass through Stein Gasse to the head of the old bridge with its ancient gateway and towers: it is embellished with a statue of the *Elector Carl Theodor* under whom, in 1786, it was erected: the figures round the pedestal represent the *Rhine*, the *Neckar*, the *Danube* and the *Moselle*. Another statue is that of



*Minerva*, also surrounded with allegorical figures. From the bridge, an admirable view of the river and its banks is obtained. On the northern bank is the *Heiligenberg*: down the river we get a glimpse of the new bridge; while, on the left hand, is *Gaisberg*, surmounted by a *Belvedere*: southeastwards, the grand ruins of the *Old Castle* overlook the town.

This **CASTLE** (Schloss) may be reached, either by the rope railway from Korn Markt Station (35 pf.), or by cab (2 pers. 2.50 mks., 4 pers. 3 mks., for single fare, the return fare being 4 mks., irrespective of number): pedestrians may take a pleasant and easy road from the Korn Markt or from St. Peter's Church: a third route, via Burg-

weg, is shorter and shadier, but somewhat steep.

The tariff for viewing the Castle and the almost as celebrated great tun is, for 1 pers., 1 mk., for 2 or 3 pers., 1.50 mk., for every add'l person 50 pf.

This once lordly castle, still magnificent in decay, stands upon a wooded projection of the *Königstuhl*, and dates back, doubtless, to the days of *Conrad von Hohenstaufen*. But the various buildings of which it consists were added principally by *Rupert III.* (1400), *Frederick I.* and *Ludwig V.* (1544); and, indeed, the building was not completed until the reign of Frederick V., son-in-law of *James I.* of England. During the Thirty Years' War, it suffered some slight damage; but it

## HEIDELBERG.

# Hotel Metropole.

Entirely new first-class Hotel.  
Moderated Charges. Pension.

Quite situated on the promenade near station.  
3525 H. L. FELLMEDEEN, prop.

was from the troops of *Louis XIV.* of France that it received its most serious injuries. Under *Count Mélac*, they besieged both town and castle, and, on the 2nd March 1689, blasted the fortifications. Four years later, after the capitulation of *Heidersdorf*, both town and castle were reduced to little better than a heap of stones and ashes. The stout walls of the Castle, however, still remained almost intact, and, under *Carl Philip*, partial restorations were undertaken: but, since the Castle was struck by lightning in 1764, no further attempts have been made to render it again habitable, and the wonderful ruins now stand, a sad witness recalling the eventful centuries during which the Castle flourished.

As we approach them from the Castle grounds we obtain an excellent view of the two groups into which they fall. On the western and southern sides, is the simple Gothic building erected, chiefly, by *Ludwig V.*; while, to the N. and W., stand the richly decorated Renaissance erections. The parts of the first groups — ascribed to *Ludwig* — are situated on the eastern side of the court-yard, and may be recognised by a tower with wind stair-way as well as by the coal arms. Attached to this part are ancient offices, such as the kitchen, slaughter-houses, bake-houses and, finally, the barrack room with a picturesque Gothic hall and a wall. The parts added by *Rupert* are marked by a fine imperial



the coat-of-arms of the Palatinate and a symbolic angel above the entrance. In the interior, there is a celebrated chimney-piece in Renaissance style.

From the court-yard, one also obtains a glimpse of the *Library*, of which but slight remains still exist: in this part of the building, the ladies' apartments were also situated; and a large drawing-room belonging to them is still sometimes used.

The second group contains the so-called '*glass saloon*' (erected by Frederick II., in the 16th cent.) as well as the additions made by Otto Heinrich, a few years later, and the buildings of *Frederick I.* and *Frederick V.*: the last is termed "*Der englische Bau*". The first of these is perhaps the finest specimen

of early German Renaissance architecture extant (1556). The lowest floor is occupied by the *Kaisersaal* and the living apartments of the electors. In these rooms, there is a collection of antiquities and works of art among which may be mentioned a series of portraits including those of *Tilly*, *General Mélac*, *Luther* (Kranach the elder), *Melanchthon* (Kranach the younger), *Prince Henry of Orange Nassau* with consort (Netherland school) &c.

In Otto Heinrich's Bau, built by *Colyn of Mecheln* (Antwerp), one recognises the influence of the Netherland school; where, as in the *Friedrich's Bau* (designed by Schoch of Strasburg in 1601), the more vertical lines and the greater height indicate the true tendency of the German Renais-

## || HEIDELBERG. ||

# HOTEL VICTORIA.

3548

First-class in every respect. Beautifully located amid gardens. Concerts. Large Terrace-restaurant. Suites with baths. Auto-garage. C. Müller, prop.

sance. The building, which is heavier in style than Colyn's, is embellished with statues of sixteen ancestors of the Palatinate dynasty.

To obtain a good view across the so-called English Building, with its simple and clear Renaissance characteristics, it is advisable to ascend the *Atlan* which affords a magnificent outlook in various directions.

Between it and the *Englischer Bau* is the Gothic '*Fassbau*', erected by *inn Casimir* (1591). The Great lying within it, was built under *l Theodor*, in 1751, and is capable containing 221,726 litres: like its predecessors, it is regarded as symbol of the town of Heidelberg.

From the *Glockenthurm* (Belfry), a view of the fortifications can be had: from the top, one per-

ceives how precipitously the hill falls away on three sides, the castle being approachable only from the S.; here, a moat, spanned by a bridge and guarded by a tower 180 ft. in height, was formed. The eastern side was protected by three towers, namely: the so-called *Blasted Tower*, the ivy-mantled *Apothecary's Tower*, and the *Belfry Tower*. These were once joined by double walls; while, to complete the fortification, the "*Dicker Thurm*" (broad tower) was erected on the western side.

Opposite the castle stands the Bismarck Column. In the surrounding park, there is a Monument to *Scheffel*: the spot where it stands is called "*Scheffel Blick*" and affords a good view of the Neckar. Another celebrated prospect is that from



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**HOTEL LANG**  
**& Restaurant Artus Hof.**

In best position, 1 mi  
 Station. Every comfort  
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 Strictly moderate p  
 Rooms from 2 M  
**FIRST-CLASS REST.**  
 - - - with excellent cui  
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**HEIDELBERG.**

3892

**32 Anlag**

★ **Hotel & Pension Harrei**

5 min. from Station. Open situation near the Promenade. Newly ft  
 Moderate charges. Porter at the Station. Th. Wolter, ne

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ENTIRELY RENOVATED. BATHS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.  
 NEW FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT — MUNICH BEER.  
 2008 MODERATE PRICES..

Next to the Station (Left).

Proprietor: JOS. PFIST

**HEIDELBERG.**  
**Private Hotel & Pension Alt-Heidell**

29 Bohrbacher St., 2 min. from Central Railway Station.

NEWLY APPOINTED.

Elegant rooms for shorter or longer stay. Electric light. Agreeable resi  
 3891 ladies or gentlemen.

**HEIDELBERG.**

**39 Anlag**

**Pension Beau Séjou**

6 min. from Station. In best situation. Snug family house.  
 comforts. Moderate terms. 3893 Frau W. HARRE

**HEIDELBERG . . . . . 16 A**

**L. MAYER.**

By appointment to  
 H. H. the Empress and H. H. the Grand  
 Duchess of Baden, etc. etc.

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**LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.**

**Tailor-made costumes. Furs.**

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**TRUNKS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES  
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H. S. H. THE GRAND-DUKE OF BADEN.

**SPECIALITY: STAMPED & EMBOSSED LEATHER-WARES.**

**HEIDELBERG.**

English spoken.

**157 Haupt St.**

"Goethe Sitz" near the entrance to the castle.

Among other **EXCURSIONS** in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, we may mention **Molkenkur, Königstuhl** and **Gaisberg** on the S., and **Heiligenberg**, on the N.

**31: From MANNHEIM  
to NEUSTADT, SPIRES (Palatinate)  
and STRASBURG.**

## **RHENISH PALATINATE**

The Palatinate is one of the loveliest, most favoured, and most fertile districts of Germany.

The picturesque Haardt Mts. and the wildly romantic spurs of the Vosges enclose valleys of infinite charm; while their numerous summits, crowned with ruins or rugged rocks, command most delightful panoramic views. The Palatinate Mts., with their glorious woods, form one of the most beautiful chains in Germany; and the Palatinate Forest, with its oaks and beeches, its pines and its firs, is one of the largest and grandest of its kind. The Palatinate is rich in picturesque ruins, of which it possesses some 140, a number scarcely rivalled by any other district of similar dimensions.

**ARRIVAL:** From Frankfort o/M. via Mayence and Ludwigshafen, or via Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, or from Cologne via Mayence and Bingerbrück.

**EUSTADT o/Haardt. — POP.:**

**J. — HOT.:** Löwen, 1st class house, the station, electric light, baths. —

**CONS. AGT.:** Leopold Blum, Esq.

**EUSTADT**, is an ancient town situated in the midst of the vineyards of the Palatinate and surrounded by most beautiful country. Being the terminus of the railway lines from the Rhine and Berlin to Switzerland and the East, and enjoying great celebrity for

its delicious wines, it forms the centre of the Palatinate traffic.

Both the immediate and the more distant environs afford numberless and delightful excursions; and, from spring to autumn, thousands of tourists gather here every Sunday.

The town is justly styled "the Pearl of the Palatinate". Indeed, Neustadt and the surrounding heights, dotted everywhere with castles, mansions and villages, spanned by a clear blue sky and adorned with blossom or fruit, forms a sight not easily to be matched.

**SPIRES (POP.: 20,000. — HOTEL:** Wittelsbacher Hof), ceded, "on account of its wines", to Germany by the Treaty of Verdun, is celebrated as the town before whose diet Luther, in 1529, made his famous declaration of dissent from the decree of Charles V., his adherers then receiving the denomination of Protestant. The place is equally renowned for its old Cathedral, a magnificent Romanesque edifice dating back to the 11th cent., it having been founded by Emp. Conrad II. The building has two cupolas and four towers, the western one being nearly 240 feet high. The ascent of the towers and a stroll through the colonnade that encircles the whole building are recommended. The interior contains some grand frescoes by Schrandolph, some late-Gothic reliefs, and an interesting crypt. A large number of monarchs have been interred in the cathedral, such as Conrad II. (1039), Henry III. (1056), Henry V. (1125). The churchyard, too, is worth visiting. It possesses a large sandstone bowl, which every new bishop was required to fill with wine, that the citizens might drink his health.

At the other end of the town, in Augustiner St., is the "Museum Pfälzischer Altertümer" (Antiquities of the Palatinate) a good collection, deposited, together with a number of paintings, in the Real Schule. At the end of Maximilian St. is Alt Pörtel, an old and beautiful tower. At the end of Juden Gasse is a 18th cent. Judenbad.



**STRASSBURG in ALSACE.**

# **GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE**

3411

**The Leading Hotel and  
Restaurant of the town.**

**Finest and most central position to every point of  
Patronised by Royalty and the Elite of English and American**

**AUTOMOBILE SHEDS.  
■ COMFORT MODERN. ■**

**Manager and Proprietor, E. HAMPELE, late of M. Ritz Savoy Hotel.  
Telegr. address: PARISERHOF-STRASSBURG. ——— Tele**

## **■ Bank für Handel & Industrie ■**

**DARMSTADT, BERLIN, FRANKFURT a/M, HANOVER, HAMBURG**

*Fully paid-up capital 154 million marks.*

*-- Reserve funds 29½ million marks. --*

### **Agency Branch House Strassburg in A**

**2 Münsterergasse (Brogliplatz).**

2797

**The bank undertakes every description of business  
connected with the administration of companies,  
particularly the purchase and sale of stock**

**Safe deposits in fire and burglar proof strong-rooms, with absolute  
control of lessee.**

**Inland and foreign gold, notes and specie bought and sold.**

**Deposits bearing interest accepted for current account or for  
account, the latter free of commission and for definite periods**

**Checks and Credits issued on all important towns and resorts  
and abroad.**

**Telegraphic Address: DARMSTADTBANK.**

Our strong-vaults, built on the latest  
principles, are open to inspection.



## RASBURG.

N: 167,500.

and Hot. de la Ville de Paris, modern comfort, beautiful situation, fashionable Hotel National, opposite the n, 1st class, highly recommended, facing station. IT: Valentin, very celebrated famous for pâtés de

mer; du Broglie.

ve within fortifications.; evening tariff 1 mk. to midnight, double fares. für Handel und Industrie,

Filiale Strassburg 1. E., 2 Münsterergasse (near Broglie Pl.).

POST OFFICE: near Kaiser Pl.

BATHS: In the Rhine near Kehl. Private, Sand Pl

ENG L. CHURCH: Oberrealschule. Mantuffel St. Sun. 9.45, 10.30, 5.30. H C. Sun. 9.45.

AMUSEMENTS: Theatre, Broglie Pl.; Concerts at the Broglie or in the Con-taden.

PASTETEN-FABRIK: J. Fischer, Gänse-leber Pasteten-Fabrik, 80 Juden Gasse maker of the famous Pâtés de Foies gras, tinned and in jars, specially for export.

## Factory of Pâtés de Foies Gras

### J. FISCHER

== STRASBURG (Alsace) ==

House established in 1838.

All Varieties of:

### Pâtés de Foies gras in Crusts

#### Terrines

(Earthen Jars).

### Pains de Foies gras and Game.

### Pâtés de Foies gras in Tin Boxes preserved.

### Special Manufacture

### for the Export trade and Summer Consumption.

1901

### Exportation to all countries.



STRASBURG is a university city situated on the Ill within two miles of the Rhine. The fortifications, which have been vastly strengthened since annexation to Germany in 1871, are among the most powerful and interesting in the world. Moreover, the city is one of the handsomest in Germany. Its principal buildings are the following:—  
The *Minster* was founded in the 6th century as the first building of importance having been erected in the 11th cent.: it has suffered repeatedly through con-

flagrations; but its Romanesque foundations have determined the general outline of the present edifice, to which a Gothic character was given in the 12th and following centuries. Among its principal architects was one, named Erwin, who designed the beautiful façade with a fine rose-window and, close by, a figure which some suppose to represent the architect himself: the sculpturing of the three porches is perfect Gothic work illustrating Sin and Salvation.



STRASBURG in Alsace

**Restaurant Valentin.**

Specialty: Pâtés de Foies Gras.

396

G. HAAS, formerly Carlton Hotel, London.

From the towers a splendid view is obtained. The interior contains some beautiful stained-glass (14th and 15th centuries) and a rich pulpit standing in the nave; in the transept there is a 15th cent. font; St. Martin's Chapel (16th cent.), St. Katherine's Chapel (14th cent.), St. John's Chapel and Andreas Chapel (12th cent.) are worth seeing. The frescoes in the choir are by Steinle (1880); while the transept contains an astronomical clock and the so-called Erwin's Pillar: the best time for seeing the former is 12.30 p. m.

To the S. of the Minster stands the *Castle*, an 18th century edifice containing the *Municipal Gallery of Art*. It consists of a collection of pictures from

various schools, the most important specimens being those of the Dutch and Flemish masters in room 2, German masters (room 1), Italian masters (room 4).

Other important buildings are the following:—

*St. Thomas' Church* (of similar style to the Minster) contains a remarkable monument representing the Marsha of Saxony being hindered by France from stepping into a coffin.

The *Synagogue*, an exceptionally beautiful structure facing Hotel d'Angleterre, should not be neglected by visitors.

The *Kaiser Palast*, erected from Eggert's designs in 1889, the style



*Hohkönigsburg near Schlestadt.*

being Italian Renaissance; it is sumptuously decorated and contains a very handsome stair-case.

The new *General Post Office* is a magnificent pile occupying a site of about 11,000 square metres.

In the same square (Kaiser Pl.) are situated the "*Landesausschuss-Gebäude*", a sand-stone building in Renaissance style, and the *University and Provincial Library* (800,000 vols.), a companion structure to the above.

Broglie Pl. in front of the Stadt-Theater is embellished with a beautiful fountain and pool.

Near Kaiser Pl. is situated the Contades, a park formed, in 1764, by the French marshal after whom it is named. The street between the two Libraries leads across the Ill to the *University*, which, established in 1621, and, after a lapse of 78 years, opened in 1872, is both extensive and celebrated. University Pl. is embellished with a statue of Goethe a young man. In the extreme north-east of the city stands the renowned Orange House, in which there are some magnificent specimens of orange-trees.

*Arsenic Spa Levico-Vetriolo with Tyrol*: see cover.

**32: From STRASBURG via SCHLETTSTADT &c. to the VOSGES MTS. or via MÜLHAUSEN to SWITZERLAND or the BLACK FOREST (see also routes 33, 34 &c.).**

From Strasburg southwards, the country becomes more and more mountainous in character. The only flat district is the narrow strip of land lying between the Rhine and the Ill and traversed by the Rhone Canal. At the southern end of this tract of country, the ever-narrowing Rhine Valley turns sharply eastwards, and the offshoots of the Alps begin. From Carlsruhe to Bale, the western border of this valley is formed by the heights of the Black Forest; while a similar range of mountains to the W. of the Ill runs from Belfort throughout Alsace into the southern part of the Bavarian Palatinate. These are the celebrated Vosges. They constitute the modern boundary between Germany and France, and are connected with the Jura Mts. by the Pass of Belfort. The range is divided into three parts, viz., the Higher Vosges, stretching northwards to the Valley of the Leber and containing the Great Belchen, (4,877 feet), the Middle Vosges, as far as the Marne Canal, and the Lower Vosges reaching to Queich.

The last two ranges are sandstone formations best visited from Strasburg: the Higher Vosges are of granite, and lying to the W. of Colmar and Mülhausen, contain a number of famous heights and passes.

**SCHLETTSTADT** (Pop.: 2,500. — BOT.: Hauser) is an ancient town formerly garrisoned and fortified. St. Fideskirche is an 18th cent. church built by Hilde-



# RAPPOLTSWEILER (Alsace). Hotel Stadt Nanzig.

2807 At the entrance to the city, close to the station.  
CELEBRATED OLD WINE ROOMS. ----- EXCELLENT CUISINE. -----  
Prop.: J. KRUMB, Winegrower. Export to all parts.

gard of Hohenstaufen. St. Georg is, with the exception of Strasburg Minster, the finest Gothic edifice in Alsace. Re-collectenkirche (1280) is a protestant church containing the tomb of Ratsamhausen. Schlettstadt is a good centre for touring in the Vosges which are here very beautiful. Excellent communication with Hohkönigsburg, property of the German Emperor: the building is being reconstructed from designs by Bodo Ebhardt. In the neighbourhood there are five picturesque ruins.

**33: From SCHLETTSTADT to BADBRONN-KESTENHOLZ, WEILER, HOHWALD, BARR and to RAPPLOTSWEILER &c., COLMAR, MÜNSTER & MÜLHAUSEN.**

KESTENHOLZ STATION is situated about  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile from

BADBRONN, a famous spa lying on the slopes of Hahnenberg (1,400 feet), and enclosed on three sides by wooded heights and vineyards, thus being well protected from wind and weather.

Its waters, used for bathing and drinking, are efficacious in cases of gout, kidney diseases, articular rheumatism, skin diseases, chronic ailments of the bronchial tubes and larynx, dyspepsia, anæmia, disturbances of the circulation &c.

There is a well-appointed hydro' and Oertel's treatment and grape treatment are practised.

The Kurtaxe is 5 mks. per month; 2 persons 7 mks.

WEILER (HOT.: Post) is terminus of railway: carriages may be had here for the beautiful tour to the favourite summer-resort of HOHWALD (HOT.: Kuntz), which has omnibus communication with Barr Railway Station.

## RAPPOLTSWEILER.

POP.: 6,000. — ALT.: 820 feet.

HOTELS: Stadt Nanzig, close to station, celebrated wine rooms, exquisite cuisine, wines extensively exported; Hot. Carola-bad suitable for tourists.

RAPPOLTSWEILER, chief town of the canton of that name, lies  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Rappoltsweiler Station on the Strasburg-Bale Line. It occupies a fine position at the entrance to the

Strengbach Valley with surrounding heights clad with vines and woods of a luxuriant character. The highest summit in the southern chain of mountains is the Brézouard (4,075 feet), the highest to the north being the Hochfelsen (3,140 feet). On this latter range are situated the ruins of Hoh-Rappoltstein Castle with the ruins of Girsberg and St. Ulrich Castles below them, crowning a sheer rock and completing the beauty of a most picturesque scene.

The climate of the resort is bracing and invigorating, — a characteristic due to the proximity of extensive woods of pine, fir, beech and oak as well as to the constant breezes which blow from the mountains. A porous soil and an excellent supply of spring-water also conduce to render the place exceedingly healthy.

At the station-end of the town there is a park known as the *Herrengarten*. In the market-place stands a tower of the old fortifications. Other interesting buildings are:— the *Rathaus*, containing interesting antiquities; the *Catholic Church*, (15th cent.) and several houses of the 15th and 16th cent. in the main street. There is also a noteworthy fountain (16th cent.).

About 10 min. distant from Rappoltsweiler lies CAROLA BATH, a spa well-known for its efficacy in cases of gravel, stone &c.

## COLMAR.

POPULATION: 41,582

HOTELS: Zwei Schlüssel, 1st cl. renowned, central position; Bahnhof Terminus, 1st class.

This is an old town, situated at confluence of the Lauch and Logelba. Its principal buildings are:—

The catholic *Church of St. Mar* a Gothic edifice of the 13th cent.,



a 14th cent. choir; the old Dominican cloisters, called *Unterlinden* and used, since their restoration in 1858, as a picture gallery; while the church attached is the depository of a Museum.

From Colmar by rail to Türkheim and thence electric mountain-railway to

## DREI ÄHREN

(ALTITUDE: 2,800 feet),

a delightful summer - resort with magnificent hotels situated near the famous Galtz (2,400 ft.) and the Great Hohnack (3,200 ft.) and commanding a splendid view of the Vosges, the Rhine Plain, the Black Forest, the Jura and the Alps. The hotels, which are open throughout the year, contain magnificent dining and drawing rooms.

theatre, library &c. They are fitted with baths and every other comfort, are flanked by a large terrace (200 sq. metres) and surrounded by shady grounds.

## MÜNSTER.

POP.: 6,080. — ALT.: 1,800 feet.

HOTEL: Grand Hot. Münster, 1st class.

MÜNSTER, at the foot of Mönchsberg, is an industrial town founded by King Childerich (600) and containing several notable buildings. e. g. the Tonhalle (Greek style), Post Office, Rathaus (1535) and remains of an old Abbey.

In 1904 an electric railway to Gérardmer (see route 86) was opened. The carriage-road (omnibus) runs past Hot. Altenberg to the Schlucht, a magnificent gorge situated near the French

Alt.: 2300 ft.

## DREI AEHREN

Alt.: 2300 ft.

□ □ near COLMAR (Upper Alsace) □ □

The loveliest Transition Station of South Germany.

3974

# Les Grands Hotels

Magnificent Alpine view. Greatest comfort. Completely renovated. 300 beds. Open all the year round. Large and beautiful Terrace. Electric Mountain Railway.

Spring-water from the mountains. — Auto-Garage.

frontier at an altitude of 8,775 ft. among some of the finest scenery of the Vosges Mts. and near Hotel Français du Col de la Schlucht. (See also Gérardmer, Route 86).

## MÜLHAUSEN.

POPULATION: 90,000.

HOTELS: Central, 1st class, with all modern comfort, completely renovated.

MÜLHAUSEN is busily engaged in cloth and cotton spinning, paper-making, dyeing &c.; indeed, it is the most important manufacturing town of the imperial inces (Alsace and Lorraine) and, as such, the largest centre of the calico on the mainland of Europe. Its principal buildings of interest are:— the town hall, with a Gothic Church opposite; a museum, containing antiquarian and historical collections; and a picture gallery.

The main line of rail runs on to ALB (see Switzerland), from which town the return journey may

be made along the right bank of the Rhine to Frankfort o/M. It is, however, usual to visit from this spot either Switzerland or the Black Forest (see below).

**34: From FRANKFORT o/Main, via CARLSRUHE, to FRAUENALB, HERRENALB & the BLACK FOREST.**

## CARLSRUHE.

POPULATION: 111,500.

HOTEL: Germania, the only 1st class house with every modern comfort, situated near the station in open and healthy position.

BOARDING - HOUSE: Pens. Baer, 4 Seminar St., open all the year round, — finest situation near the castle, art institutes &c., beautiful quiet apartments — careful cuisine — arrangements for families — German, French and English spoken.



on and any part  
mk.; within the  
pl., 4 pers., 70 pf.

Adwig Wilhelm  
\*lex. Sun. 11:0  
10 a. m., 2nd, 4th  
1st and 3rd Sun.  
er of Mitter St.

seater with cele-  
Theatre, Stadt-  
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the Botanical  
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To the left of the bu  
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St., we reach the Mari  
an artificial hill, called  
affords a good view c  
Across Markt Pl. runs  
thoroughfare, named  
closed at one end by  
the *Emp. William I.*,  
by the *Catholic Chur*  
down Karl Friedrich S  
the *Rondel*, where tl  
the Margrave stands;  
Friedrich Pl., is a mu  
"Gebäude der vereins  
herz. Sammlungen":  
contains archæological  
pological collections, w  
weapons, art objects,  
ments &c.

From Karlsruhe, a  
called the Albthal-Bahn,  
beautiful Alb Valley,  
1 1/2 hours, the village c

## FRAUENALB

ALTITUDE: 1,000 feet.

HOTEL: Klosterhof.

FRAUENALB is a char  
the left bank of the Alb  
for the ruins of a Benedi  
dating back to the year

## HERRENALB

HOTELS: Kurhaus; Son

HERRENALB is a  
situated in a charming  
sides of the Alb, at a spot  
valleys converge to fo  
Wiesenthal. Its beautiful  
rounded by densely wo  
offers some most delight  
excursions and draws to  
some 3,500 visitors.

From Herrenalb the r  
via *Dobel* to *Waldsee*  
For. II). Both Frauenalb  
alb are situated in the Black Forest.



# **Sanatorium Drs. Frey-Gilbert, Baden-Baden.**

**For Nervous Complaints, Heart-Disease &c.**

===== (See Advertisement on front fly-leaf.) =====

3280b

Managing Physicians: Med.-Rat Dr. A. Frey, Dr. Fr. Dannert.



## BLACK FOREST.

This magnificent district — with its grand peaks, its vast woodland tracts, its charming glens and ravines, and celebrated spas — stretches from Bale and Säckingen on the S. to Pforstheim and Carlsruhe on the N. It is bordered on two sides by the Rhine, and, occupying the whole of Baden and a part of Wurtemberg, forms, perhaps, the finest forest in Europe. The district may be approached from various points. Tourists coming from the N. enter it either via Baden-Baden or Strassburg and Appenweier those coming from Switzerland, travel via Bale or Singen and the Black Forest Railway; or, if the left bank of the Rhine has been followed to Mühlhausen, a branch line of rail is used to Müllheim (see route B. For. IV).

The Black Forest obtained its worldwide repute chiefly through the opening of the celebrated Black Forest Mountain Railway (Schwarzwaldbahn) in 1873. This line, the eminent work of Robert Gerwig (to whom a monument has been erected at Triberg, the central

station) onto the main  
Offenburg to Singen, S  
Constance, rising gra  
curves and doublings  
an altitude of 3,10 ft  
cellent communication  
land, the Lake of Con  
Arlberg Railway.

**Black Forest I: From  
via RASTATT to B.  
LICHTENTHAL and**

**KASTATT** (POP. 1,000) is a small town destroyed by the Nazis in 1945. It was rebuilt by Margrave L. Baden, became, after the war, the residence of the Margrave.

In the Schloss, now a museum, the peace between France and Prussia was arranged in 1871.

RADEN-BA

POP.: 16,000 - ALT

**HOTELS:** 1st class: 1  
'Conversation House', up

**BADEN-BADEN Hotel Messmer BAD**

3889

adjoining the Kurhaus.

## FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE

**200 ROOMS. LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.**

W. SCHNEI

only first-class house facing E. patronised by royalty and highest American society, for forty years residence of the Emperor William I., de l'Europe, strictly first-class, in finest position opposite 'Kur'-Garden, — patronised by Americans; de Russie, patronised by royalty and nobility, — among the latter, Prince Hohenlohe, who celebrated his 80th birthday at the hotel, drel Könige, Luisen St. & Lange St., close to Conversation House, G. P. O. &c., every comfort, restaurant, pension &c.; Victoria; Zähringer Hof, with bath-house attached, 1st class. — *In Lichtenthaler Allee, with large gardens:* Stophane; Minerva; d'Angleterre; Grd. Rot. Bellevue. — *In elevated situation:* Hot. and Café-Restaurant "Panorama"; Luftkurhotel & Pens. Schirmhof is a modern structure containing 70 elegantly furnished bed-rooms (100 excellent beds), and fine dining and drawing rooms, cuisine is of the 1st order, warm lithium water supplied at the hotel; verandas command fine views.

**BOARDING-HOUSES:** Villa Bellavista, 10 Iburg St., 1st class; Pens. Villa Luisa, 1st class house; Pens. Villa Aileen.

**WINE-RESTAURANT:**  
luncheons and dinners  
à la carte at all hours.

**RESTAURANTS:** Mroch  
Central Hotel, first-class

**CAFÉ: Conditores -**  
Lichtenthaler St.

CARS: 15 min, 2 ps.  
1.50 mk.; 50 min, 1.50  
45 min, 2.26-8 mks: 1

**BATHS:** In the river  
private.

ENGL. CHURCH; All  
hold St. Rev. T. Arch  
M. A. & Co., 88 Lange  
10.45, 11.0 a. m., 7.0  
a. m., 12.0

**KURTAXE:** No co  
levied; day-tickets fo  
'House' and 'Kurgarten'  
4 o'clock and from 8—  
14 days, 8 mks.; 1 mo  
for 2 pers, 26 mks.; eve  
5 mks.; 1 year, 80 mks.

POST OFFICE: 12 L







**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE:** General Offices, 5 Sophien St.

**LADIES' DRESSES:** L. Mayer (Purveyor to the Imperial and Royal Court), 10 Sophien St. (corner Lichtenthaler St.) and 20 Promenade: this house, which has a branch at Heidelberg, sets the fashions in Germany.

**BADEN-BADEN** is a charmingly situated bath, lying at the northwestern edge of the Black Forest and at an elevation of nearly 700 feet: through it flows the *Oosbach*, from whose banks, the tree-clad hills which protect the town rise to a height of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet.

The climate, though very mild in winter, is rendered somewhat bracing by the neighbourhood of the mountains. For the same reason, showers are frequent; but the porosity of the

soil, assisted by the excellent sanitary arrangements, rapidly carries off the superfluous rain. The close vicinity of the pine-woods keeps the atmosphere constantly supplied with ozone; while the fertility of the district has won for Baden the title of the Garden of Germany. In its varied soil flourish the oak and the beech, the chestnut and the pine, whose changing tints make the early Autumn the favourite season for visiting the spa.

The town has a resident population of 16,000; and its many attractions draw to it no fewer than 60,000 visitors annually: most of these come, of course, to take the waters, to which the place owes its name, their efficacious character having been recognised for several

EXCEPTIONAL SITUATION  
ON THE PROMENADE,  
OPPOSITE KURHAUS.

# BADEN-BADEN.

## HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

--- SEE ---  
BAEDEKER'S  
GUIDE-BOOK.

2792 — LUXURY AND COMFORT COMBINED. —  
PRIVATE SUITES WITH BATHS ATTACHED.  
AUTO GARAGE.

CARL FREY, Prop.

centuries. Their main constituents are common salt, chloride of lithium, calcium arsenides, and silicates. The principal diseases treated are nervous complaints, affections of the various mucous membranes, catarrh of the bladder, female complaints &c.

The '*Trinkhalle*', recently erected in the chief promenade and containing a number of frescoes illustrative of legends of the Black Forest, is visited during the early hours of the day, when an excellent band plays. In front of the building, on a granite pedestal, stands a marble bust of the Emp. William I.

Southwards of this spot is the '*Conversation House*', a handsome edifice erected at the time when gaming was still legal, its roulette rooms being

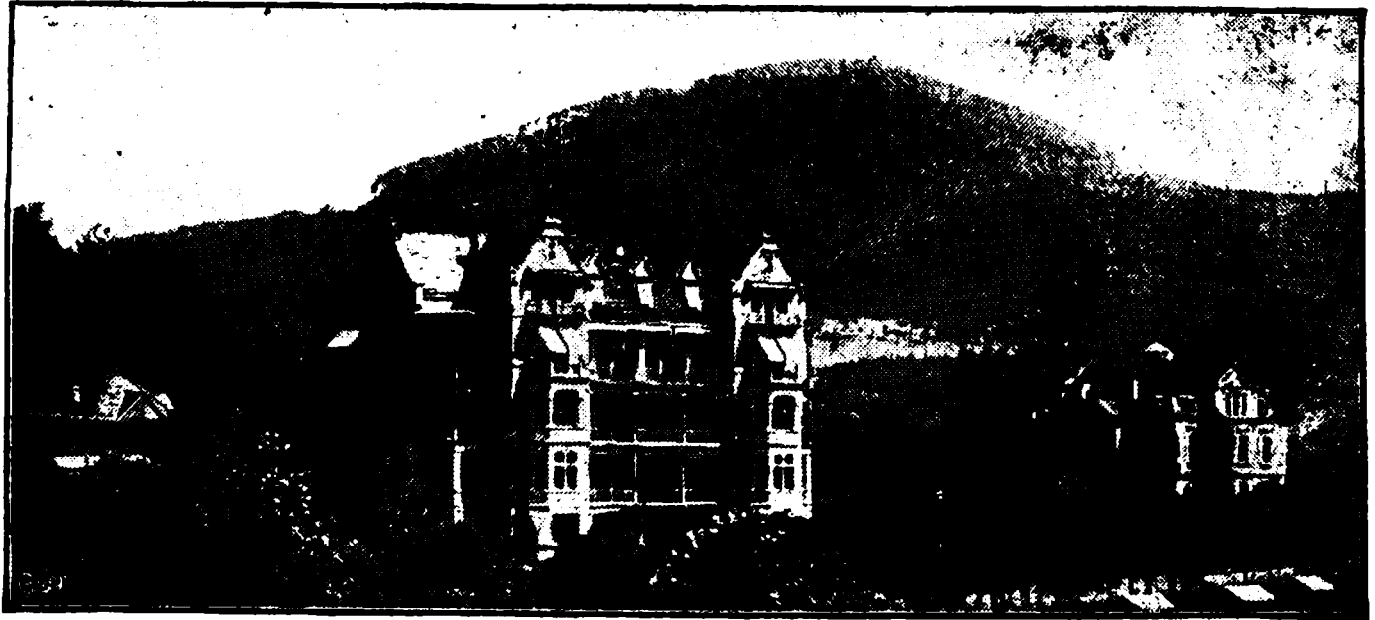
now used for receptions and the like. The building possesses a portico supported by eight Corinthian pillars: in front of it, there is a band-stand, in which are given morning, afternoon and evening concerts; at these periods of the day, the grounds become the rendezvous of the most aristocratic circles; indeed, here, as in most places of the kind, the beautiful park and gardens of the '*Conversation House*' form the centre round which life the spa concentrates.

Near the '*Conversation House*' stand the *Royal Court Theatre* and other interesting buildings; while across stream, rises, on a height above town, the *New Castle*, which is reached from the Markt Pl. thro









Oekonomie.

Quisisana.

Dependance.

# Sanatorium

## Quisisana

## Baden-Baden

for internal and nervous  
complaints, convalescents  
and those in need of rest.  
In delightful, quiet spot.  
Excellent modern appoint-  
ments. 3886

Open the whole  
year. For further  
information apply  
to the Director.



Schloss St. and Burg St. The building, which is now the summer-residence of the Grand Duke, dates back to the 15th cent. but, having suffered considerable damage, in 1689, has been partially restored. Exteriorly its finest parts are the western gate-way, with Gothic vaulting and Renaissance additions. The vaults and dungeons beneath the building are interesting; while the Dagobert Tower contains a remarkable grindstone.

The principal baths are:—

*Friedrichsbad*, a Renaissance building of red and whitesand-stone, erected in 1870 and adorned with statues, busts and medallions. The bath, which is open in summer for gentlemen only and for both sexes in winter, is situated

in Stein St. close to the springs: it is magnificently appointed, and is, indeed, one of the finest in Europe.

To the E. of the above, is *Kaiserin Augusta Bad*, built, some ten years since, in Renaissance style, and containing busts of the *Grand Duke* and his consort, and paintings representing the favourite promenades of the Empress from whom the bath takes its name.

The baths — adapted, by the excellent equipments and appointments in the above-mentioned institutes, to the various complaints treated — are used in their natural thermal condition, the exclusive application of the natural vapour distinguishing them from all others in Europe.

## ===== Baden-Baden. =====

# Sanatorium Dr. Heinsheimer

Special treatment for diseases of **Stomach, Intestines, for Diabetes, Gout & all disorders of Metabolism & Nutrition.**

Beautiful, elevated situation close to the forest. Fitted with all the latest comfort of modern times. Shady Park. — Winter Garden. — Dietetic treatment; all kinds of baths and douches; massage and gymnastics; electrotherapy etc. 3887

Ask for prospectus. — OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Baden also possesses a considerable number of private sanatoria.

The **SANATORIUM Drs. FREY-GILBERT** stands in a park, three acres in extent in immediate proximity to the "Curgarten": although situated in a commanding position half-way up the Michaelsberg, the approach is perfectly easy.

Founded some 15 years ago, the Sanatorium was rebuilt in 1905/6 in accordance all modern requirements. The structure is solely of stone and iron, and gains electric lift, winter gardens & ample accommodation for 100 patients. It is of a plain character as well as one of the most elegant type are to be seen while every conceivable appliance has been provided for hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, air and light treatment, etc. &c.

The establishment is especially adapted for convalescents and for those suffering from nervous and chronic

ailments, heart disease, corpulency, excessive thinness, rheumatism, gout &c.

Persons suffering from mental derangement and contagious diseases are not admitted.

**Sanatorium Quisisana** is highly recommended for internal and nervous complaints. It is situated in a pleasant tranquil spot very suitable for convalescents and overwrought persons. The appointments are all quite up-to-date.

The Private Eye Hospital in Baden-Baden, under the direction of the well-known Oculist, **Hofrat Dr. von Hoffmann**, is, like all the medical institutions of this town, most excellent. It affords first-class nursing and attendance to patients for whom operations or a "special treatment" are indicated.

The pure air and mild climate of Baden render it especially favourable for the treatment of chronic catarrh of the eyes, rheumatic inflammation and paralysis of the muscles of the eye. The vapour baths and the vapour proceeding



from the hot springs are also very frequently applied and are very beneficial. Many cases already despaired-of have found here total or partial cure.

**Sanatorium Dr. Hugo Lippert** for Complaints of the Stomach & Intestines. This establishment, 11 Ludwig Wilhelm St., close to Lichtenthaler Allee, open summer and winter, is a building fitted with all modern improvements and situated in a beautiful open and quiet spot facing the Goenner Anlagen. The sanatorium affords room for about 15 patients. Dr. Hugo Lippert, the proprietor and managing physician, is a specialist whose wide range of experience has been gained in leading German clinics including that of Professor Fleiner, Heidelberg.

**Dr. Heinsheimer's Sanatorium**, 28 Leopold St., is a special institute, open all the year round, for the treatment of diseases of the stomach and intestines, diabetes, gout, complaints of the liver,

kidneys &c. It is conducted on modern principles and care is paid to diagnosis, for which chemical and microscopic ex-

are made. The building, situated on a spot close to woods and park, is a two-storied structure with lofty rooms fitted with balcony: suites, rooms and lavatory may be had. The appointments, which are up to date, include central vacuum cleaner &c., and the building is very suitable for winter.

**Dr. Rumpf's Sanatorium** (by Baden-Baden) is a 1st class modern institute specially adapted for lady-patients with slight affections, the one sex only being received. Hours of consultation in Baden are from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. on Wed. and Sun. excepted.

The beautiful Lichtenthaler

**BADEN-BADEN**

Sophienstrasse 10 \* \* \*  
Corner Lichtenthalerstr. & Pr.

**L. MAYER.**

By appointment to

H. M. the Empress and R. H. the Grand  
Duchess of Baden, etc., etc.

**ROBES \* \* \* \* \***

**\* \* MANTEAUX \* \***

**\* \* \* CONFECTIONS**

**LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.**

2128

**Tailor-made costumes. Furs.**

**The same house in HEIDELBERG, 16 An**

with its splendid trees, forms the favourite promenade of the spa: it is embellished with a monument of the *Empress Augusta*, and leads out of the town to the village of *Lichtenthal* (see below), a place frequented on account of its interesting *Klosterkirche* and the charming views which it affords.

Among the many other

**EXCURSIONS** in the nearer neighbourhood, the favourite are the following:—

To the Old Castle, perched above the town on *Battenberg*, at a height of over 1,400 feet: it was formerly the residence of the Margraves, and was dismantled by the French in 1693: its tower affords an extensive view: while beyond it, the summit of *Battenberg*

consisting of fantastic crags, is reached in 25 min.

To the *Greek Chapel*, a erected on *Michelsberg* in order of Prince Michael S the memory of his youthful

To the ruins of *Ebern*, whose tower offers delight to the eye: to reach it, pass through *Seelach* through *Lichtenthal* the same suburb to *Gerolshausen* and *Waterfalls*. To *Thurgau*, a former Roman wall and affording magnificent views, the highest point in Baden (2,907 feet).

**LICHTENTHAL** (An omnibus from Baden. — 20 HOTELS: *Bär*; *Ludwigshausen*): for its nunnery, founded in the 12th century by *Irmengart*, the wife of *Hermann V.* of Baden. T



(which is close to the bridge and the war monument) is still inhabited. The church contains some interesting monuments; while in the mausoleum, close by, there are also some ancient tombs and paintings.

A road from here runs to Oberplättig (see Black For. V), — another to Gernsbach, with which there is diligence communication.

**GERNSBACH** (POP.: 8,000. — **HOTELS:** Kurhaus; Hot. Pfeiffer; Stern; Krone), a popular summer-resort in the Murg Valley. It is beautifully wooded and on one of the surrounding heights stands

**SCHLOSS EBERSTEIN**, the view obtained from the spot being extremely beautiful and including Freiburg and the Dreisam Valley

**Black For. II: From CARLSRUHE to PFORZHEIM and WILDBAD.**

### PFORZHEIM.

**POPULATION:** 58,500.

**HOTELS:** Post; Schwarzer Adler.

**PFORZHEIM**, situated at the confluence of the Enz, Nagold and Wurm, is an important junction a few miles from Carlsruhe. The town is celebrated for its jewellery works, which give employment to 10,000 hands. The principal buildings of interest are the *Schlosskirche* and the *School of Industrial Art*. From Pforzheim a line of rail runs up the valleys of the Nagold and Neckar past Hirsau, Horb and Rottweil to Constance.

### WILDBAD.

**POP.:** 4,000. — **ALT.:** 1,400 feet.

**VISITORS:** 14,000 annually.

**HOTELS:** Klumpp, 1st class; Royal Badhotel; Bellevue.

**KURTAXE:** 1 pers. 4 mks. per week, 1 mks. per month or more; for every extra member of family 8 mks. per week, 8 mks. per month or more; children and servants 1 mk. per 8 mks. per month.

**WILDBAD** has been celebrated for thermal springs from the 14th

the climate is neither bleak nor  
ing, and the temperature equable.  
springs — have a temperature

of 37° C. and contain a large proportion of common salt, potassium and calcium carbonates and sulphates, a large quantity of free carbonic acid and a little protoxide of iron.

**Black For. III: From CARLSRUHE to PFORZHEIM, CALW, BAD TEINACH and HORB.**

**PFORZHEIM** (see Black For. II) is the junction for Wildbad and the Horb-Immendingen Line to Singen, Schaffhausen, Waldshut, Bale &c.

**CALW** (POP.: 5,000. — **HOTELS:** Waldhorn; Badischer Hof) is a well-built town doing a considerable trade in wood. It lies at the opening of the picturesque Valley of the Nagold, which the railway now threads, past Kentheim, to

**BAD TEINACH** (**HOTELS:** Hirsch; Bad Hotel), a small spa charmingly situated in the valley of the Teinach, and possessing chalybeate springs. The place is sheltered and picturesque, and there is good fishing and shooting in the neighbourhood.

On the hills above the place and at a distance of about half an hour, is **ZAVEL-STEIN**, a mountain-resort with some fine old ruins from which an extensive view is obtained.

Beyond Nagold and Eutingen, the line reaches

**HORB** (POP.: 8,000. — **HOT.:** zum Kaiser), a picturesquely situated and industrial town containing a large church in Transitional style. It is important as a railway junction, the direct line continuing past Rottweil and Immendingen to Singen, — where it branches to Constance (Germany), and to Schaffhausen (Switzerland) — the other line running down the valley of the Neckar to Tübingen (see route 37).

**Black For. IV: From RASTATT to BÜHL &c., FREIBURG (Günterstal), MÜLLHEIM, BADENWEILER.**

**BÜHL** (POP.: 3,800. — **HOT.:** Stern; Rabe) contains a beautiful new Gothic Church with fine spire: the Old Church has been converted into a Rathaus.

**EXCURSIONS:** (1) To the fine ruins of Alt Windeck Castle via the cemetery, whose chapel is visible for a long distance. (2) By rail to Oberbühlerthal, thence by vehicle to the resorts on Badener Höhe (see Black For. V).



# HOTEL SOMMER zum ZAEHR

Black Forest. Freiburg in Baden. Black

FIRST-CLASS. OPPOSITE THE STATION. LIFT. ELE

3283

CENTRAL HEATING. LARGE NEW HALL

COVERED TERRACE WITH RESTAUR

AUTO-GARAGE

PROPRIETORS: SOMME

**APPENWEIER** (POP.: 1,501. —  
HOT.: Bahnhof Hot.), of importance  
only as the junction for Kehl and Stras-  
burg, and for

**OBERKIRCH** (a small town in  
sheltered position at the entrance to  
the Rench Valley) and Oppenau (see  
EL For VI).

**OFFENBURG** (POP.: 15,000. —  
HOTELS: Bahnhof Hot.; see Kegel;  
Adler) is pleasantly situated on the  
banks of the Elz, and contains  
several interesting buildings &c., the  
principal being the Catholic Church, a  
handsome edifice in Baroque style, and  
the new Evangelical Church, a fine sand-  
stone erection in Haupt St., whose spire  
is ornamented with elegant tracery.  
In front of the Rathaus, there stand a  
monument to the Franco-Prussian War  
and a statue of Sir Francis Drake.

## FREIBURG in BREISGAU.

(See also Schluchsee & Höchenschwand.)

POPULATION: 74,000.

**HOTELS:** Hot. Sommer zum Zähringer  
Hof, highly recommended 1st class, facing  
station, lift, elect. light, central heating  
&c., motor-car sheds; Victoria, close to  
Rail. Station, Post and Telegraph  
Office.

Hotel, Pension at  
Kyburg (see Genterw  
**BOARDING-HOUSES:**  
Jour, 8 Werder St  
Garten, 1st class, fan-  
highly recommended  
nationale, 8. Friedr  
highest English & Au  
Pens. Schlossbergbl  
tranquil, healthy spo  
moderate terms.

**BATHS:** Helm'sche  
Loretto St. (also for la  
zum Pfau.

**WIENER CAFÉ:**  
morial.

**U. S. CONS:** E. T  
Esq., 68 Eisenbahn St  
**ENGLISH CHURCH**  
Rottace, 59 Thurnse  
Calvert. M. A. 98 B  
10 a. m., 11.0 a. m., 6  
SS. and Thurs 80; 10

**TRAMWAYS:** Ele  
various directions, the  
which the others t  
(1) Zähringer St., Ka  
tal St. and (2) Station

**AMUSEMENTS:** Fi  
Clubs, e. g. tennis,  
ski-ing.

**THEATRE:** Stadt-Ti

## Hotel Victoria — Freiburg

Close to Railway Station, Post and Telegraph (

Renowned as a good and comfortable house, in  
situation: moderate prices.

2120

*'Highly recommended both for families and for*

Porter meets all trains.

Electric High

Proprietor: FR. ZIMMERMANN.







# Villa Beau Séjour.

Werderstrasse No. 8, opposite Allee  
Garten and the new University.  
**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY**

**HOTEL-PENSION.** Finest situation in the quietest and healthiest part of the town. Newly furnished throughout with every home comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Terms 5 marks upwards. Drawing, Smoking and Bath Rooms. Electric Light. Warm water Central Heating. Specially frequented by English and Americans. 3285

**Proprietor: CARL SCHOTZKY.**

The old university city, with its suburbs Wiehre, Herdern, Haslach and Günterstal, has a population of 70,000: it is the capital of the Breisgau, the residence of the heir-apparent and an emporium for the products of the Black Forest; the most important industries being the manufacture of buttons, silk and cotton goods. Its wonderful situation, in a lovely valley surrounded by vineyards and fertile fields, and shut-in by the tree-topped heights of the Black Forest, whose fretted outline cuts the deep blue sky, has gained for it the title of the "Pearl

of Breisgau". Though thus protected, it has a bracing climate, which, together with the beautiful environs and the interesting character of the town itself, renders it one of the most attractive resorts of the Black Forest.

The town possesses a quaint mediæval aspect; and its many ancient buildings are architecturally and historically interesting. The most notable of them are the following:—

**CHURCHES:** The Minster, one of the handsomest Gothic piles in Germany, is built, for the most part, of glowing red sand-stone, though its oldest parts, which date back to the 12<sup>th</sup> cent., are

**FREIBURG in Baden.**

2812

**37 Friedrich St. 37.**

## Pension Utz Internationale.

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PENSION.** Charming situation near the Schlossberg woods and Stadtgarten. Newly furnished. Excellent Table. Home Comforts. Terms 4—7 Marks.  
===== Highest English and American references. =====

of yellow sandstone. The main spire — over 400 feet in height, with its airy perforated work and delicate tracery — is considered by many to be the finest in the world. The body of the building consists of a nave and two aisles, with a transept surmounted by a dome, and a choir surrounded by numerous chapels. Among the many interesting antiquities and works of art contained in the interior, the most striking is, perhaps, the altar-piece by Hans Holbein the younger (1520) in the University Chapel. In the choir is another fine altar-piece by Baldung Grien (1511) and also some splendid stained-glass. In the nave, close to the middle column of the porch, there is a beautiful early-Gothic Madonna. In the aisles, there is some good stained-glass,

mostly 14<sup>th</sup> cent. work: the left aisle contains the so-called Grafenkapelle (Count's Chapel) with a representation of the Mount of Olives by Kempf (1158) and the tombs of the Archbishops of Freiburg: in the right aisle is the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre with, close by, the statue of Duke Berthold V., the last of the Zähringers (1218). The vestibule, with its numberless statues of apostles, saints and prophets, produces a wonderfully solemn effect.

In the tower, which is ascended by the steps to the right of the vestibule, the bells and clock are interesting, the oldest of the former having been cast in 1258.

St. Martin's (Parish Church), with early Gothic choir and late-Gothic nave, contains frescoes and coloured ceiling.

**Leopoldstrasse 4.**

**FREIBURG i/B.**

**Beim Stadtgarten.**

## Pension Schlossbergblick

In quiet, healthiest position of the town, free from dust. Close to the beautiful Schlossberg walks. Apartments for families and single guests. Rooms from 2 mk.  
Pension from 5 mks. 2813

**S. V. LAMEZAN.**



, a Transitional  
in the choir  
by Max Meckel  
in style.

a quantity of

sculptures, in the  
chapel of Death  
a handsome Un-

There is also a massive, vaulted  
Chapel in the New Cemetery; it is  
sumptuously ornamented with frescoes,  
mosaics and statues.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS:** The  
*Rathaus* (Guildhall) is a 16th cent.  
structure in late-Gothic style, with  
an effective, vaulted vestibule resting  
on 6 columns. The statues em-  
bellishing the exterior represent the  
Augsburg monarchs Maximilian I.,  
Philip I., Charles V., Ferdinand I.

*Rathaus*, a double building dating  
back to 1550, and forming an admir-  
able example of early-Renaissance; the  
aircase is exceedingly characteristic;  
and the peal of bells is celebrated.

*Kornhaus*, a quaint building with  
projecting gables, contains, in the 2nd  
storey, a beautiful Concert Room.

*University* is an old Jesuit mon-  
astery containing a library. The  
Grand-Ducal Palace was erected by  
a French architect d'Isnard in 1770.

*Archaeological Museum* contains  
ancient weapons, objects of industrial  
art and relics from the Allemanic  
ages.

*Nat. Hist. and Ethnological Mu-  
seum* contains carefully classified  
collections.

*Black Forest Museum; Municipal  
Picture Gallery* (with good specimens  
of German masters), numerous *Uni-  
versity Institutes* &c.

Preserving relics of the old fortifi-  
cations are to be seen in the Schwaben  
and the Martin's Thor, two fine  
tastefully restored belltowers each  
with an archway and clock.

**MONUMENTS:** The *Column of  
Victory*, commemorating the brave  
deeds of the Baden army in the Franco-  
German War, consists of a granite  
column mounted by a bronze statue

15 feet high, and bearing a medallion  
to the memory of General von Werder  
and the 14th Army Corps; *Statue  
of Berthold Schwarz*, the monk to  
whom the invention of gunpowder  
is ascribed (1340); *Schreiber Monu-  
ment; Werder Memorial; Ecker  
Memorial; Hilda Tower.*

**FOUNTAINS:** a Gothic fountain  
(15th cent.) near the Minster; *Berthold's  
Brunnen; Albrecht's Brunnen*, with  
statue of the Grand Duke who founded  
the University; *Zastus Brunnen;  
Leopold's Brunnen*; and a late-Re-  
naissance *Fountain* in Friedrich St.

**BRIDGES:** The *Schwabenhor-  
brücke*, bearing two handsome figures,  
sculptured by Seitz; *Kaiserstrassen-  
Brücke*, an iron structure with four  
granite columns each crowned with  
a statue, likewise by Seitz.

Freiburg is a celebrated educational  
centre. Besides its various schools, it  
possesses a university of great fame.  
Indeed, the excellence of the lectures  
here attracts numerous American  
students, including a large proportion  
of ladies.

The attractions of the city, both  
in summer and in winter, are very  
numerous. The theatre and concerts  
are of the highest order. The former  
is principally frequented during the  
winter months; while in summer the  
Public Gardens (concerts daily) form  
the centre of social life.

**WALKS AND EXCURSIONS:** From  
Schwabenthor up Hohlensberg (1,525 ft.).  
The climb is rather a steep one, but  
is rewarded by the beautiful glimpses  
afforded of the Minster from the end of  
the Immenthal Road, near the so-called  
Kanonen Pl. Hard by are the ruins of  
two strong castles destroyed by the  
French in 1741 and now surrounded by  
pretty gardens. From Ludwigsbühl (1,800  
feet), above Kanonen Pl., a fine view of  
the Dreisam Valley with the city and  
the Rhine Plain is obtained. The highest  
point of the mountain is the so-called  
Mind (1,850 ft.), reached from Ludwigs-  
bühl, via Halbmond, Feldbergblick and  
Hohen Brücke.

Other excursions may be combined  
with that to the Schlossberg. Thus,  
from the Hohen Brücke, a footpath leads  
by Silbermann Brunnen to St. Ottilien.



# **GÜNTERSTAL by Freiburg i. B.**

## **• Hotel & Restaurant zur Kyburg •**

--- Alt.: 1313 ft. ---

Prop. George A. Trescher.

Open the whole year.

Well-appointed. Low-pressure heating. Electric light. House telephone.

Baths. Excellent cuisine and cellar. Boarding arrangements.

Large shady garden. Covered terraces. Tennis grounds.

Coach & motor-car sheds. 2817 Prospectus on application.

Nearly two hours further is the Rosskopf, a fine height (2,500 feet) with an outlook tower. Beyond it are the ruins of Zähringer Castle.

Among innumerable other delightful trips, the most celebrated are:— To Waldsee, a lovely spot within 1½ hour of Wiehre, the pretty suburb lying along the left bank of the Dreisam; to Bad Littenweiler (another hour); to Lorettoberg and the charming village of

**GÜNTERSTAL.** — ALT.: 1,313 feet. — **HOTEL:** Hot., Pens. and Rest. zur Kyburg, 1st class, large, remodelled 1904, elegantly appointed, excellent cuisine and cellar, covered terraces, large shady gardens, coach and auto-car shed.

This is a much-frequented resort reached by electric-car in ten min. from Freiburg. But the fine views obtained on the road make it agreeable to do the trip either on foot or by open carriage. One may then proceed either across Lorettoberg, through the Sternwald or across Brombergkopf and via St. Valentin. The prospects include the Dreisam Valley, the Rhine, the Vosges and the Black Forest. The village, which is prettily situated among woods of beech and fir, possesses an old monastery and a hotel which stands ¼ hr. from the terminus of the electric tramway, the road being easy and shady. This hotel is visited by large numbers as a starting-point for the ascent of the Kybfelsen, Langarkern, Horben, Schaulsland, Feldberg, Belchen &c.

**MÜLLHEIM** (POP.: 4,000. — **HOT.:** Bahnhof; Neue Post; Löwe) lies on the slopes of the mountains, rather more than a mile from the station. The surrounding hills are covered with vines from which the celebrated Markgräfler is obtained. From the station, a steam-car runs through the Klemmbachthal to Badenweiler. Other excursions are to the Blauen, the Belchen &c.

## **BADENWEILER.**

POP.: 600. — VISITORS: 5,000 annually.

ALT.: 1,450 feet.

**HOTELS:** Sommer; Römerbad; — both 1st class.

**BOARDING-HOUSES:** Pens. Reinhardt; Pens. Deininger.

**KURTAXE:** Day-ticket 50 pf.; weekly 2 mks; for whole season 20 mks.

**CABS:** One hour 3.50 mks; for every extra hour 2.50 mks.; (gratuity).

**BADENWEILER** is one of the finest subalpine spas in Germany: it lies in a charming spot, on the north-western slopes of the Blauen. Encircled by the magnificent hills and pine-woods of the Black Forest, its climate is remarkable for equability, absence of local breezes and rarity of bleak or of relaxing winds.

These climatic conditions, combined with the thermal baths, make this spa an excellent resort for patients suffering from rheumatism, gout, diabetes, diseases of the respiratory organs &c., and adapt it for convalescents and aged persons. The baths are especially suitable in cases of neurasthenia, amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea.

Its chief building is the *Pavil* (Kurhaus) in a fine well-timbered park, containing remains of Roman baths. A flight of steps leads up to the ruins of an old Castle on a spot commanding a view of the Rhine and the Vosges. Opposite the entrance to the park stands Grand Ducal Castle (16th cent.)



is a fine edifice  
man bath.

t from the delight-  
ediate neighbour-  
gh the Pfarrwald,  
to Alten Mann)  
e opportunity of  
ns, s. g.:—

formerly a part of  
nastery, now used  
ding a fine view.

ountain 8,850 feet  
be ascended either  
or Alten Mann:  
loh crowns it a  
a of the Black  
alley, the Vosges,  
s, including Mont  
horn, comes into

(Hot.: s. Bielebea)  
the Black Forest.  
in elevation (4,000  
1 from its summit  
from any of its  
not lie the valleys  
Münster and the  
the distance, are  
the S., the Jura,  
peaks of the Alps;  
e pine-clad peaks  
orest.

**BRIVAL:** By rail  
house by coach.  
Markgrafen.  
O inhab lies in a  
and is interesting  
edictine cloister,  
f the 10th cent.

her lies  
with a Kurhaus  
among the fir-  
with excellent

rom **BÜHL** to  
**BÄRENSTEIN**,  
**HORNISGRINDE**,  
**IBERPLÄTTIG**.

IV) is a junction  
branch Rail and  
inning to Ober-  
es may be ob-  
**URBETS** an der  
iole from Baden-

is a "Kurhaus"  
ne built entirely

nother mountain-  
ve the sea-level,

and possessing a fine "Kur" hotel called  
Schwarzwald Hotel "Bärenstein".

The favourite trips are to the **Bären-  
stein**, a high and rugged crag ascended  
by means of a ladder and affording  
a fine view; and to the Gertelbach  
Falls.

A short distance eastwards lies  
**SAND**, a celebrated health-resort at  
the junction of five roads and having  
an elevation of 2,715 feet.

From Sand a road runs to Windeck  
and

**HUNDSECK**, a climatic resort with  
an altitude of 900 metres, consisting of  
an extensive and comfortably arranged  
'Kurhaus'.

**HORNISGRINDE** is a fine moun-  
tain, whose bald summit, rising to a  
height of 8,800 ft., attracts numerous  
tourists and other visitors. The view it  
affords is very extensive, embracing not  
only the peaks of the Black Forest &  
Swabian Alps but also the plain of the  
Rhine as far as Strasburg and the ruins  
of Brüggen Castle.

A slight detour, on the way to the  
mountain, leads one past Breitenbrunn,  
a beautiful mountain-resort, surrounded  
with glorious woodland walks, and offer-  
ing a fine, unbroken view down the  
valley.

Descending Hornisgrinde Mt. on the  
other side, we gain the left shore of

**MUMMELSEE**, a magnificent sheet  
of water, in whose sombre depths, the  
reflection of the steep pine-clad hills pro-  
duces a solemn and weird effect, which  
has doubtless given rise to the legends  
of the nixies said to inhabit the  
place.

**OBERPLÄTTIG** (Kurhotel), a cli-  
matic health-resort on the road from  
Sand to Baden-Baden, has diligence  
communication with Bühl Valley; it is  
surrounded by splendid pine-woods,  
and commands a fine view of the valley  
of the Rhine.

Ober and Unter Plättig each stand at  
the debouchment of roads coming from  
Badener Höhe; while, a short distance  
beyond Plättig, the road branches left-  
wards to Oberthal, at which spot  
stands the fine Kurhotel called  
Schwanenwasen.

Black For. VI: From **APPENWEIER** to  
**OPPENAU**, **SULZBACH**, **ANTOGAST**,  
**ALLERHEILIGEN**, **FRIERSBACH**,  
**BAD PETERSTHAL**, **GRIESBACH**,  
**KNIEBIS**, **RIPPOLOSAU**,  
**FREUDENSTADT** (see route VIII).

**OPPENAU.**—POP.: 2,000.—HOTELS:  
Hot.-Pens. 2. Post; Goldener Adler, 1<sup>st</sup>  
class.



# Mountain and Climatic Resort

## \* ALLERHEILIGEN \*

(Railway Station, Oppenau.) BLACK FOREST. Altitude 620 metres.

## Hotel zum Kloster Allerheiligen

in midst of extensive woods, 10 minutes from the famous  
→ BUTTERSTEINER WATER FALLS. ←  
2794 First-class family house. Well furnished. 100 beds.

## ☆ Hotel zum Wasserfall ☆

10 minutes below the falls. 30 beds. Pension in both houses. Carriage to Oppenau Station on request.

Mittenmaier Bros., prop.

This little spa is a busy spot, well adapted for a protracted stay on account of its central position and the large number of beautiful excursions in the valley of the Rench &c. Moreover, it possesses chalybeate springs and is a favourite health-resort. The bath has diligence service to the spas of Kniebis, and is the centre of several fine

**EXCURSIONS:** The Rench Valley, Kniebis, Allerheiligen, Moosturm &c.

**BAD SULZBACH.** — ALT.: 1,050 feet. — HOT.: Bad Hotel.

**BAD SULZBACH** lies in a lovely side valley of the Rench, at an elevation of over 1,000 feet.

**EXCURSIONS:** Badköpfle, Ramspacher Eck, Wachtschroffen, Altschmatt &c.

**BAD ANTOGAST** (HOT.: Bad Hotel), is a spa with an excellent Kurhaus situated in the lovely Maisach Valley, and possessing a celebrated steel spring.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Fernsicht; to Zuflucht and Kniebis; Bulbach and Murgthal.

## ALLERHEILIGEN.

**ALTITUDE:** 2,030 feet.

**HOTELS:** Wasserfall-Hot., 1st class, delightful situation, 10 min. below waterfall; zum Kloster Allerheiligen, 1st class, delightful situation, alt. 1,970 feet, surrounded by extensive woods, starting-point for numerous excursions, patronised by American families.

**ALLERHEILIGEN** is a favourite climatic resort situated in a magni-

ficent spot and surrounded by dense forests of pine which charge the air with ozone. The neighbourhood is seamed with well-kept paths flanked at short intervals with seats commanding beautiful prospects.

The resort is one of the most frequented in the forest, its great attractions being the elegant cascades and the celebrated ruins of the old Abbey founded by Duchess Uta of Schauenburg in 1190, and destroyed by lightning in 1863.

Allerheiligen is a good centre for

**EXCURSIONS**, the favourite being to Schliffkopf and to Büttensteiner Falls, — the latter a fine series of cascades in the course of the Gründenbach.

Tourists may follow the green valley down to

**KAPPELRODECK** (Hot. Erbprinz; Löwe), a little spot past which a local line of rail now runs to Ottenhöfen. It is celebrated for the beautiful Castle of Bodeck which, founded about the 7th cent., has been restored and extended in Renaissance style, and is well worth visiting.

Beyond Kappelrodeck, and at the entrance to the Kappeler Valley, lie

**ACHERN** (POP.: 4,000. — I Adler), a busy little town engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, cigars, bottles &c.

**BAD FREIERSBACH** (ALT.: feet. — HOT.: Bad Hotel), lying in expansion of the Rench Valley, spa of considerable repute, poss-



springs charged with

**THAL** (ALT.: 1,800  
rhotel; Rär; Hirsch.  
ks. weekly) is a spa  
ort situated in the  
f the Rench, and at  
400 ft. It possesses  
ntaining protoxides  
as other salts and  
onic-acid.

**ACH** (ALT.: 1,968 ft.  
**KURTAK**: 250 mks.  
brated spa, situated  
rond Petersthal, and,  
ossessing chalybeate  
ve been known for

n, the road follows  
f the stream west-  
t distance, and then,  
o the left, begins to  
s of

the way being very  
mountain, which is  
and lies just within  
Fürtemberg, affording  
he descent may be  
her side, the road  
ountain back, called  
following its course

## OLDSAU.

7 feet.

ldsau; Erbrins.

beautifully situated  
alley of the *Wolf*,  
by fine, sweeping  
with sweet-scented  
resent a true Black

s bracing without  
s springs, four in  
useful in cases of  
and their conse-

They are all of  
; but the *Joseph*-  
less iron and more  
an the others, and  
for disturbances of  
ans.

connected by a good  
with *FREUDEN*-  
te Bl. For. VIII).

Black For. VII: From **OFFENBURG** to  
**GENGENBACH**, **HAUSACH**, **HORNBERG**,  
**TRIBERG**, **FURTWANGEN**,  
**GÜTENBACH**, **ST. GEORGEN**,  
**PETERZELL-KÖNIGSFELD**,  
**VILLINGEN**, **DONAUESCHINGEN**,  
**IMMENDINGEN** and **SINGEN**.

**OFFENBURG** (see route Bl. For. IV)  
is a town of 9,000 inhab., situated at the  
entrance to the Kinzig Valley, which is  
traversed by the Black Forest Railway,  
the first station called at being

**GENGENBACH** (POP.: 3,000. —  
**HOTELS**: *Schwarzer Adler*; *Bernach*, an  
old town with remnants of former  
ramparts, gateways and ancient  
church-towers, which point to its  
former importance. Most of its build-  
ings, however, do not date back  
beyond the 18th cent., although one,  
the *Benedictine Abbey*, now a training  
college for teachers, was founded in  
the 8th cent.: the *Abbey Church*, and  
*St Jacob's Chapel*, on *Kastelberg*,  
are also worth seeing.

A long run past Bieberach and  
Haslach brings us to

**HAUSACH** (POP.: 1,500. — **HOTELS**:  
*Hirsch*; *Engel*; *Krone*), a picturesque  
village situated at the entrance to  
the beautiful Gutach Valley and over-  
looked by the ruins of *Fürsten-*  
*berg Castle*.

**EXCURSIONS**: To *Farrenkopf* (2,700  
feet, from which a magnificent view  
is obtained of the Kinzig and Gutach  
valleys, the so-called *Schwarzwald-Rigi*.  
On foot or by rail through the beau-  
tiful valley of the Gutach, filled with  
orchards and green meadows, to the  
finely situated village of *Gutach*.

Hausach is the junction of the rail  
running up to Schiltach, Alpirsbach  
Freudenstadt and Eutingen (cf. route  
Bl. For. VIII). On the main line be-  
yond Hausach no place of importance  
is called at till we reach

**HORNBERG** (POP.: 2,600. — ALT.:  
1,818 ft. — **HOT.**: *Kurb. Schloss Hornberg*;  
*Bären*; *Post*), beautifully situated on a  
steep mountain-slope. It possesses a  
picturesque castle, and is an excellent  
centre for

**EXCURSIONS**: To *Schlossberg*, *Al-*  
*hornberg*, *Bernackthal* and *Schramm-*  
*berg* &c.



## TRIBERG.

POP.: 8,300. — ALT.: 8,348 ft.

**HOTELS:** **Black Forest Hot.** (Schwarzwald-Hot.), one of the best in the Black Forest, splendid situation 100 feet above town. Only house in immediate neighbourhood of the waterfall, large garden, adjoining woods, excellent table, suites with bath and lavatory, winter sports, patronised by best American society; **Hot. Wehrle**, 1st class old family house, recommended for excellent cuisine and great cleanliness.

**KURTAXE:** Daily 80 pf., weekly 1 mk

TRIBERG, a spa and mountain-resort of great celebrity, is situated on the Black Forest Railway in the very heart of the Forest.

Its fine mountain climate and the vicinity of the pine-woods render it

very suitable in cases of nervous complaints and affections of the digestive and bronchial organs; while the excellent roads and hill-gradients adapt it admirably for the application of Professor Oertel's 'terrain kur' in cases of heart-disease. Surrounded by huge pine-clad hills, and possessing the finest waterfall in Germany, it attracts annually over 10,000 'kur' visitors and some 50,000 tourists, a large number of whom are Anglo-Saxons; consequently, although the place is so small, it possesses, besides its own catholic and protestant churches, an English place of worship.

The inhabitants are mostly engaged

3880

(Black Forest) **TRIBERG** (Black Forest)

# Black Forest Hotel

(SCHWARZWALD - HOTEL).

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE, WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

::: New dépendance close to the waterfall. :::  
2 Lifts. — Electric Light. — Vacuum-Cleaner.

===== *Open during summer from 15<sup>th</sup> April to 15<sup>th</sup> October.* =====  
*Open during winter from 15<sup>th</sup> December to 15<sup>th</sup> March (WINTER SPORTS).*

Omnibus meets trains.

L. Bleringer, Proprietor.

in the manufacture of cuckoo and similar clocks, Triberg being the centre of the Black Forest clock-making industry. These so-called Dutch clocks are exhibited in the *Gewerbe-Halle*, which forms the principal sight in the town.

From the *Gewerbehalle*, a walk of a few minutes leads to the celebrated waterfall, which is the largest in Germany; the road is indicated by sign posts, following whose direction one soon finds oneself on a projecting crag from which an excellent view is obtained. Here the *Gutach* or *Fallbach* precipitates a not inconsiderable volume of water from a height of 954 feet into the basin below, the booming and dinning

fall being broken into seven grand cascades by the mighty granite blocks which intercept its course. The waterfall, as well as the town, is illuminated every evening by electric light; while, on Sundays, Bengal fire is employed to enhance the fantastic effect.

The town possesses a band of 28 musicians, playing every week-evening throughout the season. There is also a tennis-lawn; and trout fishing may be had in the various streams.

From the left bank of the *Gutach* pretty footpath leads past the pavilion to the celebrated *Wallfahrtskirche Maria in der Taube*. Other charming excursions are to *Kesselberg*; to *Störchwaldskopf* (high belvedere with ma-



# WEHRLE. TRIBERG.

Best situation near the waterfall.  
— Every English comfort, electric  
light & roughout. — Dark-rooms. —

• Park. — PENSION. — Moderate charges. — Good trout fishing. —  
the hotel. — Omnibus meets all trains. — Prospectus with Guide.

7. Open all the year round. — AUTO-GARAGE. —

the Swiss Alps from  
Lentz and of the  
Rebstock (1 hour; 10  
apart to Schönbühl,  
b-vre Triberg

EW (POP.) 5,000. —  
Rother Gekke), is an

industrial town doing a thriving trade  
in Dutch clocks and straw-plaiting.

In the neighbourhood of Furtwangen  
there are some delightful walks and  
strols, such as to Lachhäusle, Langen-  
drach Valley and Höllebrück near  
Neustadt, or return via Schönwald  
to Triberg.

About an hour and a half's journey  
beyond Furtwangen lies

**GÜTENBACH** (HOTELS: Hechberg;  
Fest), a favourite mountain and health  
resort, whose inhabitants are similarly  
engaged to those of Furtwangen.

**EXCURSIONS:** To the beautiful Zwer-  
bach Falls (2,700 feet); to Simonswälder-  
thal, the fine valley of the Wildgutsch,  
on the road to which magnificent views  
are obtained, especially where the road  
dips down into the valley.

**ST. GEORGEN** (POP.: 3,000. — ALT.:  
2,900 ft. — HOT.: Adler; Deutsches Haus;  
Hirsch), is a favourite health-resort  
within an hour's walk of the spot  
where the *Brigach* rises, the stream  
which mingles its waters with the  
Breg at Donaueschingen (see below),  
to form the Donau (Danube).

**KÖNIGSFELD** (ALT.: 2,500 ft. —  
HOT.: Kurhaus Deulswald), about 20 min.  
distant from Petersell-Königsfeld Rail-  
way Station on the technically interest-  
ing Black Forest Line, is a rapidly de-  
veloping health resort.

**VILLINGEN** (POP.: 7,000. — HOT.:  
— Hotel; Blume; Deutscher Kaiser;  
e) is an important industrial town  
one of the leading centres of the  
trade. It is an ancient place,  
it has preserved considerable relics  
its old walls and gate-ways:  
ing them, the most noteworthy is  
*Michael's Tower* with a figure of  
"Landesknecht", *Romejus* (1513).  
most interesting buildings are:—  
"Kloster", a 16th cent. edifice con-

taining some fine rooms; the *Minster  
Church*, in Gothic style, with two  
towers (A. D. 1420) and valuable  
treasures. In the neighbourhood is  
an old tower that still marks the  
spot where the town stood till the  
13th cent. Beyond it is *Wasserschloß*  
from which a fine view is obtained.

Villingen may also be reached from  
Furtwangen by carriage-road.

A branch line of rail runs from  
Villingen to

**DÜNNESSEN** (ALT.: 2,612 feet. —  
HOT.: Kurhaus & Salinenhotel), a sheltered  
spa, remarkable for its elevation.

## BAD DONAUESCHINGEN.

POPULATION: 4,100.

**HOTELS:** Met.-Pens. Seebad am  
Schützen, a fine building with 100 com-  
fortably furnished rooms, commanding  
a view of the Brigach and the forest.  
Holgarten, electric light, salt, carbonic-  
acid, vapour and pine-needle baths, in-  
halation room &c. Met.-Pens. Lamm  
close to the Danube springs and the  
Castle, excellent cuisine, electric light,  
omnibus meets all trains.

**DONAUESCHINGEN** is the  
residential town of the Princes of  
Fürstenberg, whose castle, situated  
beyond the bridge, stands in a beau-  
tiful park containing many grand old  
trees and some fine lakes. Close to  
the castle wells up a clear spring:  
the marble group which marks the  
spot bears the inscription "*678 m.  
ü. M.: 2840 km bis zum Meer*"  
(678 metres above sea-level; 2840  
km. to the sea). The reference is to  
the spring's being the source of  
the *Danube* (cf. *St. Georgen*). The  
waters are conducted underground  
for a distance of 99 ft. to the *Brigach*  
stream which, after its confluence  
with the Breg, becomes the Danube.  
Behind the castle is *Karlsbau* con-  
taining a good picture gallery, col-  
lections of geological specimens,



Station on Black  
Forest Railway and  
terminus of the  
Höllenthal Line.

## DONAUESCHINGEN.

Altitude: 680 m.

Saline Bath, Climatic Resort.

Station on Black  
Forest Railway and  
terminus of the  
Höllenthal Line.

2821

### Hotel and Soolbad zum Schützen.

MINERAL SALT, PINE-NEEDLE, VAPOUR & CARBONIC-ACID BATHS.

Establishment situated at the entrance to the Princes' Parks, which, together with the highly interesting collections, are open to the public.

Hotel contains 100 ROOMS and SALOONS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, LARGE GARDEN, LAWN TENNIS COURTS. Prop. J. BURL

antiquities &c. Near the post office is the celebrated library of the Prince: it consists of about 19,000 vols. and some valuable manuscripts, including a codex of the 'Nibelungen Lied'.

Donaueschingen owes its celebrity as a bath to the saline waters of the neighbouring Dürnheim. These, together with the ozoniferous atmosphere, render the resort a favourite place for the cure of scrofula, nervous complaints and anæmia.

The town is also famous for its beers, brewed in the

*Fürstlich Fürstenbergische Brauerei* which dates back to the year 1705. The brewery is fitted with the most perfect modern appliances. Hops grown on the Prince's estates in Bohemia alone are used; and the beer produced has the same character as Pilsen ale. On account of its purity and wholesomeness, it is greatly recommended by the medical faculty. Moreover, among other experts, Adolphus Busch, the great brewer of St. Louis, not only gave it the preference while visiting Germany, but also applied to the Fürstenberg Brewery for a sample of the yeast used. Above all, the Emperor William II. found it so

toothsome during his stay at Donaueschingen that he ordered it to be regularly supplied to the Imperial household. Indeed, owing to the interest taken by him in this beer, the brewery has been extended and the export to various countries has experienced a great development. (See also end-flyleaf).

The station is the junction of the Black Forest Railway with the branch line running to Furtwangen and with the celebrated Höllenthal Railway, which, recently opened, gives access to Neustadt, Titisee and Freiburg.

**IMMENDINGEN.** (HOT.: Falke) is a town of scarce 1,000 souls but important as the junction of the Black Forest Railway with the Tuttlingen-Rottweil Line and with the Strategic Railway running southwestwards to Thiengen and Waldshut (see Bl. For. XIII). The Black Forest Line runs on to

**SINGEN** (HOT.: Krone; Adler), the junction with the Neckar Railway. On a solitary height to the N.W. are the ruins of the old Castle of Hohentwiel.

**Black Forest VIII: From HAUSACH to WOLFACH, SCHILTACH, SCHRAMMBERG, LAUTERBACH; and via SCHILTACH to ALPIRSBACH, RUDOLFSHÖHE, FREUDENSTADT &c.**

From Hausach a line of rail branches eastwards to several important towns and resorts. The first stopping-place Wolfach.



## HOTEL AND PENSION LAMM



Close to Danube Springs and the Castle in

**DONAUESCHINGEN (BLACK FOREST).**

2822

Restaurant with Münchener and Fürstenbergbräu Beer on draft.

EXCELLENT TABLE.

Omnibus meets all trains.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Prop. CARL DULLENKOPF.



**WOLFACH** (POP.: 2,050. — HOT.: Salmen; Krone; Kiefernadelbad), which enclosed by steep mountains, lies at the confluence of the Wolfbach with the Kinzig & affords several good excursions.

**SCHILTACH** (POP.: 1,600. — HOT.: Ochs; Krone; Engel) — a very ancient village doing a thriving trade in wood — lies in a lovely spot where the Schiltach mingles its babbling waters with those of the Kinzig, and is overlooked by the ruins of an old castle, situated on a height to the S.E. and some 300 feet above the hamlet.

Either on foot or by branch railway to **SCHRAMMBERG** (POP.: 7,000 — HOTELS: Post; Hirsch), prettily-situated on the Schiltach and overlooked by the loftily-posted and picturesque ruins of Nippenburg Castle. The place is not only a delightful summer-resort but possesses considerable industrial interests. The most important manufactures are crockery-ware, straws and clocks: in connection with the last, there is a private museum.

Carriage roads connect Schrammberg with Rottweil, Köigsfeld, St. Georgen and Hornberg. The last, which runs southeastwards, is also the route to

**LAUTERBACH** (HOTELS: Kurhaus; Sonne), a favourite little health-resort, situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond Schrammberg on the Hornberger road the route passes the well-known Lauterbach Falls, and — while well worth doing on foot — is traversed thrice daily by a diligence. The hamlet is surrounded by delightful woods; and there is good fishing in the Lauterbach stream.

**ALPIRSBACH** (POP.: 1,500. — HOTELS: Schwan; Löwe) is situated close to beautiful pine-woods, and possesses a Romanesque Church begun in the 11th cent., completed during the Transitional period, and tastefully restored.

From the valley in which Alpirsbach lies, a side valley opens eastwards. Half-way along its length it bends southwards, reaching, at its further end, a height of 1,675 feet. Here is situated

**BAD RUDOLFSHÖHE** in elevated and sheltered situation, surrounded by pinewoods rising, in easy gradients, to an altitude of 2,460 feet.

## FREUDENSTADT.

**TRAVEL &c.**: Per rail from Stuttgart (S.). From Strasburg via Offenburg-Sachs (8 hrs.). Cog-wheel railway to Rastatt-Reichenbach in Murgtal. Auto to the Kniebis, the Rengtal Spas, the Raststein Wildsee. 2 Stations, Rastatt and Stadt Bahnhof.

**POP.**: 8,000. — **ALT.**: 2,600 feet.

**SEASON**: 1st May till 1st October.

**TEMPERATURE**: 7,000 annually.

**TEMPERATURE**: Mean Summer, 128° F.

**HOTELS**: Schwarzwald Hotel (Black Forest Hotel & Dépendance Hotel Waldlust, 1st class house, next the station, surrounded by a very beautiful park, comfortable bed-rooms and reception rooms; Kurhaus Waldeck; Hotel Post.

**FREUDENSTADT**, the most elevated town of Wurtemberg, is situated on a high plateau, and has been named the "Pearl of the Black Forest". It is surrounded with enormous forests of fir (16,000 acres) and bright green meadows backed by the blue Swabian Alps, prominent among which are the Hohenzollern and the snow-capped Schweizer Berge. Owing to the altitude and the vastness of the forests, the air is exceptionally pure and ozoniferous and, even at the highest temperature, never still. The extensive woodland walks in the immediate neighbourhood are always found to be dry. The most famous of them is the Teufelsweg with its numerous seats, tables, shelters, its clear springs and water-falls which have obtained wide celebrity among the fashionable world.

Freudenstadt is the chief starting-point for the most famous Black Forest excursions: Allerheiligen, Wildsee, Mummelsee, Bad Rippoldsau, the Rengtal Spas, the Kinzigtal, Kniebis, Murgtal &c. It is also unrivalled as a resort for nerve-sufferers and for supplementary treatment after visiting Carlsbad, Kissingen, Nauheim, Neuenahr &c. The principal ailments treated are:— nervous complaints, affections of the heart, anæmia, obesity and diabetes.

There are, in Freudenstadt, a sanatorium for nervous complaints, 5 physicians, 2 pharmacies and a hospital in modern style with medicinal baths (electric baths, taradisation &c.). Supplementary hereto is the Bothner'sche Badeanstalt with vapour, saline, pine-needle, mud and carbonic acid baths. Moreover, there is a handsome municipal light, air and sun bath; while, beyond the villa district, stand three woodland cafés.











which, at a height of 8,080 feet, stands the *Garthaus* sum *Schwan*. Another road, past the *Rösle* mentioned above, runs into the *Höllenthal* Road, from which a turning northwards leads to *Odenbach* and *Breitnau*; beyond the prettily-situated church in this latter place rises the *Hochwart* (8 hrs.), from whose summit (8,700 feet) a fine Alpine view opens out.

**TITISEE (HOTELS: Titisee; Säben)**  
is a small but delightful resort which owes its name to the beautiful lake on whose shores it has been built. Till the year 1887 it was comparatively unknown, being merely of importance as a junction of the Black Forest stage-coach service. But in that year the celebrated Höllental Railroad from Freiburg to Neustadt was opened, bringing with it possibilities for the village of Titisee which are, as yet, still in the bud.

Tittes consists of a picturesque group of houses and hotels, with the lake spread out before them in glassy beauty. This is a fine sheet of water fed by the Seebach and other streams. It is surrounded by magnificent hills, whose green pastures and sombre woods, shadowed in the waters below, form an enchanting picture. Good skating and skiing.

**EXCURSIONS:** Miroshchinskaya-  
hütte, 8,100 ft.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; Buchfelsen, 20 min.;  
Charlottenuhe, 10 min.; Salz, 8,250 feet;  
Hinterarten, 1 hour. Somewhat further  
is the excursion to Neustadt, 8,000 feet.

From Titisee via Schilchesee to St. Blasien to which an automobile now runs. (See route BL For. XII).

**NEUSTADT (POP.: 8,500. — HOT.: Adler-Fest),** the terminus of the **Rätichthal** Line, does a thriving trade in tanning, wood-carving &c. It is situated at the confluence of the **Reichenbach** and the **Gutach**. The neighbouring excursions — such as to **Hochfirst** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), **Tennscharr** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hour), **Rätichbach** and **Friedenweiler** — afford views of the **Black Forest** and the **Alps**.

Neustadt is now connected by rail with Donaueschingen. One station of this new and beautiful line is *Löffingen*, the stopping-place for

**BAD BOLL**, a spa and climatic resort in beautifully wooded spot and famous for its angling.

**Black Forest X: From TITISEE via  
FELDBERG to TODTNAU, SCHÖNAU,  
ZELL im WIESENTHAL,  
SCHWEIGMATT, SCHOPFHEIM and  
LÖRRACH.**

There are very various ways leading from Titisee to Feldberg; but it is usual to take the coach, which runs daily.

**Feldberg**  
Black Forest  
ception of the  
the highest.  
Its long su  
lateral bran  
configuration  
the Black F  
are Seebuck  
Baldenwege  
north, and  
the first o  
Monument;  
an outlook  
a new hotel  
The cliffs a  
and presen  
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of a bold ar  
northern sl  
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the shadow  
It has a ma  
is fed by th  
cascades fr  
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Alb, the W  
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The slope up to an elevated with the bald & scenic view. Black Fern and height out the Red Mts.; beyond the line distance, the peak is from the 2

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**TODTN**  
Ochs; Bär;  
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in celebrat  
to Tedsan  
in the high  
The route  
the source  
(see above)



here one may proceed via Kirchzarten or Titisee to Freiburg.

Todtnau is the terminus of the railway-line running from Schopfheim up the beautiful Valley of the Wiese. The next station on the line is

**SCHÖNAU** (POP.: 2,000. — **HOTELS:** Sonne; Ochs), a prettily situated place with many shady promenades, and offering some delightful excursions, among which, that to the Belchen is, perhaps, the finest (see route Black Forest IV).

**ZELL IM WIESENTHAL** (POP.: 3,400. — **HOTELS:** Löwe; Krone) is a charming little summer-resort, whose inhabitants are occupied in the spinning and weaving industries. The valley in which it is situated is very beautiful and romantic, its heights being clad with forests of pine and beech. Among its numerous excursions, the finest is to Zeller Blasen (1½ hours; 8,540 feet) affording extensive Alpine views.

From Zell the rail runs down to

**SCHWEIGMATT** (ARRIVAL: See Waldshut. — **HOT.**: Kurhaus), buried among woods and surrounded by fine points of view, from which the Alps, the Vosges, and the Jura Mts. become visible. Many charming excursions may be undertaken, one of the best being to Hasel, with its stalactite cave (Erdmännlein Höhle, 1 mk.).

From Schweigmatt, a short run brings us to the junction of the line at

**SCHOPFHEIM** (POP.: 3,800. — **HOTELS:** Pfug; Drei Könige), only interesting as the junction of the Wiesen Valley Railway with the Strategic Line connecting South Germany and Alsace. The latter line affords communication with Wehr, Säckingen, Waldshut, Schaffhausen, Immendingen &c.

The Wiesen Valley Line follows the banks of the stream past Haagen, Brombach and Rötteln Castle and Ruins to

**LÖRRACH** (POPULATION: 10,500. — **HOTELS:** Hirsch; Krone), a busy town with a manufacturing population.

In the neighbourhood there are many

fine excursions, such as to Schützenhaus on the Schädelberg, from which a beautiful view; thence, via Röttlerweiler, to the ruins of Rötteln Castle, where a splendid prospect may be enjoyed.

Beyond Lörrach the line divides, one branch crossing the Wiese to Leopoldshöhe — the other running on to Bale.

**Black For. XI: From SCHOPFHEIM to WEHR and through WEHRA VALLEY to WEHRAWALD and TODTMOOS.**

**WEHR** (POP.: 3,500. — **HOTELS:** Krone; Adler), a market town overlooked by the ruins of Werrach Castle, is serviceable to the tourists as a good starting-point for visiting the magnificent valley of the Wehra, which, as one ascends it, becomes more and more interesting. It has the character of a rugged ravine with shaggy crags overhanging it on either side, the road being half-way up the sides of the valley, and the stream rushing and foaming over the granite boulders below. One of the finest spots is where the route passes under a short tunnel cut through the side of the hill, and another, the celebrated Hart's Leap, after passing which spots, we reach

## WEHRAWALD.

**ALTITUDE:** 2,816 feet. —

Wehrawald Sanatorium, erected in 1901 from designs by Herrn Hofrat Turban and Herrn Gros of Zürich, situated in a quiet retreat, is intended for the reception of consumptives, prophylactics and patients afflicted with chronic lung diseases, pleurisy chronic bronchitis and asthma. Built on a southern spur of a lofty and thickly-wooded range of hills, and overlooking the Wehrathal, it is thoroughly sheltered from bleak north winds by magnificent fir-woods.

## ◆ SANATORIUM WEHRAWALD. ◆

Near TODTMOOS, in the Black Forest, Southern Baden.

2815

Nearest Railway Station, WEHR (Bale-Säckingen Line).

2,816 feet above the sea.

It situated Sanatorium of Germany for Consumption & Diseases of the Chest.

— Opened 15th July, 1901. —

and sheltered from winds. Surrounded by magnificent Pine Forests. Perfect ens. 100 Beds. Every Comfort. Directing Physician: Dr. Lips, late Second of Dr. Turban's Sanatorium, Davos. Managing Director: Mr. K. Metzger.

Open all the year round.

Information and descriptive Illustrated Guide sent free by our representative for Britain, Mr. A. E. Hübsch, 3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. or by the Direction Wehrawald.







Being quite open to the S. & S.E., its climate combines all the advantages of a forest and mountain retreat.

Besides the principal building, there are a physician's residence, administrative offices and an engine-house in the valley.

The chief structure consists of a five-storied main building, with patients' rooms, and two wings containing respectively the hydrotherapeutic rooms &c., and the offices, dining-hall & kitchen.

In this way the highly important principle of separating all subsidiary rooms from the others has been strictly observed.

In front of the central building is the resting pavilion, 80 metres long and with two wings running out at an angle to the south. Below the pavilion is a promenade of the same length. In the surrounding grounds two more resting pavilions have been erected. On the ground-floor of the central building are the elegantly furnished reception rooms, concert-hall, drawing-room, library, reading-room &c. — all of them facing south. The physician's house contains the doctors' private apartments and fourteen rooms for patients. All the upper floors consist exclusively of the patients' bedrooms. Altogether, the sanatorium contains ninety-eight rooms, not a single one of which faces north.

The establishment has its own supply of spring-water, sewerage system with disinfecting apparatus, low-pressure heating and electric light. The principle of cleanliness and disinfection is strictly enforced throughout. The walls are hung half-way up with washable hygienic paper: the floors are covered with linoleum; electric bells & telephone are fitted to parts of the house; and the principal building contains hydraulic lift.

curative treatment is strictly individualistic, being based on the method used by Brehmer and Dettweiler and improved by Turban. The head physician is Dr. Lips, formerly assistant at Turban's sanatorium, Davos.

**DTMOOS** (ALT.: 8,000 feet. — S: Kurhaus & Adler; Löwe) is a health-resort a few miles from the source of the Rhine.

**Black Forest XII: From WEHR via SÄCKINGEN and LAUFENBURG to ALBBRUCK and through the ALB VALLEY to HÖCHENSCHWAND, St. BLASIEN & SCHLUCHSEE.**

**SÄCKINGEN** (POP.: 4,150. — ARRIVAL: Bale-Constance Railway. — HOT.: Bad Hotel; Schütze; Goldner Knopf), possesses a thriving silk-industry and a considerable trade in wood. Its principal buildings of interest are:— The Stiftkirche, containing reliquaries and other treasures; Schönaa Castle, on the Rhine, made celebrated by Scheffel's "Trompeter von Säckingen"; the War Monument near the station; and a monument to Scheffel. It is said that the gravestone of Werner Kirchhofer in the churchyard suggested to Scheffel the subject for his famous poem.

**LAUFENBURG** consists of two villages one lying on the right bank of the Rhine and belonging to Baden — the other, on the left bank, being Swiss. The former is named

**KLEIN-LAUFENBURG** (INN: Post) and is joined to

**GROSS-LAUFENBURG** (HOTELS: Adler, old-established and recommended; Solbad, new and good) by a picturesque bridge resting on a remarkable rock that juts out of the Rhine.

The stream, here forcing its way between high and rocky banks, forms an interesting waterfall called the "Laufen". Above the village, there are a number of mineral springs whose waters are wonderfully efficacious in the treatment of rheumatic complaints.

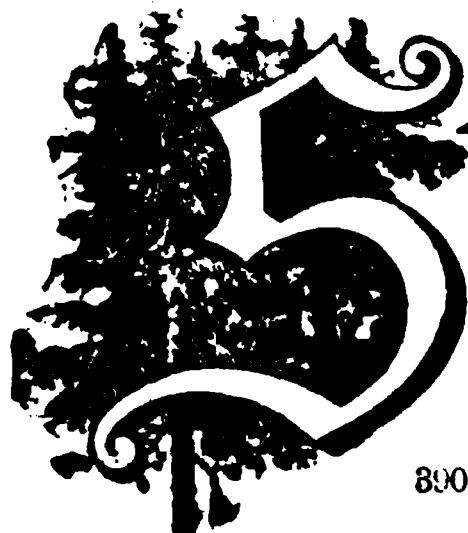
**ALBBRUCK** (ARRIVAL: Bale-Constance Railway. — HOT.: Zum Albtal), situated at the entrance to the Alb Valley, is a village offering lovely excursions to St. Blasien, Höchenschwand & Feldberg.

The valley is of the grandest type. It ascends northeastwards from Albruck, the road (which follows the right bank of the stream) being cut along the sides of the hills. At distances of 1¼ hours, we pass Tiefenstein and Niedermühle, the first section forming the finest stretch of the whole valley. Twenty minutes' walk beyond Niedermühle we reach Immenloch, where the valley broadens and the way divides, the main road following the stream to St. Blasien, and that to the right leading up to

**HÖCHENSCHWAND** (ALT.: 3,036 feet. — HOTEL: Hotel & Pension Kurhaus), the highest health-resort of Baden and offering many attractions in the way of scenery to tourists and visitors.

**EXCURSIONS:** The most beautiful are those along the magnificent Alb valley, such as to Immenloch, 1 hour's climb





# St. Blasien

Open  
from  
15th May  
till  
1st Oct.

Delightful Resort in elevated and wooded  
Valley of the Black Forest 2,545 ft. above sea.

## HOTEL & KURHAUS

OF THE 1st ORDER.

Season: 15th May—1st Oct.

Greatest modern comfort; 200 rooms, new hall, magnificent reception rooms, elec. light, open and closable glass verandahs (42 dining-tables), hot-water pipes, lift &c. Pension. Special tables provided with dietetic dishes arranged according to complaint of patients.

## Sanatorium Villa Luisenheim,

on southern slope of wooded Boetzberg. — Open the whole year. Recently rebuilt and modernised. 30 rooms and saloons,— almost all with verandahs facing south. Lift. Cuisine under medical supervision. Large lying-out hall on the edge of the woods and connected with the villa by a colonnade 50 m. long. Tranquil situation —

Dietetic treatment, electrotherapy, hydropathy in own hydro.

All kinds of baths and douches. Mud, carbonic-acid, saline, electr. light, air and sun Baths. Quietly situated rooms for swathing. Lying-out hall and colonnade. Massage and Gymnastics. "Terrain" Treatment.

Indications: Especially diseases of the Nerves, of the Stomach and Intestines and of the Nutritive System generally. Mental and pulmonary diseases are excluded.

===== Detailed Prospectus gratis. =====

Managing Physicians: Dr. Determann — Dr. van Oordt.

down a steep foot-path, the descent being best undertaken by the roadway, which affords, at every turn, beautiful glimpses of the Alps and leads through Frehschwand, Tleffenhäusern & Brunnadern to Niedermühle.

About a mile to the N.E. of Höchenschwand, the road coming from Waldshut and passing through the resort meets the Alb Valley Road to

## ST. BLASIEN.

ALTITUDE: 2,534 feet.

RAILWAY STATIONS: Titisee (Höllental Line) Albruck and Waldshut (Bale-Comstance Line), whence vehicle in 4 hours; autocar in 1½ hours from Titisee or Waldshut

HOTELS: Hot. & Kurhaus St. Blasien, a first class establishment consisting of Klosterergasthof, Kurhaus (with large annex, Friedrich-Luisenruhe & Schwarzwaldhaus, and standing amidst old and shady grounds on the banks of the Alb. The buildings contain 200 rooms and are fitted with electric light and every other modern comfort, including an elegant "Halle" (built 1905) with German & foreign periodicals and a special music-room. They have also magnificent covered and open terraces, tennis-lawns play-

grounds &c. The cuisine is excellent. The institution is especially adapted for complaints of the nervous and circulatory systems, disorders of the stomach and intestines &c.; Hot. & Pens. zur Krone, 2nd cl., open all the year and specially suited for winter, 28 rooms, elec. light, lift, baths, central-heating, large restaurant; Hot. & Pens. "Hirschen", a new building, capable of affording comfortable residence to 100 visitors: the rooms are lofty and spacious, the table excellent. In none of the three houses can phthisical persons be accepted.

RESTAURANT: Zum Hüttelbuck, by St. Blasien, forms a pleasant afternoon excursion and is famous for its coffee and milk, the latter being milked direct into the glass.

ST. BLASIEN, formerly a vast and imperial Benedictine Abbey, is now climatic and health resort as well charming and much-frequented sun retreat in the S. of the Black Forest. It possesses only about 90 buildings all of them having the character of mansions. Moreover it is a post telegraph station and is the seat of several grand-ducal officials.









# St. Blasien Black Forest (Baden).

## Hotel & Pension "Hirschen"

contains 75 bed rooms, beautiful, lofty and comfortably appointed, and with 100 excellent beds. Large dining and drawing rooms. Own Viennese Café, with Pilsen and Munich Beers and billiards. Verandas afford direct communication with the needle-woods and their shady walks and banks. — Baths, electric light, telephone, own vehicle on the premises. Prospectus forwarded by

891

H. Dossenbach, prop.

Lying at the conjunction of two elevated valleys of the southern Black Forest, with an excellent porphyry and granite subsoil, the place is soon freed from snow and rain, especially as its situation is a sunny one. These characteristics, together with the protection afforded by the neighbouring Feldberg, render it, even in May and June, exceedingly suitable for patients suffering from complaints of the nervous system or of the organs of respiration or circulation.

The resort is surrounded by fine sylvan scenery and grand hills. The walks in the vicinity extend for several miles, and are not only well-kept but have a constantly varying gradient, and are supplied with over 400 seats.  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. suffices to reach points of view commanding whole ranges of mountains including the highest peaks of the Black Forest. For 10 years the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden have honoured the institute with their regular visits. The neighbourhood offers first-rate opportunity for shooting and trout-fishing. Besides the Kurhaus, which is open from 15th May till 1st October, and has a fine fountain playing in the grounds, the most noteworthy buildings are the *Hall of Industry* (Gewerbehalle), and the stately *Church*, — the latter built by Ixnard in 1783 on the lines of the Pantheon at Rome. The Church is a beautiful Barocco building surmounted by a cupola and now undergoing restoration.

Among the excellent sanatoria of

St. Blasien the following may be mentioned, namely:—

The Hydropathic Establishment of the *Hotel & Kurhaus St. Blasien*, whose beautiful situation, as indicated above, as well as its excellent appointments, renders it one of the best of its kind in Germany. It contains compartments for ladies and gentlemen, with mud, saline & electric baths, gymnasium &c. Bordering the forest there are light and air baths on a large and beautiful meadow. Managing physicians are Dr. Determann and Dr. van Oordt.

*Sanatorium Villa Luisenheim*, which is beautifully situated on the southern slope of the Blötzberg in the immediate neighbourhood of the pine-woods, and some 100 ft. above the valley. It has been recently enlarged and thoroughly renovated, is supplied with electric light, and contains 30 rooms, to nearly all of which there are covered balconies. The cuisine is under the direction of the physician, whereby the diet is adapted for the various diseases, such as diabetes and complaints of the digestive organs. The methods adopted are principally hydrotherapy, electricity, massage and gymnastics; while the complaints treated are those of the nutritive system and of the excretory and circulatory organs.

**EXCURSIONS:** To **FELDBERG** (route Bl. For. X), an enormous mountain rising to nearly 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea and, indeed, the third in height in Germany; to the *Tauern* a charming waterfall ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hour),



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small spa within 10 minutes' walk of  
Haselbach Falls.

Waldshut has auto-car connection  
with St. Blasien.

A long run from Thengen brings us  
to Immendingen (see Bl. For. VII).

**35: From FRANKFORT o/M. via  
DARMSTADT and HEIDELBERG (see  
route 30), to HEILBRONN,  
LUDWIGSBURG and STUTTGART.**

## DARMSTADT.

POPULATION: 68,700.

HOTELS, 1st class: Britannia; Traube;  
Köhler.

CABS: 1/4 hour, 2 pers., 60 pf.; 4 pers.  
80 pf.; 1/2 hour, 1 mk. and 1.40 mk.;  
1 hour, 2 mks. and 2.40 mks.; pair-horse  
cabs. 20 pf. extra.

ENGL. CHURCH: Royal Chapel, Sun.  
11.0 a.m.; 4.30 p.m. H.Q. 1st Sun. 8.30  
a.m.; 2nd Sun. noon.

THEATRE: GrossherzogL. Theater.

DARMSTADT, the capital of the  
Grand Duchy of Hessen, is a regularly  
built place, with the principal railway-  
station at one end, and Rosenhöhe  
station at the other. Close by the  
latter is a fine lake, called Woog,  
into which the river Darm falls: the  
lake also serves for bathing. In the  
centre of the town stands the

*Palace*, a 16th cent. edifice with  
a fine façade, beautiful Renaissance  
porch and elegant tower. The building  
contains the *Grand Ducal Library*  
of 600,000 volumes and 4,000 manu-  
scripts: in the picture gallery are  
some fine paintings by Rembrandt,  
van Dyck, Rubens &c.; while, in the  
upper story, there is an archaeological  
museum.

To the S. of the palace stretches  
the irregular Markt Pl., embellished  
with a fountain and surrounded with  
several interesting buildings. Here  
stands the *Rathaus*, a Renaissance  
structure erected in 1568. At 2  
and 3 Markt Passage will be found  
the old palace, where Queen Louise,  
consort of Frederick William III., was  
brought up.

Adjoining the Markt Pl. is Ernst  
Ludwigs Pl. in whose southern corner



riase the White Tower, a remnant of the mediæval ramparts; while in the centre there is a monument to the Franco-Prussian War.

At the eastern end of Schul St. is the pretty Real Gymnasium with, close by, the irregularly built Ludwig Georg Gymnasium and the Technical High School. The building beyond, with the high tower, is the "Old Gymnasium".

From here, Hügel St. leads to the *New Palace*, built in 1862-65 from designs by Krauss of Mayence. It is a graceful structure in Italian style, with a particularly good façade on the garden side. The interior contains a marble stair-case, whose walls are hung with Gobelins, a room with handsome, carved ceiling and very valuable tapestry ('Iphigenia' and 'Admiral Coligny'), numerous paintings &c. The grounds, which were formerly the Botanical Garden, are very beautifully laid-out.

Following Wilhelm St. southwards, we reach the *Palais* of the late Prince Carl. It is in Italian style, and the situation, with its extensive view of the Rhine, is very beautiful. The other buildings of interest, such as the *Theatre*, *Museum* and the *Old Rathaus*, lie close to the Schloss: the *Government Building*, and the *Palais* are in Luisen St. The *Herrengarten*, beyond the Theatre, *Mathilden Höhe* and *Rosenhöhe (Palais and Mausoleum)* are also worth visiting.

In the south of the town are the Grand-Ducal Garden and the Grand-Ducal Orangery.

The environs of Darmstadt are exceedingly beautiful, the country being undulating and covered with woods of various kinds. An extensive railway system gives access to many places of interest and renders the town an admirable centre for numerous charming excursions.

**HEILBRONN** (POP.: 51,000. — **HOTELS:** Royal, opposite the Station, recently rebuilt; Bahrhofs-hotel; Necker Hot.), a town of industrial and manufacturing importance beautifully situated on the Neckar, contains an historical museum and a late-Gothic Rathaus. In the archives are letters written by the

iron-handed Götzen von Nischlagen, Schül Kirche, a late-Gothic tower, Deutsches Haus several other buildings visiting.

**LUDWIGSMÜND** **HOT.**: Bahr Hot.; See one of the residents Württemberg The inc ing is the Schloss portraits of the Wür end, in a Chapel, princes. In the Schl ten (180 hectares surrounded by a mo. artificial ruins, from view is obtained. Fi we reach, in 1/2 hour ropes; the lake, here islands.

In the Markt Pl. at to Duke Eberhard I. of the town at Wi a marble monument

## STUTT

**POPULATION:** 246

**HOTELS:** Marqu entrance from station at Schloss Pl., one o hotels in Germany house, central situat & Royal Palace, omni Heine Stauff, new p **BOARDING-HOUSE**

10 Olga St., 1st class terms per day & pe upwards, English at Penn. Mithling, 51a Eugen St., central pos old established, lit., 60 well-appointed cuisine, reasonable 14 König St., situat spot close to Station — moderate terms, English and Americ

**CAFE-RESTAURANT** with condit. rel attac management of M the building, which Duchess Wera a ar structure with Har tfully painted and d of the sights of Stutt **CABS:** Within the 2 pers., 60 pf.; 4 per 2 pers., 1.20 mk. &c.

**U. S. CONS.**: Hon 11b Herdweg **ENGL. CHURCH:** ri'ss). Rev. P. W. Olga St. Sun. 8.0 a p.m., (Wint.) 5.30; 1 H.C. every Sun. 8. and 1st Sun. at mid



March and Moltke, the War Office, Johanneskirche and Marienkirche. In the environs, there are some beautiful excursions, the favourite being to royal chateau called Rosenstein and Wilhelm, a palace in Moresque style, built for William I. in 1842. Moreover, there is the beautiful Schloss Garten, a splendid park with two fine lakes and an extension stretching away to Mettatt, to which a bridge leads from the suburb called Berg. **ANNSTATT** (POP.: 25,000. — **ELS:** Städtisches Logirhaus; Vier reszeiten) possesses some chalybeate springs. Its 'Kursaal' and various private sanative establishments attract a considerable number of health-seekers. The place, however, assumes every year a more marked manufacturing character.

*Arsenio Spa Levico-Petricolo (with Tyrol): see cover.*

## 6: From STUTTGART to ULM, NIEDRICHSHAFEN, LINDAU and CONSTANCE.

### ULM.

**POPULATION:** 45,000.  
**HOTELS:** Kaiserlicher Hof; Münster Hof. This ancient city lies on the Danube, between Würtemberg and Bavaria, and was once a free city, whose former importance is still recognisable in the character of its buildings and fortifications. These latter, however, have been in recent years to a large extent destroyed and modern forts erected outside the old city. Ulm's finest edifice is its celebrated Münster, in the centre of the city. It is a beautiful Gothic structure second only to Cologne Cathedral only. The foundations were laid in 1377, and the building completed towards the close of the 15th cent. The finest part is the tower in the middle of the western façade: the interior contains some beautiful paintings, some excellent 16th cent. wood-carving and an enormous organ, — the best in Germany. The church-tower affords a magnificent view. Among other important buildings are the 16th cent. house, the so-called Neue Baur (1600), Industrial Museum (Tauben Gasse), Weinhof and Trinity Church.

Some distance beyond Ulm, the railway passes through the small but ancient and interesting town of Biberach, which reaches, about 15 miles further, Biberach Junction. Twelve miles beyond, we stop at **RAVENSBURG** (POP.: 4,000 — **HOTEL:** Post), a very old town surrounded with vine-clad hills, still possessing, in its ramparts and



towers, much of its mediæval character. Hence, a run of another 19 miles brings us to terminus of the line, namely,

## FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

POPULATION: 4,000.

HOTEL: Deutsches Haus.

This is a busy town situated on the shores of the Lake of Constance with a railway station at the harbour, whence steamboats run, several times daily, to the various other towns bordering the lake. The place contains a collection of antiquities (many of them prehistoric), which have been gathered together by the *Bodensee Verein*. Moreover, in the Castle will be found a number of modern paintings; while, from Riedel Park, a good view of the lake and the surrounding districts is obtained.

Besides the above-mentioned steamboat lines, there is now a railway almost encircling the lake. Among other places to which it gives access is

## LINDAU IM BODENSEE.

POP.: 6,000. — ALT.: 1,800 feet.

HOTELS: Bayerischer Hof, 1st class, opposite landing-place, terrace with pretty view of lake, - the hotel is fitted for summer and winter residence; Beutemann.

LINDAU, the terminus of the Bavarian State Railway, is charmingly situated on an island in the Lake of Constance, with whose shore it is connected by two bridges. The view of the resort from either of these or from the mainland is extremely picturesque; while the panorama of the lake and its surroundings is almost unrivalled. Countless Alpine peaks rise one above the other, the most striking summits being

the Pfänder, the Vorarlberg Range the mighty and Sänti lake appear the and its satellites.

The town has an unusual degree, i appearance. Several are of great interest old *Rathaus* 15th cent.), the

Moreover, Lind of vast international very suitable and making lengthy (is the junction of which afford to North Germany, France, Switzerland *Bodensee Gürtel* above established between Lindau Ueberlingen, Re Direct steamer to enable passengers Ninety-six steamers Lindau Harbour daily, one hundred crosses the railway feet long). Excellent trains run between Dresden, Berlin, H Stuttgart, Frankfurt Lindau and Schaffenberg, Strasburg), berg Railway, Venice; Lindau, St. Gothard, Lucerne these was added, Engadine Railway St. Moritz (7 hrs.

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## LINDAU (Lake of Constance) Hotel Bayerischer Hof

1895

First-class opposite the Landing  
Electric light — Lift. Central Heating.

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## CONSTANCE.

POPULATION: 19,000.

**ARRIVAL:** The most direct routes are from Bale, Offenburg and Stuttgart (the last via Horb — see Black For. III); or by steamer (see Friedrichshafen, above).

**HOTELS:** Insel Hotel, formerly Dominican Cloister with beautiful frescoes of the 12th & 13th centuries and historical reminiscences, now converted into a large, first-class hotel, — 800 beds, every modern comfort, — beautiful dining-room (formerly church), — large terrace on the lake with full view of the Alps, — baths in the Lake and Rhine, — fishing and rowing; Hot. Hecht, 1st class, well-recommended, renovated in 1908, beautiful, quiet location, near lake, baths, moderate terms; Hot. Halm.

**BOATS:** The Schweizer Dampfboot-Gesellschaft runs a series of trips on the Rhine and Lake Untersee between Constance and Schaffhausen.

CONSTANCE was at one time a free imperial city, but, after being incorporated in Austria, became, in

1805, a town of the Duchy of Baden. It is situated at the efflux of the Rhine from the lake to which the town has given its name, but which is also called Bodensee. The place was formerly the see of a bishop; and its

*Cathedral* still forms its most important edifice. It was founded in 1052, the original building having been a cruciform basilica: this was, however, completely remodelled in the 15th cent.; and during the middle of the 19th cent., its Gothic spire, with fretted-work, was added from designs by Hübsch. From this tower a fine view of the town and the lake is obtained. The interior of the building contains, in the nave, a stone with a white spot in the centre which is said to remain dry while the sur-

## CONSTANCE.

# INSEL-HOTEL.

2577

THE MOST UNIQUE HOTEL IN EUROPE

M. BRUNNER, GENERAL MANAGER.

rounding parts are damp, Huss having stood on the spot when condemned to death in 1415. The treasury, the crypt, and a collection of antiquities are all of interest.

*St. Stephen's Church*, a 15th cent. Gothic building with a high spire, contains notable carvings.

The *Stadtkanzlei*, built in Renaissance style, in 1593, possesses a façade embellished with frescoes by Fröschle and Wagner in 1864: it contains the city archives and some fine frescoes in the second storey.

*Kaufhaus*, erected in 1388, possesses an enormous hall. Sessions are supported by ten large wooden pillars.

*Grand Ducal Gallery*, 41 Offenburg St. (open 9—12 & 2—5) contains a collection of paintings and

is the depository of the municipal collection of prints.

The *Rosgarten Museum*, 5 Rosgarten St., possesses a collection of prehistoric and antiquarian objects.

*John Huss's House*, 64 Hussen St.

Between the Rhine Bridge and the Stadgarten lies an island known as "The Isle". It is reached by a bridge from Eisenbahn St., and is remarkable for its remains of an ancient church now converted into a fine hotel in which the old relics have been well preserved. The associations of the island date back to the earliest times, the spot having served as a Roman bulwark against the Allemanni who destroyed the Castle built as an outpost in A. D. 292. A few years before, St. Pelagius had met martyrdom on the spot; and subsequently the German



ted all traces of Roman influence.

rise of time Christianity, lumbered in the sur-trict, awoke to fresh, after passing throughitudes, the island was Bishop Henry I., in 1236, nicans. These skilful ceeded to erect a large is church and convent ional style. The main edifice are still extant, aisles having been con-fine dining-hall; while ave been left practically have been merely re-aufified. Of these the ble are the Cloisters con-ne-pillars, ogival arches Romanesque columns. 17th century frescoes, it had been decorated, moved and replaced by f paintings, representing the history of the is-sued by Professor Carl tuttgart.

anked by two beautiful indows, gives access to remarkable for its an-ting and humorous in-standing close to the l forming part of the of the hotel is the small interesting Huss Tower. lake of Constance see

to excursion is to Mainau, a beautiful spot ant from Constance, and the mainland by a long d castle has been rebuilt. owner, the Grand Duke an ancient cross on its indicates that the island, is a gem in the green lake, once belonged to an an Chivalry.

m STUTTGART via to TÖBINGEN & HORB Black For. III).

GEN (Hot. Waldhorn), is lying at the confluence

of the Fils w noteworthy ( where a bran Stuttgart and.

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POPULATION

HOTELS: Tri

This univers health-resort i the confluence bach and the d of the place a more modern laid-out; and ti Black Forest, v sions and fine the town very many of its bu able historical the Stiftskirche stained-glass a mental tombs. of Count Eberh the University near the church its connection also famous fo and medicine, collections and and valuable p reggie and a M

Near Necka House, where his remains ar yard, the sp a granite sto him has be station.

The *Ratha* building, resto leads from her *tübingen*, higl was erected in being a Renai richly-ornamer ing a *Library* a *Dungeon* w enormous fun behind the cas obtained; wh vicinity also spect of the Suabian Alps.

EXCURSION

hausen, Hobe stein







tresses are by Riemenschneider. On the other side of the Market Place, will be seen the *Old Rathaus*, built in the 12th and 15th centuries and possessing an imposing early-Barocco façade and gable which form part of the "Red Building" constructed by Eberhard and recently restored: its "König Wenzel Saal" is also a fine specimen of mediæval work. Adjoining the *Old Rathaus*, is a quaint structure erected in 1453 and called Count Eckard's Tower.

In Neubau Gasse a few minutes distant, stands the

*University*, a quaint structure of the Renaissance period, begun in 1582. It contains a number of antiquities and paintings; and its library, which occupies a separate building, comprises 250,000 vols.

To the west of the above rises the

*University Church*, a remarkably good specimen of the Transition style, dating, in its present form, from the close of the 17th cent. It contains a fresco by Barthelme and a beautifully carved pulpit.

In the south of the town, is the *Royal Residence*, formerly an episcopal palace, and still, perhaps, the most remarkable edifice of Würzburg. It was begun in 1720 by Joh. Balth. Neumann and completed by the same architect in 1744.

The structure is one of the largest and handsomest specimens of the Renaissance style extant, the vestibule in the middle of the building and the adjoining 'Stiegenhaus' being masterpieces of architecture. Of the apartments which it contains the finest is the 'Kaisersaal', with its numerous fluted columns and fine frescoes by Tiepolo.

|                          |  |                                                                         |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>WÜRZBURG</p>          |  | <p>First-class, in the centre of the town, with all modern comfort.</p> |
| <p>CENTRAL HOTEL.</p>    |  | <p>ELECTRIC LIGHT.</p>                                                  |
| <p>3772</p>              |  | <p>--- LIFT. ---</p>                                                    |
| <p>ANTON KORB, PROP.</p> |  | <p>STEAM-HEATING.</p>                                                   |

Another remarkable room is the 'Spiegelzimmer', decorated with paintings in Chinese style on the reverse of mirrors, and said to be unique of its kind. The 'Gobelins Room' and the Picture Gallery also deserve attention.

The southern wing is occupied by the '*Hofkirche*', whose principal entrance is at Residenz Pl.: it contains a high-altar and frescoes by Tiepolo.

The '*Hofkeller*' with its 228 large casks should also be seen. Having visited the beautiful 'Hofgarten', one should return to Residenz Pl. and inspect the handsome Luitpold Fountain erected in commemoration of Prince Luitpold's 70th birthday.

Other buildings of importance are:—*St. Michael's Church*, the *Franziskaner Church* (built in 1765) and the *Palace of Justice*, with the monument of the natural historian, Philipp Franz von Siebold.

The monument to *Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn*, the bust of *Burgomaster v. Zürn* (Spies) &c. are worth seeing.

Among other sights of the city are the *Bürgerspital* and *Julius Hospital*, containing own wine-cellar and interesting tasting-rooms.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Veitshöchheim, per rail or by steamer from Krahen Quay; to the Fortifications by vehicle.

**SCHWEINFURT (POP.: 14,000. — HOTELS:** Krone & Drei Raben), celebrated for its large cattle and sheep markets, possesses a few interesting buildings, the most important of which are the following:—

The *Rathaus*, erected in 1570—71, a handsome edifice in which the historical museum and the city library (10,000 vols.) are deposited. The Markt Pl. is embellished with a statue of Fried. Rückert, the well-known German poet born here in 1788. Other edifices of the 18th cent. *Johanneskirche* and *Gymnasium*, with Rückert's roo—



— KISSINGEN. —  
**VICTORIA & KAISERHOF.**

— I. CLASS. —



3763

Finest situation, facing the Kurgarten and springs, all sanitary improvements.

**PATRONISED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS.**

Electric light throughout. Lift.

G. LIESCHER, Propr.

**BAD KISSINGEN.**

**POPULATION:** 6,000.

**VISITORS:** 27,500, exclusive of tourists.

**HOTELS** (1st class): **Victoria & Kaiserhof**, facing Kurgarten & springs, modern sanitation, electric light, lift, new dining-room, large and lofty, — patronised by Anglo-Saxons; **Hotel Royal Kurhaus**, 1st class, opposite the Kurgarten with mineral baths attached. Large hall & terraces; **Hotel & Villa Bulgaria**, rebuilt in 1903, patronised by best American families; **Metropole**, finely situated, every modern comfort, good restaurant; **Hotel & Villa Federbeck**, 27 Hartmann St., enlarged, with all modern comfort, near the Baths, Kurgarten and theatre; **Regina Hotel**.

**HOTELS** (2nd class): **Hotel & Pens. Württemberg Hof**, modern style, large shady park, open throughout the year, patronised by Americans, motor-shed; **Hotel Herzfeld**, 4 Max St., good second-class, board and lodgings (all included) 17 mks.

**Extend Haus**, 15 Bismarck St., 1st class, comfortable lodging house, every comfort, beautiful and large gardens, very quiet situation. Moderate prices.

**RESTAURANTS:** **Federbeck**, Hartmann St., well-known and recommended; **Herzfeld**, Jewish ritualistic, 1st class, 4 Max St.

**SEASON:** 15th April — 15th Oct.

**BATHS** from commencement of April till 31st Oct. the number for 1906 having been about 850,000.

**KURTAXE:** 80 mks.; every extra member of family 10 mks.; children under 15 years and servants 5 mks.

**ENGL. PHYSICIAN:** Dr. Albert Roseman, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

**SANATORIUM:** Dr. Dietz' Pneumatische Anstalt and Sole Inhalatorium, an excellent institution especially adapted for patients suffering from catarrh, diabetes, gout, obesity, heart-diseases &c. Röntgen Laboratorium, Vibrationstherapie (System Muschick), electric-light baths, & electric cell baths, pneumatic saloon.

**KISSINGEN**, a town of rather over 6,000 inhab., lies on the Saale in a fertile and picturesque valley. Surrounded by well-wooded heights and green meadows, its excellent springs and equable climate have rendered it the leading spa in Bavaria and, indeed, one of the most celebrated in Europe.

It contains several springs with a very high yield and of a remarkably effective character.











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## **Bad Kissingen.**

### **Pension Württemberger Hof.**

Re-appointed 1901. Electric light. Boarding terms from 5½ mks. a year. Large, shady park. Motor-garage. Patronised by Americans.

Prop. **ADOLF WEBER.**

Manager of Victoria Hotel, Kissingen, and Louvre, Mentone).

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#### **BAD KISSINGEN**

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2931

### **L & PENSION HERZFELD**

4 Max St. o Good second-class family house, open the whole year, with first-class Jewish Restaurant. o M. Herzfeld, prop

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#### **BAD KISSINGEN**

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### **I-Restaurant & Villa Federbeck**

27, 28 & 29 Hartmann St.

2930

rebuilt and enlarged. Every comfort. Extensive grounds. Light. Largest and handsomest restaurant in the spa. Fireproof

250 saline, "Wellen" baths &c, as well as with graduated baths with acid and sodium in various proportions. It is used after bathing; the treatment is fitted with

In the building, there is a Bath Establishment in

Roman style. It contains 25 baths with numerous dressing-rooms and lounges, and includes the department for Fango-treatment. The roof of this establishment has been fitted up with air and sun baths, the situation being perfectly sheltered and affording a fine view of the distant Rhön.

Besides the above institutes, there are also numerous sanatoriums for

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#### **BAD KISSINGEN**

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### **Sanatorium "Pneumatische Anstalt — and Sole Inhalatorium"**

Director and physician: **Dr. Dietz, Hofrath.**

Heart-diseases, asthma and chronic affections of the pulmonary tubes, requiring special medical and dietetic treatment during the use of the very comfort and strictly individual diet — Inhalations, pneumatic for mechanical treatment, electric-light baths, electric & celis baths, pneumatic saloon &c.

#### **RÖNTGEN LABORATORIUM.**

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—+ Prospectus post-free. +—



# ROTHENBURG o/Tauber.

## HOTEL HIRSCH

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.** Every Comfort. Moder  
The only hotel with charming view. *F. BECK, prop.*

complaints of the stomach and intestines, disturbances of the metabolism and nervous affections.

**ENTERTAINMENTS.** — Kissingen possesses a fine "*Kur*" Garden and park with a quantity of timber, extensive greenwards and colonnades both open and covered. Tennis &c. is also to be had. Concerts are given twice or thrice daily by the "*Kur*" orchestra. There is, moreover, a large building for Réunions with colonnades, restaurants, billiard-rooms &c. Theatre. symphony concerts &c. take place every week.

The Mineral Waters are despatched by the "*Königl. Mineralbäder Kissingen und Bocklet*".

**BAD BOCKLET**, 5 miles distant from Kissingen, possesses one of the most chalybeate springs in Europe. The temperature is very equable, and the atmosphere highly ozoniferous. There is, perhaps, no health-resort more suited for patients suffering from anæmia and its consequent disturbances.

**EXCURSIONS** in the neighbourhood of Kissingen and Bocklet: To Staffelsberg (Rest. Jagdhans); Altenberg; Kasadenthal; Forsthaus; Klausdorf; Simberg; to the village of Hansen, with an amused well 2,186 feet deep.

More distant trips are:—

To Münnerstadt (*Fränkischer Hof*), an ancient townlet with notable old buildings; to Neustadt (*Goldner Mann*), an old and quaint town beautifully situated in the Saale, with the ruins of an imperial palace supposed to have been built for Charlemagne.

**BAD BRÜCKENAU** (Royal Kur-

hotel) is a small resort situated in the valley of the Tauber. It is celebrated for its beauty and its health-giving springs, which are highly beneficial in affections of the kidneys, bladder and

## ROTHENBURG

POP.: 8,000. — ALT.

**HOTELS:** Hirsch, 1st class, in Lower Schmied Gasse, affords a magnificent view of the Tauber. Eisenhut, Herren St., affords a fine outlook, modern comforts, and low charges.

ROTHENBURG, a very old town of Franconia, is situated on the edge of a high plateau (1,396 feet), which slopes steeply towards the Tauber.

The position of the town, with its admirable sanitation, is an exceptionally salubrious and a great attraction of the town consists in its having preserved to a remarkable degree, its old character.

Quaint towers, Gothic and Renaissance halls and ramparts, present a picture that carries the mind back to the days of chivalry.

On approaching the station, we pass the Thor, which, like the principal gates, gives access to the Market Place, the heart of the town.

3775

**Rothenburg o/Tauber.**

## Hotel zum Eisen

FIRST-CLASS WITH FINE VIEW. EVERY COMFORT.  
MODERATE TERMS. *J. A. PLATT*







## MUNICH (MÜNCHEN).

POPULATION: 588,000.

**HOTELS:** Grand Hotel Four Seasons (*Vier Jahreszeiten*), entirely modernised and newly furnished on American principles, absolutely unique, Grand Hotel de Russie, strictly 1st class family house, opened 1900, with all modern improvements, Bayerische Hof (Bavarian Hotel), 1st cl. house, completely renovated, suites & rooms with bath, Rheinischer Hof, 1st class, opposite central station, south side; Continental Hotel, 1st class; Hotel Wolff, opposite Central Station (North), 1st class; Hotel Arnulf, 1st class, 120 rooms, newly furnished; Savoy-Hotel, 82 Herzog-Wilhelm St., 1st class, adjacent to station, quiet spot, all modern comfort; Hotel de l'Europe, 1st cl., 160 rooms, every modern comfort, Cook's coupons taken; Hotel Metropol, opposite central station (south side), good 2nd cl. house; Hotel National Stimmen, good 2nd class house, opposite the Station (North).

## BOARDING-HO

88 Barer St., best class, of old reputation, Americans, Pensions, a 1st cl. house, central locality, re Villa Gruber, 24 H house, tranquil sunlight, baths, home 11 Galerie St., 1 & 11 Museum in fine c Mittelstaedt, 1 M 2nd floors), central chief buildings, Wiener Pension St well-situated, con good cuisine, mo "Vier Jahreszeiten" near Maximilian; pointed, excellen garden; Pens. Ju centrally located, board, moderate 40 Theresien St. (1

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Pinakothek &c. — electric light and other comforts; Pens. Dabehn, 87 Schiller St. (2nd and 3rd floors), near principal station, comfortably appointed, board and/or lodging for any period, excellent cuisine.

**WINE-RESTAURANTS:** Grand Hotel Four Seasons, high-class Restaurant, central position on the great thoroughfare of Munich, Maximilian St., the most exquisitely furnished modern restaurant on the Continent, designed by the well-known, prominent artists Herr Max Obermeyer and Herr Paul Rieth, typical for best New-Munich style; Café Luitpold and French Wine Restaurant, this magnificent structure is one of the sights of Munich and, indeed, of Europe; its dining-room is fitted-up in style of that at Harrenchiemsee Castle; the billiard-room contains 14 boards; Helarisch Eckel & Cie., 17 Burg St., excellent cuisine, pure wines; Café Restaurant Hoftheater, opposite the Royal Theatre, 1st class interesting house, rendezvous of foreigners.

**AMERICAN BAR** Seasons; Bayerische restaurant, Odeon

**BEER RESTAURANT** b Jähans, should n Bierhallen; Augustberger Bierhallen.

**CABS:** 1/4 hour, 1 mk. — 1.20 mk.; 1 mk.; 1 hour 2 mk 5.80 mks. — 1.80 mks 1/4 hour, 1 mk.; 6 meters in use.

**BANKS:** Deutsche one of the largest in all leading to Promenaden Platz European banks of exchange and of among Americans

**U. S. CONS. GEN** Off Hours: 10 a. c F. Wright, Esq., C slager, Vice and Bywater, Esq., De



# Grand Hotel Four Seasons.

3530a

First-class house with select cliency. All modern improvements. Suites with bath. Excellent Restaurant, open also to non-residents of the house. — — — American Bar.

**BRITISH CONS.:** In Pfälzische Bank, whose director, J. Krapp, Esq., is also Consul for Bavaria.

**BATH:** Maximiliansbad, 19 Kanal St.

**ENGL. CHURCH:** 2 Von der Tann St., Rev. W. J. S. Emery, M. A., Akademie St. Sun. 8.0, 11.0 a. m., 5.30 p. m.; H. C. noon 1st, 3rd and 5th Sun.

**AMERICAN CHURCH:** 26 Jäger St., Rev. Mr. Mac Crahan.

**POST OFFICE:** Max Joseph Pl.

**THEATRES:** Königliches Hof-Theater, Opera & Drama; Königliches Residenz-Theater, light drama and small operas of Mozart's, both under the management of *Freiherr von Spiedel*, the musical manager being *Felix Mottl*; Prinz-Regenten-Theater, for Richard Wagner performances in summer and popular plays in winter; Gärtner Platz Theater, operettas and farces; Deutsches Schachspielhaus, French drawing-room pieces; Volks-Theater, Josephspital St., comedy; Deutsches Theater, variety, 1st cl.

**INSTITUTES:** American Free Reading Room, 28 Theatiner St., is a well-appointed place, supported by the Hamburg-American Line, baggage forwarded and Letters of Credit cashed.

**ANTIQUITIES:** Adolf Steinharter's Magazin D'Antiquités, 25 Residenz St., facing Royal Palace, is well-recommended.

**ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS:** Jacques Rosenthal, 10 Karl St. Fine antiquarian books, especially high-class illuminated manuscripts, incunabula, and early illustrated books. Well-known in America.

**ART GALLERY:** Gallery Heinemann, 5 & 6 Lenbachplatz. Permanent exhibition of high-class original oil-paintings and sculptures. Open 9 a. m. — 7 p. m.

**Ambulatorium for Diseases of the Heart and Nerves,** 4 Sack St., is a modern sanatorium under the able management of Dr. Ludwig Raab. Recognizing the intimate connection between affections of the heart and those of the nerves — demonstrated by Smith and other specialists — Dr. Raab has fitted up his ambulatorium with appliances for X-ray

examinations, sphygmographic, sphygmomanometric and all the other modern methods of heart examination.

Particularly successful use is made in the institute of the new treatment of the heart and nerves with electric baths (faradaic, galvanic and sinusoidal currents in water) combined with vibration massage, static electricity and mechano-therapy.

Patients have here the opportunity of obtaining careful individual treatment at a moderate expense.

**PHARMACY:** Englische Apotheke, Perusa St. & Theatiner St., is a central depot for patent medicines &c. of all countries and is highly recommended for dispensing foreign prescriptions.

**ART-REQUISITES:** Adrian Brugger, 1 Theatiner St., Purveyor to the court of Bavaria (see advert.).

**AMERICAN BOOT and SHOE STORES:** M. Fleischmann, 17 Theatiner St., imports first-class original American goods for ladies & gentlemen. Established in 1869, this well-recommended firm has received five gold medals and various diplomas of honour. — Court purveyor.

**CIGARS:** Max Zechbauer, Purveyor to the Royal Court, 17 Odeons Place & Royal Residence Garden, 1st class house, special departments for Havannah cigars.

**FURS:** E. & O. Merzbacher, 8 Maffi St. is a leading firm of furriers highly recommended to Americans and specially providing for their taste.

**GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING:** S. Fries, purveyor to various courts, 1 Maximilian St., a well-known firm, celebrated for its elegant gentlemen's clothing of exquisite taste and fit.

**HIGH-CLASS LADIES' TAILORS:** F. Hirschberg & Co., 42 Theatiner St., one of the largest concerns on the Continent, celebrated for taste, fit and style. Large assortment in ready-made suits and cloaks, also children's goods.

**LINEN GOODS:** L. Reichenberger's Nachf., 46 Theatiner St., an excellent establishment for linens and muslins, layettes, trousseaux &c.

# GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE.



First-class family house, opened 1900, with all modern conveniences. Restaurant on open terrace.





**OPTICIAN:** Rodenstock's Optical Institute, 8 Bayer St., is highly recommended for every type of optical instruments.

**UNDERCLOTHING:** Dr. Deimel's Underwear, famous for its absorbent qualities, may be had here at the agency: L. Reichenberger's Nachf., 46 Theatiner St.

**GERMAN AND FRENCH COGNAC DISTILLERS:** Gebr. Macholl, A.-G., is a very large firm distilling and exporting cognac and liqueurs of various kinds.

**MUNICH** is the capital of the Kingdom of Bavaria and a fine old city with a pop. of over 538,000, the larger proportion of whom are Roman Catholic. It was founded, probably, at the close of the 11th cent., and was surrounded with a wall and raised to the status

of a town by Henry the I. Visited by a severe con the year 1327, it was extended by the Empero Bavarian. An important development of the pla Italian workmen being i assist in the erection o Treasury, Picture Gallery portant buildings. Some t the Elect r Maximilian ad ficient palace, which still the present building: the s embellished the place wit numents, erected the Josep Spitals, and fortified the r ramparts. Indeed, the rule



## Englische Apotheke

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CHEMIST.

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• **Centralstelle für Specialitäten aller Län**

**Large stock of Patent-Medicines.**

— All foreign prescriptions are carefully prepared

Perusastrasse. **München** Theatinerstrasse

have spared neither pains nor expense to render their capital both beautiful and attractive; and, during the reigns of Maximilian Joseph I. and his son Ludwig I. (1825—1848), the place experienced a most remarkable development in commerce as well as in science and art: so that, at the present day, it ranks among the leading cities of Europe, and is one which no American tourist should omit to visit.

As an industrial town, Munich is celebrated principally for its enormous breweries, which, indeed, form one of the attractions of the place, attached to them, they have fine restaurants, the most important being the *Hofbräu*,

*Bürgerliche Bräu* and *Kindl* on the further side near Ludwig's Bridge, *Spalen* and *Löwen Bräu* the railway station.

From the station we wards the centre of the following order:—

Through Schützen St. and, then, follow the tram the *Goethe Monument*, 1 Pl., decorated with a bas-relief, called *Wittelsbach's* the centre of the structure three fine basins; while is a marble group, the one the destructive power of



MUNICH, 4 Arnulf St.

## HOTEL WOLFF.

Opposite Central Station (North). First-class family home of old repute.  
3545 J. Erlinger, new prop.





# Adrian Brugg

Purveyor to the Royal Court of B.

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No. 1, Theatinerstrasse No. 1.



**Drawing materials and painting requ**

of the best German, English and French makes.

**Large selection.**

**Moderate P**

**— CATALOGUE GRATIS. —**

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*S. Fries.*



*M. Maximilianstr. 1.*

Next the Royal Court-Opera.

\*\*\* *Viennese Merchant Tailor.* \*\*\*



other its fertilising qualities. We now turn to the right down Pfandhaus St., passing, on our left hand, the *Kunstgewerbehaus*, a Renaissance building erected in 1877 and containing a beautiful apartment embellished with pictures by Kaulbach. On Promenade Pl., which we now cross, there are fine bronze statues. The street beyond is Maffei St., one of the busiest spots in Munich: it leads to Theatiner St., where we turn to the left and take the first turning rightwards to Max Joseph Pl., the centre of the modern city and the nucleus of its traffic. In the middle of the square, there is a statue of *Maximilian Joseph I.* in a

sitting posture, designed by the celebrated Rauch. Behind the statue rises the *Hof and National Theater*, a handsome building in Corinthian style, with an auditorium capable of seating 2,400 persons; and the interior of which is excellently appointed. Close by is the *Residenz Theater*, erected in the middle of the 18th cent. To the S., flanking Maximilian St., stands the *General Post Office*; while to the N. rises the

*Königliche Residenz* (Royal Palace), an extensive building, consisting of the so-called *Königsbau*, the *Festsaalbau* and the *Alle Residenz*. This last is a plain building of great solidity,

## L. Reichenberger's Nachf.

46 Theatinerstr., **MUNICH**, Telephone 574.

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**LINEN GOODS of all kinds.**

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**OUTFITS for BRIDES and BABIES.**

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== *Dr. Deimel's Underwear.* ==

erected from Reitenstül's designs at the close of the 16th cent. Visitors are shown over the building, with its five courtyards, at 11 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted. One enters through the gateway into *Kapellenhof*, and thence, through a passage, with an inscription on the so-called Duke Christoph's Stone, into *Brunnenhof*. The last is decorated with a number of fountains (*Brunnen*) including one with a statue of *Otto von Wittelsbach*. The courtyard past on the right in *Kapellenhof* is called the *Grottenhof* on its grotto of shells. In the interior of the building, the principal points of interest are the *Kaiser Zimmer*

(Room of the Emperors), the *Papstzimmer* (inhabited by Pope Pius VI.), the *Trierzimmer* and the

*Schatzkammer* (treasure chamber). This last contains some very valuable jewels and precious stones, including a large blue diamond (called the "*Hausdiamant*"), the '*Palatinate Pearl*', and the *Bohemian Crown* of Frederick V. &c. A similar collection of treasures is shown in the *Reichenkapelle*, which contains an interesting relic of Mary Stuart and a work ascribed to Michael Angelo. The *Festsaalbau*, erected in 1842, in late Renaissance style, has its main façade towards the *Hofgarten*. Its principal



MUNICH

## Hotel Bayerischer Hof

First-class House. — Most Central Position on the Promenadeplatz and rooms with private bath. Magnificent Winter-garden. All mo-

interest centres in its magnificent suites of apartments: of these the most striking are the six rooms on the ground-floor, decorated with frescoes representing scenes from the *Odyssee* and hence called the *Odyssee-säle*: on the first-floor is the ball-room (with reliefs by Schwanthaler), the *Schönheitgalerie* (with portraits of 36 beautiful women), the *Banquet Hall* (with 14 paintings of various battles), *Charlemagne's Salon*, the *Barbarossa Salon*, the *Habsburger Salon*, and the *Throne Room*, containing 12 large gilded statues by Schwanthaler.

The *Königsbau* was built in 1835: the interior is enriched with numerous frescoes, the apartments open to the public showing scenes from the '1808'. Behind the palace, and close to the Residenz Theater, is the *heiligen Kirche* or *St. Michael's*, a handsome building in the style erected in 1837, with a richly decorated interior. The *Royal Stables*, containing interesting collections; which of the Palace, lies to the west, is a prettily laid-out square.

MUNICH.

## Hotel Rheinischer Hof

The only First-Class House facing the Central-Railway Station for its comfort, cuisine, and careful attendance.

Firma: J. DANNER.

FRANZ WEICKMAN

sides of which run arcades decorated with frescoes by Kaulbach, Rottmann and others. To the north, there is a *Museum of Plaster Casts* which contains also an ethnographical collection. Attached to it are the premises of the *Art Union*, with a permanent exhibition of works by living masters. Close by, at the corner of Prinzregenten St., is one of the entrances to the *English Garden* (see 'Suburbs', below).

To Prinzregenten St., the *National Museum* has been removed. Founded in Maximilian St. in 1855 by King Max II., this museum has rapidly

risen to an important position. The institutions of the kind mentioned fall under the following heads:

(1) Antiquities of the pre-historic, iron-age, Roman, Merovingian period &c., specimens of mediæval art, of incunabula, coins &c., bronze statues, specimens of smith's work and many interesting historical relics of the renaissance period down to the 19th century.

To the west of Hofgarten Pl. embellished with

## SAVOY-HOTEL

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statue of *King Ludwig I.*; while, a little further southwards and opposite one side of the palace, we see the Offices of the Hamburg American Line, with the American Reading Room and the American Church, near which rises the handsome *Theatinerkirche* in Italian Barocco style (1675): it has a nave and two aisles, with a high cupola and towers. The interior contains restored pictures by Tintoretto and other artists, as well as some interesting chapels. Close by is the *Feldherrnhalle* containing some good statues of Bavarian generals. Returning northwards we visit the *Odeon* on the left: it consists

of a Concert Hall and School of Music, the ceiling of the large hall being decorated with paintings by Kaulbach and others. Beyond it, and on the same side of the street, is the *Palace of Prinz Luitpold*, who, however, as regent, now resides in the *Königliche Residenz*. At the corner of Gallerie St. are the *Treasury Offices*, and a little further up Ludwig St., at the next corner, stands the *Imperial Bank*. Across the street, in a slanting direction, and at the other corner, is the *Palace of Duke Max*. Continuing down the street, we pass, on the right hand, the

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### ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF THE XV<sup>th</sup> AND XVI<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES

#### EARLY PRINTS.

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JACQUES ROSENTHAL, Bookseller and Printseller.

*War Office*, built like that of *Duke Max's Palace*, in 1830, nearly all the buildings of this period having been designed either by Klenze or by Gärtner: the *War Office* possesses a massive archway and is decorated with some fine stone-carving. Adjacent hereto is the

*Hof- und Staats-Bibliothek* (Court State Library): it is an imposing building in Florentine style, possessing a handsome façade and a fine flight of stairs embellished with statues of Alcibiades, Homer, Aristotle and Socrates. The Library, which was founded by Duke Albert V., is one of the most celebrated in Europe, and con-

tains, in its 77 rooms, over 1,300,000 vols. and more than 30,000 MSS. The building in which it is lodged was erected under King Ludwig I. from designs by Gärtner. A few steps further, and on the same side of the way, is

*Ludwigskirche*, likewise designed by Gärtner: it is in Italian style, and the porch is embellished with statues of the four Evangelists by Schwanthaler. The interior contains a celebrated fresco of the Day of Judgment: it is the most important of Cornelius' pictures (cf. Düsseldorf); while the other paintings in the building are also from his designs. Opposite is



# HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

1st class house, 150 rooms. Newly and comfortably furnished.  
Station (South side). Electric light. Steam-heating. Lift. Modern.



MUNICH 25 RESIDENZSTRASSE 25, facing Royal Palace MUNICH



ADOLF STEINHARTER'S  
MAGASIN D'ANTIQUITÉS



*National Museum, Munich.*











The *Alte Pinakothek* is a fine Renaissance edifice erected by Klenze in 1836 for the reception of the extensive collections of old master-pieces which had been gathered together by the Elector Karl Theodor. The rooms are numbered from E. to W., and contain, in the eastern wing, the *salon* of the founder and of the Cologne and Rhenish Schools; in room No. 3, the High-German School; No. 4 Dutch; No. 5 Flemish; No. 6 Rubens; No. 7 Flemish (continued); No. 8 Italian; No. 9 Venetian; No. 10 (west wing) Italian; No. 11 Spanish; No. 12 French. The collection is very extensive, and includes

over 1,400 paintings. Besides these, there runs along the S. side a colonnade named the *Loggia des Cornelius*, so-called from its being decorated with a series of frescoes executed by Zimmermann from designs by the great Düsseldorf artist. These frescoes represent the growth of art in Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and France during the middle-ages.

There are also lodged in the Pinakothek, some 300,000 copper-plates and a quantity of beautiful porcelain vases.

Leaving the building by the western exit, we cross Arcis St. to the *Polytechnikum*, a Royal technical

school, erected in 1868, by von Neureuther in Italian Renaissance style and, as the Latin inscription above the middle porch indicates, intended for instruction in the sciences and arts: the same intention is also indicated by the 72 medallions in the frieze which represent celebrities in science, literature and art. Hard by, at 78 Theresien St., between Arcis St. and Luisen St., stands a *Panorama*.

Returning southwards, through Luisen St., past the '*Industrie Schule*' and '*Kunstgewerbe Schule*' (the School of Industrial Art), we reach the *Schack Gallery* at the corner of Brienner St.

and Luisen St. This is a building in villa style containing a large collection of pictures by modern German artists, such as Böcklin, Lenbach, Feuerbach &c.; it is named after its founder, Count Schack, who bequeathed it to the present German Emperor. Brienner St. is spanned here by the *Propylæum*, a handsome gate-way completed in 1862 from designs by Klenze, the outer columns being Doric and the inner Ionic; the reliefs represent the Greek War of Independence &c. Passing under the gate-way, we turn to the left across König's Pl. to the

*Glyptothek*, another of Klenze's



buildings in imitation of the Greek. It contains an extensive collection of antique sculpture, and a number of plaster casts; while, in room No. 13, will be found some modern sculptures, including specimens of Canova, Thorwaldsen, Schadow &c. On the other side of König's Pl. is the '*Kunst Ausstellungsgebäude*', containing a permanent exhibition of works by Munich artists.

Towards its eastern end, Brienner St.

crosses Carolinen Pl., a circus in the centre of which a high *Obelisk* has been erected to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who died in Russia during the wars. A short distance beyond it, on the left hand, is *Wittelsbacher Palace*, in the style of mediæval English: its handsomest parts are the courtyard and stair-case. A few paces further, on the right-hand side, stands a monument to Schiller; passing round it to the right, we find ourselves

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again at Maximilians Pl. embellished with a bust of Effner, its creator and — more important — a statue of Liebig. Turning to the right at the further end of the square, we pass through Karl St. to the *Basilica of St. Bonifacius*, one of the most beautiful churches in Munich. It consists of a nave and two aisles supported upon 66 Corinthian columns of grey marble, the interior being also magnificently decorated with frescoes by Hess and his pupils. Attached to

the building is a *Benedictine Convent*, whose refectory is embellished with another of Hess's frescoes that represents the 'Last Supper'. Opposite the church are the *Botanical Gardens*, with Palmhouse, Victoria Regia, Aquarium &c. Arcis St., which we have just crossed, ends at the '*Glaspalast*', built in 1854 of glass and iron, and used, like the Crystal Palace in London, for exhibition purposes — principally the annual Exhibition of Art. A short distance



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3977

==== FINE CENTRAL POSITION FACING ARMEE MUSEUM =====

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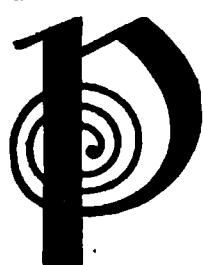


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**Pension Himmeler.**

MÜNCHEN, 40 Theresien St. (1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> fl.)

Centre of city. Close to the Pinakotheks. Electr. light, bath







eastwards there is a bronze statue of *Gabelsberger*, the inventor of the well-known system of short-hand writing.

The grounds of the 'Glaspalast' are separated by Elisen St. from the

*Justizpalast*, a large and handsome Barocco edifice designed by Thiersch and built of marble and lime-stone: it is surmounted by a glass dome, and embellished, along the parapet, with statues executed by 12 Munich sculptors and representing Truth, Self-knowledge, Peace &c. Crossing, again, at the Goethe Monument, we reach the *Synagogue*, a building in Romanesque style, de-

signed by Albert Schmidt: it is capable of seating 2,000 persons, and is said to be the largest as well as the most beautiful Synagogue in Germany. Turning down Capellen St. into Neuhauser St. and then to the left, we reach the *Akademie der Wissenschaften*, containing considerable collections of geological and palæontological interest, together with cabinets of minerals, zoological specimens &c.; while, among the collections of coins, there are over 20,000 from ancient Greece. Adjacent to the Academy is *St. Michael's Church*, considered one of the handsomest

3536

== MUNICH ==

## D. HEINEMANN FINE ART GALLERY

5 & 6 LENBACHPLATZ 5 & 6.

Renaissance edifices in the country. It was built, as a Jesuits' college, at the close of the 16th cent., and is consequently peculiar in form, consisting, namely, of a nave and transept, but without aisles: the nave is some 270 feet long, with remarkable vaulting, having a span of 110 feet and a diameter of over 82 feet. The church contains some beautiful tombs, of which the finest is that of Eugen Beauharnais (by Thorwaldsen †), the former viceroy of Italy; while, in the Crypt of the Princes, repose the remains of the unfortunate Ludwig II. Further along Neuhauser St., taking the

first turning to the left, we find ourselves on Frauen Pl., occupied by the *Cathedral of our Lady*, (Frauenkirche): this was built by Jörg Gangkofer, its erection occupying the twenty years from 1468 to 1488: it is a late-Gothic building of red brick, its two incomplete towers being covered with cups of copper, which have been adopted as an emblem of the city. The interior, which consists of a nave and two aisles supported upon conical pillars, contains some beautiful stained-glass windows, some interesting wood-carving and a number of old tombs.



Leaving Frauen Pl. by Albert St. on the eastern side and, thence, through Gruft St., opposite, we turn to the left, and pass behind the *General Post Office*, formerly Törring Palace: the side looking toward Residenz St. is in Italian style, being a part of the original building erected in 1740; while the façade was added by Klenze in 1836. Close by is the *Royal Mint*, and, opposite is *Aller Hof*, the oldest residence of Bavarian monarchs, having been erected in 1253. A little further east is *Hofbräuhaus*; or, passing northwards, into Maximilian St., we turn to the right and soon find ourselves between the Govern-

ment Offices, on our left, and the former

*National Museum*, on our right, both of them creations of the popular Monarch King Max II.: the museum has been removed to Prinzregenten St. (see above).

The square between the above buildings is decorated with numerous monuments; while, at its further end, rises that to Maximilian II., erected, as the inscription states, by his faithful people; it consists of a statue more than 16 feet in height supported by a granite pedestal 23 feet high and surrounded with allegorical figures which represents Justice, Strength, Enlightenment, Peace &c. From this

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point, the return may be made by car across Marien Pl. to Karl's Thor, or, if time permit, the beautiful Maximilian Bridge, with its colossal figure of Pallas-Athene, may be crossed and a visit paid to the *Maximilianeum*. This is another creation of King Maximilian II., established as a continuation school for talented students preparing for the military and civil services. The building produces, architecturally, a liar, but not displeasing, effect, contains a number of fine frescoes and paintings. From the spot, an excellent view of the city, the Isar, and the surrounding mountains is obtained. Crossing the bridge and turning to the left along the river bank, we soon find ourselves in front of *Lukas-*

*kirche*, a handsome protestant church in Transitional style. Hence, following the tramway lines, southwards, we reach '*Isar Thor*', erected in 1314 and restored in 1835. It was decorated, at about the same period, with a fresco representing the return of Ludwig of Bavaria from the battle of Ampfing. Following the tramway, we come to the Church of the Holy Ghost, whence one may either proceed direct to the Rathaus or first turn to the left across Victualien Markt to *Schwanenhalle*, a large corn exchange. Return across this market to Peter's Pl., where stands Munich's oldest church, namely *Peterskirche*, erected in 1170: it has been repeatedly restored and altered, and is principally interesting for the



extensive view of the city obtained from its tower, and for its fine organ, built by Abt Vogler. Adjoining Peter's Pl., is Marien Pl., the most central spot of the old city. It is a square containing a monumental column called the *Mariensäule* and erected by Maximilian I. in 1638. On the eastern side of the square stands the *Old Rathaus*, another of Jörg Gangkofers erections, with decorations including some fine o'd Gothic carving by Fütterer and Grasser: in the building are preserved the standards &c. of the old city guilds; while the tower is embellished with paintings by Seitz. Attached to the building is the Ratskeller, with handsome frescoes by Wagner. At the northern corner of

the square rises the *New Rathaus*, an imposing Gothic pile erected some 30 years since, and embellished with delicate tracery, pinnacles and fretted-work. It was designed by Hauberrisser, and contains a number of portraits of royal and other personages painted by celebrated artists such as Kaulbach, Lenbach, Piloty &c. We leave the square by Rosen St. and pass through Sendlinger St., at the beginning of which, a car may be taken to within a few minutes' walk of the '*Ruhmeshalle*' (see 'Suburbs', below): or, when we reach Sendlingerthor Pl., with its prettily laid-out grounds, we may turn to the left down Thalkirchner St. to the *Southern Cemetery*, a Gods' acre

8 Maffei St. 8

MUNICH

8 Maffei St. 8

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which, both in regard to its historic associations and also in respect of its artistic and appropriate monuments, is unrivalled throughout Germany.

In the neighbourhood of Sendlingerthor Pl., there are a large number of hospitals; while, passing up the prettily laid-out Sonnen St., we visit the *Matheuskirche*, a protestant church with a ceiling painted by Hermann. Close by, in Schwanthaler St., is the *Schwanthaler Museum*, containing the casts of Schwanthaler's works.

### SUBURBS and OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

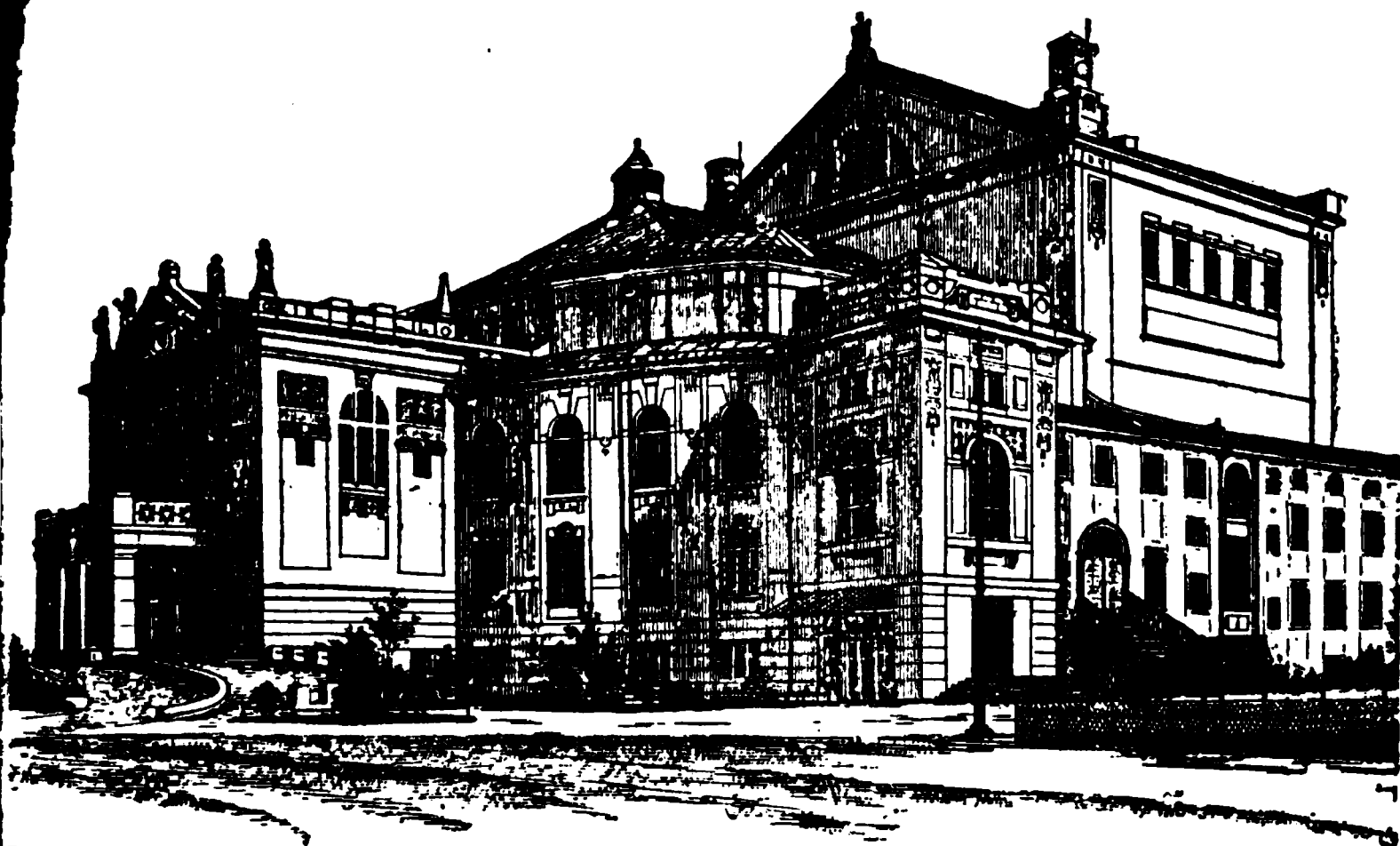
From close by the Schwanthaler Museum, a car may be obtained (or the walk is an agreeable one) and a visit paid to the *Ruhmeshalle* (Armory),

a handsome building in Greek style with a fine colonnade of fluted Doric columns. In front of it stands an enormous figure of

*Bavaria*, the interior of which being hollow, may be ascended: the view obtained from the top is as vast as it is beautiful.

The *English Garden* (see above) is an extensive park, which has received its name from its natural and unconventional character: it is planted with grand old trees, and contains a lake named '*Kleinhesseloher*'; while through it run two canals and a stream. Near the entrance (at the corner of Prinzregenten St., there is a marble figure of a youth, the *Schwanthaler*; it bears an inscription





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beginning with the word 'Harmless', which has been taken as the popular name for the statue. Near the Brunnenhaus, there is an artificial waterfall; while a short distance to the left of the same rises a hill crowned with a small temple from designs by Klenze.

**CURSIONS:** (1) Nymphenburg, a 17th cent. castle with pretty grounds; (2) Schleissheim Castle, another 17th cent. structure, with picture gallery &c. (3) Up the Valleys of the Isar and Lech, through which a line of rail runs from Isarthal-Bahnhof to Bichl, in connection with the Tutzing-Kochel railway (see route 41). The line follows the left bank of the river, past Thalau (with famous hydropathic

establishment) and Prinz-Ludwigshöhe, to Grosshesselohe, a beautiful centre and much-frequented by pedestrians, who walk hither via Menterschwaige. The rail proceeds past Schwanegg Castle to Pullach (*Rabenwirt*), a pretty spot with interesting church. Next come Höllriegelsgereuth-Grünwald, Baierbrunn, Hohenschäftlarn, Ebenhausen and Icking, the prospect of the mountains growing finer as we ascend the valley. Beyond the last-mentioned station, a rapid descent begins, and a fine view of the Isar Valley and the mouth of the Loisach is obtained. The latter is crossed to Wolfratshausen, the principal station on the route; and there follow Eurasburg, Beuerberg &c., Heilbrunn and Bichl, the junction with the Tutzing-Kochel Line for Lake Walchen (see route 41).



**39: From BERLIN via THURINGIA, or FRANKFURT o/Main to BAMB RG, ERLANGEN, FÜRTH, NUREMBERG, INGOLSTADT & MUNICH (see route 38).**

## BAMBERG.

**POPULATION:** 44 000.

**HOTELS:** Bamberger Hof; Bellevue.

**CABS:** Station to city 75 pf., or two-h road, 1.50 mk.; within the city,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 50 pf.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour 1 mk., 1 hour 2 mks. (two-horsed double fares)

**U. S. CONS.:** William Hardel, Esq.

**POST OFFICE:** Schulle. Pl.

**BAMBERG**, the residence of the Bavarian heir-apparent, Prince Ruprecht, is an interesting old city situated on two arms of the Regnitz, a few miles from its junction with the Main.

Approaching the city from the railway station, few buildings of interest are past till one has got beyond the first arm of the river. Crossing this by Ludwig's Bridge, we soon find ourselves at Maximilian Pl., a square embellished with a fountain bearing statues of various historical personages.

Following the street called *Grüner Markt*, we come to St. Martin's Church, a 17th cent. Barocco edifice with an enormous dome. Surrounding it, there are several public buildings, of which the most noteworthy is the *Royal Library*, containing 300,000 vols. and upwards of 3,000 MSS. with the so-called Alcuin's Bible &c.

Proceeding to the other arm of the Regnitz, we notice a double bridge enclosing the *Rathaus*. The building, which is erected upon an artificial island dates, in its present form, from the middle of the 18th cent.

About a furlong beyond the bridge rises

The *Cathedral*, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany, with four handsome towers. The original building was erected by the Emperor Henry II., in A. D. 1004, but, having been almost completely destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt by Bishop Otto in 1115. It contains a number of interest-

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pendence as an imperial city and became incorporated in Bavaria in 1806.

From that time onwards its growth has been very rapid, the population having increased nearly tenfold. Nevertheless, its old buildings have remained almost intact, and it is quite the quaintest town in Germany; while, in order to preserve that unity of mediæval aspect for which it is so remarkable, the municipal surveyors insist upon all new erections being designed in keeping with the elder structures.

Through the centre of the city flows the many-bridged Pegnitz; and round the older districts runs a well-preserved wall with several towers. The principal buildings are the following, namely.—

*St Lorenzkirche*, at the further end

of Königs St. from Frauen Thor: it is the finest church in the town, being a beautiful Gothic building dating back to the 13th cent. The most striking points of the exterior are the western façade and its porch with a splendid rose-window above it: the interior contains some magnificent stained-glass and interesting works of art of the 15th and 16th centuries including the so-called pyramid (designed and executed by Adam Krafft), some wood-carving by Veit Stoss and a candelabra by Peter Vischer.

Close by the church is the *Tugend Brunnen*, a beautiful fountain of original design (Wurzelbauer, 1589). A few steps from the church, in Peter Vischer St. (No 23), is Vischer's

|| NUREMBERG ||

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old dwelling-house. In the immediate neighbourhood are the premises of the *Industrie and Kultur-Verein*. At 3 Königs St., near the bridge, is the *Bayrische Gewerbe-Museum* (industrial museum). Crossing the bridge, we reach the *Marienkirche*, or Church of our Lady, a beautiful 14th cent. edifice, with a very rich interior and interesting clockwork (1506). At one corner of the church is a fountain called '*Gänsemännchen*', designed by Vischer's pupil Labenwolf and representing the figure of a man carrying two geese; while hard by, at 9 Hans Sachsen Gasse, is the dwelling-house of the cobbler-poet Hans Sachs. In front of the church is the '*Schöner Brunnen*', by master Heinrich (1396):

it is a beautiful creation, with figures representing Charlemagne, Gottfried of Bouillon and Clodwig (Christian heroes); Judas Maccabæus, Joshua and David (old testament), and Cæsar, Alexander and Hector (profane): a second tier of figures represents Moses and the prophets.

Beyond the fountain rises the *Rathaus*, a building in Italian Renaissance style erected at the opening of the 16th cent. It is an imposing edifice with fine hall containing a panelled ceiling, frescoes from designs by Dürer, stained-glass by Hirschvogel.

Close by is *Sebalduskirche*, a Gothic building with remnants of earlier structures of the Romanesque and Transitional periods. The church is most beauti-



← NÜRNBERG. →

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and delicately ornamented, the exterior of the choir being adorned with the finest of Adam Krafft's works, a tomb representing the crucifixion, burial and resurrection of Christ, and termed the 'Schreyersche Grabmal'. The northern porch is called the "*Brautthür*" and is an exceedingly fine specimen of decorated Gothic. The interior of the building contains reliefs by Stoss, frescoes by Hans von Kulmbach, some painted glass by Hirschvogel, and Peter Vischer's master-piece, the *Sebaldu Tomb*.

Hard by is the *Palace of Justice*, with a fine stair-case and a sessions-room containing Feuerbach's picture of 'Justice'.

Beyond the Sebalduskirche is *St. Moritzkapelle*, a beautiful Gothic structure, adjoining which is the celebrated Bratwurst - Glöcklein, whither, at the ringing of a bell outside the building, the artists flock and are silently served with sausages.

At the corner of Burg St. & Theresien

St., is the *Municipal Library*, containing 70,000 vols. and 2,000 MSS.

To the north of Sebalduskirche lies Albrecht Dürer Pl., embellished with a statue of Dürer from designs by Rauch. Dürer's house, containing interesting relics of the great master, is at 39 Albrecht Dürer St., a short distance westwards.

At the end of this street is Tiergärtner Thor, to the right of which is the *Old Castle*, standing on a hill and overlooking the whole town: it was founded in 1024 by the Emp. Conrad II. and restored in 1854. Near it is the so-called *Heidenturm*, with the choirs of two chapels superposed one upon the other: the upper one, called *Kaiser Kapelle*, contains a number of works by Adam Krafft, Hans Holbein the elder, Wolgemuth and others.

Beyond Tiergärtner Thor is the celebrated foundry of *Professor Lenz*. In the opposite direction to the Burg lie the *Imperial Stables*, beyond which

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form one of the chief sights of the city. The building, 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (free Wed.). Old Karthäuser Church, modified and restored, collected as a former Freiherr von Aufsess sculptures, monuments, in &c. with specimens of, Hans Holbein and masters. The library is

**BT (POP.: 22,000 - 1) Wilschbacher Hof** of a considerable university first to Landshut at Munich. The Danube and in 1682 Tilly, mortally slain, retired hither of Gustavus Adolphus, himself for a severe siege, having been raised by were subsequently re-strengthened

## FROM BAMBERG TO LANDSHUT.

**REUTH (POP.: 4,000 - 1)** is an important railway station, whence all parts of Saxony, Austria &c. In the neighbourhood, there are two monasteries, namely, to Hainichen, to both of which obtained distinct Abbey founded in 1040 above the main crossing a magnificent hunting country. **REUTH** is a cloister with a tower, decorated with a style and forming a whither some 50,000 really

## REUTH.

**POP.: 5,000** and several boarding-houses. Wagner performances, 1000 rooms before and in the town, 1/2 hour, 4 pers., 60-75 pf., to and to Bergerreuth, 2-3 mks. The capital of Upper Saxony, incorporated in 1815, is a beautiful spot, celebrated by its connection with a fine building, erected by the Duke, in 1174. The late Duke Alexander while on his way to the station stands the Wagner

Theater. The Neue Schloss, a Baroque building, is situated at Residenz Platz in the beautifully laid-out grounds, military exercises are given to which the public are admitted. The Altes Schloss, erected in 1151 and rebuilt in 1704, is near the centre of the town and is well worth visiting. Before it, there is a bronze statue of Maximilian.

In front of the Gymnasium, there is a statue to Jean Paul Richter, who died here in 1925, and whose grave, together with those of Franz List (1803) and Duke Alexander of Württemberg, will be found in the cemetery in Erlanger Str.

## 40: From MUNICH, via LANDSHUT, RATISBON and NOF, to LEIPSIG (see route 9) or vice-versa.

**LANDSHUT (POP.: 24,000 - 1807: 1)** (Kronprinz) lying on the Isar, possesses some interesting buildings, e.g.:— The Schloss, with banqueting rooms. Opposite stands the Rathaus, a thoroughly renovated Gothic building. One of its several fine apartments is embellished with beautiful frescoes. In front of the Rathaus stands a bronze statue of Maximilian II. Other monuments are those to Duke Ludwig the Rich and to the War of 1474/75. St. Martin's Church, an edifice of the 15th cent. with a tower (420 feet high), a fine altar and stained-glass.

## RATISBON.

**POPULATION: 14,000.**

**ROYAL: Gräberhaus**, 1st class, with all modern comfort, patronised by royalty and best American society, auto-garage. **CABS:** Within town, 1/2 hour, 60 pf.; pair-horse, double fare; to Walbilla, and back, pair-horse, 10 mks.

**POST OFFICE:** Dom Pl.

**RATISBON (Regensburg)** is an ancient city situated on the Danube at the confluence of the Regen.

The town, which, like most others in the district, dates back to Roman times, contains many ancient and beautiful buildings. The principal are the following, namely—

The Cathedral—not far from the head of the stone-bridge—is a Gothic building, with an interior resembling that of Strasbourg Minster. The erection of the building occupied over 250 years (1278-1444), the towers remaining incomplete till 1400. The western façade has a splendid porch with a curious three-arched vestibule. The choir has been kept somewhat plain; but the number of ancient tombs, the a tower &c. render the interior interesting. Behind the cathedral is

St. Ulrichskirche, a 13th cent. structure containing a museum of Roman and prehistoric antiquities. Westwards of the cathedral stands the

Rathaus, whose beautiful western



Regensburg (Ratisbon).

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façade dates back to the 14th cent., the remainder of the building having been erected between 1660 and 1721. It contains a *Reichssaal*, in which, during the 16th and 17th cent., the German Reichstag held its sessions: the walls of the apartment are hung with fine gobelins; while the other rooms are also interesting. Still further W., between Arnulf Pl. and Bismarck Pl., stands the *Theatre*. In the latter square, near Jacob's Thor, will be found the so-called *Schottenkirche*, a 12th cent. Romanesque basilica: it possesses a celebrated porch embellished with the grotesque stone-carvings so characteristic of this style of architecture, but here, in a highly developed form. Hard by are the churches of *St. Dominic* and *Holy Trinity*. In the S. of the town, not far from the station, is the monastery of *St. Emmeram*, one of the oldest in Germany and containing a large number of relics, carvings and tombs. Adjoining it is the palace of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis. A little to the N. E. is an 11th cent. basilica church called *Obermünster*, containing tombs and frescoes. Quite close to the station, and in the gardens which replace the old fortifications, there is a 13th cent. column called the *Predigersäule*. The city contains an almost inexhaustible number of sights: but for lovers of the purely beautiful, apart from historical associations, the greatest attraction is the

**WALHALLA.** As its name implies,

it is intended as the "Tempel Deutscher Ehren"; although, truly, the title is a misnomer, since the Walhalla is rather Scandinavian than German. Moreover, the style of the building, however handsome, is scarcely adapted for the purpose for which it was designed: it is, namely, a most exact imitation of the Parthenon, with a symbolic representation of Hermann's Schlacht (cf. Detmold route 19) by Schwanthaler. The interior is even finer than the exterior, and contains a large number of statues and busts of celebrated Germans, among them six productions of Rauch's.

**KELHEIM** (POP.: 4,000. — **HOT.**: Ehrentaller) is a favourite excursion spot with ancient walls and towers. The surrounding country is extremely picturesque. On the neighbouring Michaelsberg stands the Befreiungshalle. This is a handsome and remarkable structure commemorating the Battle of Leipsic (see route 10). Begun under Ludwig I., it was opened on the 18th Oct. 1863, the jubilee day of the great battle. This date has been taken as the typical number in many points of the building, such as the 18 Teutonic virgins borne by the enormous buttresses that surround the temple.

**HOF** (POP.: 28,000. — **HOTELS**: Kaiserhof; Wittelsbach) is an important junction on the line of rail Munich-Ratisbon and Leipsic, with branches to Steben, and Eger. The town is a well-built place on the Saale, possessing a few interesting buildings, such as the Rathaus (a much modified 16th cent. structure), and St. Michael's Church built at the close of the 13th cent. with numerous subsequent additions

## 41: From MUNICH to the BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS

Bav. Highl. I.: From MUNICH to KOC and WALCHEN SEE.

**KOCHEL** (ARRIVAL: State rail via Tutzling. — **HOTELS**: Bären; Stöge; Abenthum) is the terminus of the -



visited for the sake of its through which the Loisach Koehel, a road runs via a (2,827 ft.) and by Kessel-

**SEE. — ARRIVAL:** By m Koehel. — **HOT.:** Post.

— This is a village situated on a sheet of water d by fine, wooded heights. village stands Klobner's rsonage.

excursion from Walchen- stand, along an excellent s on foot.

11. From MUNICH via (to Starnberg), to AMMERSEE, PARTENKIRCHEN, ISCH (Zugspitze &c.), N-KIRCHEN via BITTENWALD INSBRUCK (see route 55).

## ARNBERG.

erischer Hof.

G is a well-built resort n end of the lake of the ind is much frequented d others. It possesses bathing and swimming ce a 15 minutes' walk autiful avenue of lime- s to Prinz Karl's Palace, on affording an incom- of the lake with its ountains and mansions.

avourite excursions is to r on the eastern bank. neque chapel has been y of King Ludwig II. — is lake on the 1<sup>st</sup> June the chapel a memorial i the spot where the y occurred

through the park (20 min) real. Next comes Ammer- of Count v. Pöckl. he footway through the rt the lake is very agree- tains becoming more and it as we approach once pretty trips may be

ome S. of the lake lies dainty village and one beautiful views of the nds, and is also a centre may be paid to Kochelsee a.

r returns along the west ke, calling at *Bernried* —

celebrated for its park — and thence past Karpfenwinkel to

Tutzing, a place of considerable importance, consisting of mansions, villas and hotels clustered round the old village which forms its core: Ilka-Höhe here is renowned for the view it commands.

From Tutzing it is advisable to follow the shore-road past Ross Isle to

Feldafing (a beautifully situated village overlooking the lake) and thence proceed past the castle-park or better via Wolfeschlucht to Possenhofen.

From Starnberg station, the railroad skirts the western shore of the lake. A short distance beyond Tutzing a branch line runs to

WEILHEIM (Post Hof.), a little town situated on the River Ammer and near the lens to the S of

Lake Ammer (*Ammersee*), which, though not so beautiful as Lake Starnberg, is a fine sheet of water  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile broad. The trip may be made from Starnberg on foot, as the road to Muhlheid is not more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles and that to Vorderfischen  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

By visiting Weilheim, however, one has the opportunity of proceeding by a branch line of rail to Unterpeissenberg, the station for BAD SULZ, a spa beautifully situated at the foot of

Hohe Peissenberg, whose isolated summit (3,245 feet) commands an incomparable view of the Bavarian Alps

The main line from Weilheim runs southwards to

Murman (Stahlbad & Kurbad Staffelsee), a station at the S.E. end of Lake Staffel and about a mile distant from the market-town of the same name. The place is well situated (see next route) and the view of the surrounding country is very beautiful.

## PARTENKIRCHEN.

POP.: 2,900 — ALT.: 2,364 ft.

**HOTELS:** Hotel-Pension Gibson and dependance with connecting winter garden on an elevation commanding fine views, is a thoroughly modern structure with lounge, billiard room &c., excellent cuisine, *Billé Vae*, 1<sup>st</sup> class.

PARTENKIRCHEN is a market-town well-known, not only for its proximity to the Zugspitze and the Wetterstein, but also for its invigorating climate. It has therefore become a favourite abode in summer, beloved by tourists as well as by those in want of rest and recreation.



# HOTEL-PENSION GIB



## • PARTENKIRCHEN. • 371

:: :: :: Elevated situation on hillside. :: :: ::  
 First-Class establishment with all modern comfort  
 :: Suites of rooms with baths, ::  
 steam-heating and porcelain stoves.  
 Billiard and Reading Rooms, Salons, separate  
 tables in Dining-Hall. Pension from Mks. 6 to  
 Mks. 10. :: :: :: Summer and Winter season

Indeed, it is a nice, romantic retreat at any period of the year, both the faculty and the public agreeing upon the admirable and healthy situation of the place. Free from dust and bacteria, it offers delightful opportunities for walks on good and hilly roads.

The greatest attraction for the tourist is, of course, the Zugspitze, the highest summit in the German Alps. It has a height of 9,711 feet. At guide should be taken (17 mks.), as the way is a difficult one, especially for persons liable to giddiness. The delightful and grand panorama that presents itself well repays the trouble caused by the two days' climb required for its ascent.

Near Partenkirchen and, indeed, at a similar distance west of the railway station, there lies the growing resort of

and fertile fields, lies of 2,298 feet, and is fine, wooded heights tower up the snow-capped Bavarian Alps. Noticeable last are *Wettersteinspitze* to the left, and *Alpspitze* to the right, appear the peaks of *Königs Range*, the rugged *Reichenbach* the precipitous *Zugspitze*.

The Alpine climate is beneficial, especially in catarrh, neurasthenia, and the early stages of Garmisch is particularly to persons who have treatment at such spas as Carlsbad, Ems, Wiesbaden.

A short distance to the east and on the slopes of *Bliesberg*, a mountain hotel, *Bliesberg* (open stands in a fine open spot, garden and adjoining of the mountains and indeed, it is one of the situations in the district the hotel is excellent, an opportunity for boating.

**EXCURSIONS:** Garmisch for innumerable excursions of which only the most be mentioned here.—

(1) *Partnachklamm* (1 of the finest ravines in perfectly safe tour, and not liable to giddiness right through the gullies).

(2) *Hadersee* (2,725 feet brated hotel and unique water, its trout-fishing mountain and sylvan

## GARMISCH.

**HOTELS:** Busser, 1st class; Park Hotel, Alpenhof, 1st class; Hotel-Pension and Hotel-Biedersee (see below); Hotel-Pension Sonnenblick, 1st class.

This ancient spot, though but little known prior to the year 1882, is rapidly becoming one of the most important summer-resorts of South Germany, the number of visitors now exceeding 7,000 annually. It is a picturesque little town with fine modern buildings that alternate pleasantly with quaint groups of old-world cottages.

The place occupies a delightful situation in the valley of the Loisach, where it opens out to receive the Partnach and the Kanker. The broad green valley, with its luscious meadows







From the subsoil, which consists of chalybeate clay lying on chalybeate sandstone, rise the steel and iron springs. These are remarkable for their peroxide of iron and manganese. The waters are highly efficacious in the treatment of neurasthenia, anæmia, chlorosis &c.; while the mountain climate is very serviceable both in these complaints and in cases of asthma, rachitis, scrofula &c.

Kohlgrub is also celebrated for its mud-baths, the material for which, permeated with iron, is found in inexhaustible quantity to the north of the spa, and is used with great success in treating female complaints, rheumatism, gout, nervous affections, rickets &c. Besides these, use is made of the Örtel treatment; and installations of the most modern type have been introduced, including electric cabinets, baths of mother-lye, pine-needles &c. These are to be found in the bath-house attached to the Pavilion (Kurhotel), the latter being a handsome edifice in a lovely spot surrounded by a shady park.

An electric railway connects Kohlgrub with

**OBERAMMERGAU** (HOT.: Wittelsbacher Hof), contains several inns, which, during the height of the season, are greatly over-filled. The celebrated **PASSION PLAY** takes place here every ten years, and will, consequently, not be again produced till 1910.

The new Theatre in which the renowned and much discussed representations are performed is capable of seating over 4,000 spectators.

The road from Oberammergau runs S.E. and soon divides, one road going leftwards to (a) Ettal & Oberau and the other rightwards to (b) Graswang Valley.

(a) **ETTAL** (ALT.: 287 feet. - HOT.: Kloster-Gasthaus, modern comfort) is an ancient place consisting mainly of some 20 boarding-houses, a few good hotels and a fine Benedictine Abbey. This last was founded in 1330 but, having been destroyed by fire in 1744, was rebuilt in Rococo style of which it forms a splendid specimen.

The little place is delightfully situated amid lofty & well-wooded heights, and is an excellent mountain resort. Like its neighbour Graswang it possesses high-pressure water supply and moreover has omnibuses running twice daily to the stations of Oberammergau and Oberau, midway between which it lies.

(2) **OBERAU** is a small station on the Munich - Partenkirchen line, which is convenient for visiting Ettal (see above), the road running through Giessenbach and some fine glens.

From Oberammergau (see above) a tramp of 2 hours or an hour's drive through the magnificent Graswang Valley brings us to

**SCHLOSS LINDERHOF** (Schloss Hotel), the first of the celebrated Royal Castles. It is a fine edifice in Rococo style, designed by Dollmann. In every respect, the building shows the characteristics of the monarch, Ludwig II., for whom it was erected: the interior displays a magnificence of ornament and a wealth of colour and gold which render it too ornate for the taste of many beholders.

Soon after leaving Linderhof we enter the Ammerwald Thal, a lonesome valley flanked by steep heights, the most noticeable of which are the Hochplatte to the right and the Kreuzspitze and Geierköpfe to the left. In 1½ hrs. we cross the Tyrolese boundary (near which is Ludwig II's Huntinghütte), and in another hour reach

Hotel Ammerwald (3,577 feet), newly built and very suitable as a centre of residence for visiting the beautiful spots of this famous district. It is 2¼ hours from Linderhof and 3¼ hrs. from Neuschwanstein, and possesses excellent modern accommodation, including 70 beds and English sanitation. The proprietor also owns Hotel Erzherzog Reiner at Obermais.

A good winding road branches off here to Neuschwanstein - Füssen (see below). Keeping, however, to the main road, we reach in 1¼ hrs. the beautiful shores of the

**PLANSEE** with the fine **Etablissement Plansee Hotel (Forelle)**, consisting of a hotel and two large & recently built villas. It has 60 bedrooms well-appointed and mosty fitted with balconies. The other rooms, as well as all the fittings, the cuisine and the attendance are in keeping with the rest. The best route is by rail to Garmisch and thence by omnibus, leaving Hotel Sonnenbühl twice daily.

Plansee consists of two sheets of water called the larger and the smaller lakes. Both are the property of above hotel and, together with the out are famous for their fine trout, char

# Plansee Hotel

(FORELLE)

3783

fishing. Carriages in all directions. - Circular gratis.

Between Schloss Linderhof & Schloss Neuschwanstein and 2¼ hrs. from Garmisch

Unique position on the beautiful **Plan Lake**.

-- EVERY COMFORT --

Suitable for prolonged stay. Board terms for 5 days and upwards.

Hans Singer.



# Nordtirol Reutte HOTEL TIROLERHOF. Plansee HOTEL SEESPITZ. - - Meran HOTEL ORTENSTEIN.

Admirably managed houses. — Cheap Boarding Arrangements. — Prospectus gratis.  
3782 Anton Müller, prop.

"Benken". Unlimited fishing and boating is enjoyed by guests of the hotel only.

The lake is one of the loveliest of north Tyrol. It has a length of 6 km., and is remarkable for its varied colouring produced by the high cliffs (3,200 ft.) and fir-woods by which it is enclosed. At its western end stands Hotel Seespitz, which forms a convenient resting-place.

Half an hour further we pass the fine Stüben Falls and proceed to

**REUTTE.** — **HOTELS:** Tiroler Hof, an excellent house belonging to Mr Anton Müller, the prop. of Hotel Seespitz in Plansee and Hot. Ortenstein in Meran; **Bahnhof Hotel.** — Reutte is a beautiful spot surrounded with fine Alpine heights. It is a market-town reachable by a branch line from Kempten which lies on the main line from Munich to Lindau (see routes 36 and 60). Reutte is lighted by electricity and enjoys an exceptionally healthy climate.

A charming road down the valley of the Lech leads to

**FÜSSEN** (POP.: 3,500. — **HOT.:** Hotel Bayerischer Hof-Post, 1st class, large and leading house, carriages supplied), a beautifully situated town, still possessing remnants of its old fortifications and retaining, in a remarkable degree, its mediæval aspect. Its picturesque old Castle was erected at the opening of the 14th century by the bishops of Augsburg, and was restored by Maximilian II. Beneath it rises the Church of St. Magnus (1701), and the Abbey of St. Mang, founded in 630.

An excellent road (cf. Ammerwald, above) runs S. E. to

**SCHLOSS NEUSCHWANSTEIN.** wonderful edifice, the creation of Ludwig II., towers in majestic beauty above the green woods beneath,

and seems to grow, like an enormous cluster of crystals, out of the rocky point in which the eminence terminates. In the construction of the building, the leading German artists of the day were employed: such men as Hauschild, Aigner, Spiess, Munsch and Piloty have contributed to it the embodiment of their thought and skill; and, in its wonderful frescoes, the lover of German literature will be delighted to find represented the legends of Lohengrin, Parzival, Tristan and Isolde &c.

Some distance below stands

**SCHLOSS HOHENSCHWANGAU** which was the residence of the Queen of Bavaria until her death. Its creator was Maximilian II.; and, its style calls up recollections of the ancient days of the Guelphs, Hohenstaufens and Wittelsbachers. It contains a number of beautiful frescoes painted by the hand of Schwanthaler, by Moritz von Schwind, Rubens and others.

Beneath the castle lies the village of **HOHENSCHWANGAU** (Hot. Alpenrose, beautifully situated on Alp Lake, comfortable villa building with bath-house), at the foot of a wooded height, and at the eastern corner of the lovely blue-green Alpee, a lake surrounded with dense and sombre woods.

Bav. High. IV: From **MUNICH** via **HOLZKIRCHEN** to **SCHLIERSEE** and **BAD TÖLZ**.

**HOLZKIRCHEN** (**HOTELS:** Post; Oberbräu) is an important junction whence three lines of rail radiate, one to Rosenheim and the Inn Valley Railway, another to Schliersee, and a third to Schaftlach and Tölz, the former station being the junction for Gmund (Tegernsee, — see Bav. High. V).

## SCHLIERSEE.

POP.: 800. — ALT.: 2,552 ft.

**HOTEL:** Seehaus.

**SCHLIERSEE**, lying in a charming spot at the northeast end of the lake of the same name, forms a favourite resort

181

## FÜSSEN (Bavarian Castles) Hotel Bayerischer Hof — Post

VERY FIRST-CLASS. RENOVATED. LARGEST & LEADING HOUSE.

1st class carriages to all parts.

Prop.: ARTHUR MAIER, Post-Master.



**Jod-Bad Tölz (Bavarian Highlands).**

# **Kur-Hotel and Kurhaus.**

808

== **FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE** ==

with all modern comfort:

**Large garden, Bath, carriages on the premises, lawn tennis,  
Bicycle track, Billiard room.**

**PETER KIL and M. STENGEL, PROP.**

of tourists, who flock hither in summer to witness the theatrical performances at Hotel Seehaus. These take place at 7 p. m. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays in the celebrated Peasant Theatre, which stands in the grounds of the hotel, and is under the management of the court actor Conrad Dreher.

The village contains numerous quaint houses and an old church with valuable paintings, one of them bearing the date 1494 and ascribed to Lucas Kranach. In the vicinity, there are some fine views, the best being that from *Weinbergkapelle*; while the neighbouring

**EXCURSIONS** are very fine: (1) along the *Princesse Weg* to Tegernsee (see Bav. High. V.); (2) along the eastern shore of the lake to Fischhausen and thence direct south to Falepp; (3) a short distance beyond Fischhausen, a road to the left leads to Bayrisch-Zell and Wendelstein, a fine height (6,028 feet).

## **BAD TÖLZ.**

**ARRIVAL:** Perrail from Munich (1½ h.)  
**POPULATION:** 4,000.

**HOTELS:** Kur-Hot. & Kurhaus, 1st class family house in large garden near the iodine baths and 'Kur' Garden, newly furnished, splendid concert hall; Kaiserhof, 1st class, facing baths and pavilion grounds; Hotel & Villas Sedlmair, well-known 1st class family house, comfortable, omnibus meets trains.

**BOARDING-HOUSE:** Pens. Spenger, 1st class, with large garden, excellent cooking, open the whole year.

TÖLZ is a wealthy and important market town charmingly situated on the right bank of the Isar. The buildings, quaint and curiously painted, cluster close together, at the foot of a hill, those in the broad and steep Markt St. being particularly interesting. A fine bridge spans the Isar and gives access to the spa, properly called

**Bad Krakenhell**, a resort of great repute on account of its fine situation, salubrious climate and health-giving springs.

The place has an altitude of 2,201 feet, and the broad valley in which it lies is encircled with fine mountain peaks, those in the distance rising to a height of 7,000 ft.; while woods of great beauty and extent surround the group of hotels and villas which compose the resort.

The climate is bracing in character, the mean temperature during the season from May 15th—Oct. 1st being 16° C.

Five springs are in use. They contain iodides, chlorides and sulphides of sodium &c. and are specially famous for the first-named salts, the spa, indeed, owing to them its name of *Jodbad Tölz*.

The waters are employed medically and for bathing, mother-lye is sometimes added.

## ◆◆◆◆ **JODBAD TÖLZ.** ◆◆◆◆ **HOTEL KAISERHOF.**

Prop.: **J. M. MESSTHALER,** 2359  
Formerly Manager of HOTEL BRISTOL, Vienna.

**FIRST-CLASS,  
OPPOSITE  
BATHS  
AND PAVILION  
GROUNDS.**



and on the borders  
 high bears its name.  
 sheet of water, with  
 km. and a breadth of  
 numerous small becks  
 fluence at Mangfall.  
 : north, the east and  
 green meadows and  
 and to the south by  
 onsiderable elevation,

to its sanitation. On the borders of  
 the lake there are excellent 1<sup>st</sup> and  
 2<sup>nd</sup> class hotels, beautiful cafés and  
 conditoreis with a large selection of  
 newspapers: these and comfortable  
 private lodgings enhance the agree-  
 ableness of the resort.

Tegernsee possesses no peculiar  
 curative remedies; but its two admir-  
 ably appointed bathing establishments







**TEGERNSEE** (BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.)

# Hotel Steinmetz.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF  
OLD STANDING.

- WINTER SPORTS -

---- OPEN ----

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

3791 New Prop.: L. HÖFLE.

offer ample opportunity, not only for lake-bathing, but also for hydropathic treatment. In the baths use is made of pine-needles, mother-lye, sodium chloride, sulphur & mud. At Schwaighof, 15 min. distant, there is a special sulphur bath for chronic diseases of the skin and joints.

Owing to its mild mountain-climate, its pure, bracing atmosphere, its delightful woods and its refreshing lake, Tegernsee is a resort of the first rank, which is particularly suitable for convalescents and for post-treatment after visiting Carlsbad, Kissingen &c. Tegernsee is, on account of its 'terrains', one of the leading resorts of the Bavarian Alps for all kinds of winter sports and games. Hotels and private apartments are well-arranged for summer and winter season. Direct trains from Munich to Tegernsee.

For information as to apartments &c. apply to the Verschönerungsverein Tegernsee.

Beyond Tegernsee, the road, still skirting the shore (see above), runs on past the Carl Stieler monument, to the village of Rottach at the extreme S. E. corner of the lake, and at the mouth of the Rottach. The road upstream to the left leads to the Rottach Falls; while the main road continues southwards through the village, turns sharply to the right, and strikes into the beautiful Weissach Valley, enclosed by lofty and wooded heights. Passing the pretty village of Kreuth, we leave the main road, recross the turbulent Weissach and, in half an hour, find ourselves in

**WILDBAD KREUTH.** — ALT.: 1000 ft. — ARRIVAL: By the München-Bayern Railway to Schaftlach and, thence, branch line via Gmund to Tegernsee (see above). — HOTEL: Kurhaus with excellent food and service. — KURTAXE: From June to September 15th, 50 pf. per day. **WILDBAD KREUTH**, the property of the late Karl Theodor of Bavaria, has been famous for its sulphur springs. It was originally a monastery founded in 754, and its ruins and fine situation have gradual-

ly raised it to a leading position among the spas of Southern Germany.

The plateau upon which it lies is surrounded with forests and mountains. To the S. rise the rugged peaks of the Blauberg; to the S.W. the view is shut-in by the Gernberg: north-westwards glitters the Ros-Stein, flanked by the steep and verdant pastures of the Grünknecht; while, to the E., rises the forest-crowned Hohlenstein. Towards the W. and the N., the view opens out, and reveals the valley of the Weissach winding northwards to Lake Tegern.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Marienruhe, commanding a charming prospect called Stephansblick; hence a walk of 3/4 hr. to Hohlenstein Alp. To Sieben Hütten, Wolfsschlucht (two striking gorges), to Rottach Falls.

At Wildbad Kreuth, the road turns westwards and follows the banks of the Weissach to Achen Pass (4,963 ft.) which forms here the boundary between Bavaria and Austria: beyond it, the way descends the valley of the Achen to the lake of the same name, and skirts its eastern shore to Maurach, whence a road runs westwards to Pertisau, the principal resort on the lake; while the main route proceeds to Jenbach. (See Austria.)

## 42: From NUREMBERG via RATISBON (route 40) and STRAUBING to PASSAU.

**STRAUBING.** — POP.: 17,000. — **HOTELS:** Schwarzer Adler; Post.

**STRAUBING** is a very ancient town situated on the Danube in an extensive and fertile plain, and possessing several noteworthy buildings. The oldest is said to be the Church of St. Peter, in Romanesque style. Another church, St. James', a late-Gothic structure contains a quantity of 15th cent. stained-glass and a number of paintings ascribed to Wohlgemuth. The old castle and a high 13th cent. tower are also of interest.

**PASSAU.** — POP.: 19,000. — **HOTELS:** Bayrischer Hof. — This is an ancient town, romantically situated on a long tongue of land at the confluence of the Inn and the Ilz with the Danube and surrounded with fine heights. Its most important buildings are the following, namely:—

The Cathedral, the date of whose foundation is unknown; but, in the 15th cent., it was rebuilt in Gothic style. This building was destroyed by fire in







## **-Anstalt "DIANABAD", Bad Reichenhall.**

**1. Pneumatische Kuranstalt,** <sup>largest</sup> <sup>institute</sup>  
world. Indications. Asthma — Emphysema — Bronchial Catarrh.

**2. Inhalatorium,** Saline & Fir-oil Inhalations.

3777

**3. Bade & Kaltwasserheilanstalt.**

For pamphlet apply to the Institute.

7,000 feet, enclose the  
render the climate of the  
t invigorating.

which has a mean tempera-  
2., is especially adapted for  
the heart, throat and chest;  
of all kinds find relief here.  
ment which is of an ex-  
tended character, falls under  
namely:— Terrainkur;  
halation and Pneumatic  
and Trunkkur.

stalt 'Dianabad' is an old  
ensive concern, situated in

the centre of the spa and surrounded  
by large and beautiful grounds; it pos-  
sesses powerful machinery and is fitted  
with the latest appliances, including  
pneumatic cabinets, inhalation room and  
bathing apparatus.

Above the town rises the old Castle  
of Grattenstein, while the neighbouring  
heights afford opportunities for making  
charming excursions.

Twenty trains are run daily between  
Reichenhall and Salzburg, and an  
interesting mountain-railway, with 12  
trains daily, gives access to

**BERCHTESGADEN.**—POP. 2,845.  
HOTELS: Bellevue; Vier Jahreszeiten;

## **HAUS ACHSELMANNSTEIN.**

**of BAD REICHENHALL.** Founded 1848. GRAND PARK.  
Pamphlet gratis & post-free.

; Pest. — This is a small  
celebrated by the patronage  
lal Family, and containing  
san and 'Stiftskirche' with  
it carving. From the royal  
prospect is obtained. The  
h in fine scenery; and the  
h frequented as a summer  
resort. One of the most  
ursions is to the Lockstein-  
ice one obtains a splendid  
rechtsgaden Valley. But the  
ion of the neighbourhood  
E, a lake about 4 miles in

length and 1 mile in breadth: it is con-  
sidered the loveliest lake in Germany  
or Austria, and is celebrated for the  
beautiful deep-green colour of its water,  
in which are reflected the precipitous  
shores that rise above it to a height of  
nearly 7,000 ft. There being no steamers  
on the lake, regular rowing-boat ex-  
cursions are organized in summer to  
Sailstein, St. Bartholome &c. Other trips  
are to Gletschalp, St. Bartholome, Ober-  
see and the celebrated Watzmann,  
a mountain, whose highest peak (2,900  
feet) commands a magnificent view.

## **BAD REICHENHALL.** **Grand Hôtel Burkert**

— adjoining Royal Cur Park. —  
y hotel, electric light, hot baths on every floor. Finest French cuisine.  
**HOTEL BELLEVUE.** 3779 **CARL JOSEF, PROP.**

**ND OF SECTION "GERMANY".**







# AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**A**ustria was originally a small dukedom which grew out of that of Bavaria, at the close of the 12th cent. Augmented by the addition of Styria, it came under the rule of the House of Hapsburg, who raised it to the status of a kingdom towards the close of the 14th cent. This dynasty, under whose sceptre it has ever since remained, won for the country, by conquest and marriage, a leading position among the European powers. Indeed, during the period when its monarchs were also Emperors of Germany, it was, perhaps, the mightiest state in Europe. But, after the reformation, a decline gradually set in, and, with the domination of Napoleon in 1805, the existence of the old German Empire came to an end. In the following year, Franz II. adopted the title of Emperor of Austria (cf. Introduction to Germany). Till 1860, no change of importance took place; but then, during the great conflict with Prussia, it lost its Italian provinces of Lombardy and Venice, a loss which, territorially, has since been compensated - for by the acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But these states, like most of the others which go to make up the Empire, are only under the dominion of the reigning Emperor and are quite free for all internal affairs.

The Empire is a limited monarchy with a Reichsrath (diet) for the conduct of all imperial matters, each individual state having a separate Landtag for the conduct of home affairs. These states (some of which are styled kingdoms, some of them duchies) are almost as numerous as the various races which form the population. The principal of them are:— Upper and Lower Austria, Styria and Tyrol (all of them German), Bohemia (Tschechisch), Galicia, Moravia, Bosnia, Dalmatia and Hungary. The last of the six is by far the largest in point of extent and population, though, politically and commercially, the Kingdom of Austria is still the most important member of this many-ruled empire.

It should be clearly remembered, in race, language and social customs, Hungary is quite distinct from Austria; and, German being by no means commonly known, a slight knowledge of Magyar on the part of the traveller is not undesirable.

**Weights and Measures:** The decimal system is employed: (see Tables of Weights & Introduction to Germany).

**Money:** The decimal system is likewise in use for the coinage: the standard is a Krone = 100 Heller. The coins are:— Gold: twenty Kronen-piece and ten Kronen-piece; Silver: Kronen-piece. A Krone = 20 Cents U. S. currency (cf. also Introduction to Germany and Table of Exchange).

For matters relating to the postal and telegraph system, railways, passports &c. see Germany.

**The Austrian North-West Railway,** from Tetschen to Vienna, leaves "Saxon-Switzerland" at Mittelgrund and enters Austrian territory. Dividing into two lines — the Staats Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft and the Oesterreichische Nordwestbahn — it proceeds to Vienna.

We make use of the latter line, and, having passed through a tunnel 1,315 ft. in length, stop at

**TETSCHEN** for the revision of customs. Tetschen is a delightful village on the Elb, overlooked by the Castle of Count Thun.

The rail runs through gardens and orchards, and soon reaches again the banks of the Elb. In Gross-Priesen rises the castle of the ancient family of Chotek, whose arms have now obtained a double lustre through themorganatic marriage of the Austrian heir-apparent, Archduke Ferdinand, with Countess Sophie Chotek, now Princess of Hohenberg.

Soon, we catch sight of an enormous rock of basalt surmounted by the ruins of Schreckenstein. Beyond the Elb, with its barges, tugs and steamers, lies the industrial town of AUSSIG, enveloped in clouds of smoke.

Schreckenstein is connected with Carlsbad and Ezer by a line of rail running via Aussig & Teplitz through the richest lignite district of Europe.

Following the course of the Elb, the North-West Railway now breaks through the Mittelgebirge. After leaving Leitmeritz, the valley widens to a plain overlooked by ruins and castles and smiling with vineyards and orchards that stretch away as far as Melnick, beyond which, in the shimmering distance, rise the towering summits of the Mittelgebirge.

In Lissa, a branch line leaves the trunk for Prague.

We now find ourselves in the sugar districts forming the heart of Bohemia, and are reminded, by such towns as Pödebrad, Kolin & Kuttenberg, of the varied history of the country, the first of these three places, for instance, being



# PRAGUE HOTEL ERZHERZOG-STEPHAN

3156 I. CLASS. NEW 1904 WENZELSPLATZ.

The largest house and most frequented by Engl. and Americans: fitted up with every comfort, needing no description. Low charges. 130 Rooms (fireproof). Coupons. Excurs. catered for. Close to G. P. O. 6 Min. from the depot. American Express.

the ancient city whose silver-mines were once a valuable source of wealth to the princes of the land.

In Zleb Castle, the seat of Prince Anersperg, have been preserved many relics of Wallenstein and of Ziska, the unconquerable Hussite leader.

The rail now crosses a part of Moravia, the principal stations being Ignaa and Znaim. Just beyond the latter, the train crosses the Thaya Bridge, a structure 722 ft. in length. Almost 149 feet below us flashes the surface of the river Thaya; while, perched on the steep cliffs above, stand the romantic walls and towers of the ancient city of Znaim.

The district through which we now pass is devoted to the cultivation of the grape-vine.

In Stockerau the rail enters the basin of the Danube. Above the lush and verdant meadows of the stream, and forming the eastern boundary of Vienna Forest, rises Leopoldsberg. To the W., we catch sight of the Ruins of Greifenstein, — to the E., those of Krenzenstein, so tastefully restored by Count Wilczek.

Having crossed the Danube Bridge, we reach, in a few minutes, the Station of the North-West Railway in Vienna.

From the Danube Bridge, a magnificent prospect opens out before the view. Across the mighty stream, the cupolas and broad façades of Klosterneuburg appear in the airy distance: close by are the steep sides of Leopoldsberg, crowned by an ancient church and a hunting-ledge: beneath it, and embedded in gardens, the wooded heights of Vienna Forest: the suburbs of Nussdorf, Döbling and Heiligenstadt, above which are mansions, villas and churches; — to the left and beyond the sea of housetops, the slender spire of St. Stephen's Cathedral and the extensive woods of the Prater, overlooked by the Rotunde and the Giant Wheel. Everything tempts the beholder to a prolonged sojourn in the ancient but ever-youthful imperial city.

**44: From HAMBURG via BERLIN, DRESDEN and TETSCHEN, to PRAGUE, ZNAIM and VIENNA.**

**TETSCHEN** (POP.: 24,000. — HOT.: Ullrich; Silberner Stern), where luggage is examined, is a pleasantly situated town overlooked by the fine château of Count Thun. The surrounding country is hilly and interesting, the favourite

excursions being to Gloriette & Kaisersaicht. Opposite Tetschen lies

**BODENBACH** (POP.: 10,000. — HOTELS: Frieser; Umlauf), much visited by tourists for the sake of the excursions and ascents in the neighbourhood, the finest being the Schneeberg (2,367 feet), the highest summit of the Bohemian sandstone range.

**AUSSIG** (POP.: 40,000. — HOTELS: Goldenes Schiff; Englischer Hof) is a busy town at the confluence of the Biela and the Elb, in the neighbourhood of the coalfields, and containing numerous factories.

## PRAGUE.

**POPULATION: 420 000**

**HOTELS:** Erzherzog-Stephan, Wenzelsplatz, 1<sup>st</sup> class, central, near Gen. Post Office and railway station, lift &c., established above a century, but rebuilt by present proprietor, not being re-adapted but constructed as hotel, with electric light and steam-heating throughout; Victoria, 1<sup>st</sup> class family house, every comfort, much frequented by Anglo-Saxons; Hotel Paris, 1<sup>st</sup> class, recently rebuilt; Blauer Stern; Schwarzes Ross; de Saxe; Goldener Engel.

**CAFE:** Continental, 17 Graben.

**CABS:** Within the inner town and the suburbs Smichow, Karolinenthal, for one-horsed vehicle  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour, 80 heller, for two-horsed, 1 Krone 20 heller,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, one-horsed 1 Krone 20 heller, two-horsed 2 Kronen. After 10 p.m. 50% extra. To and from Station, 60 heller for cabs and 1 Krone for fiacre, each bag &c. 40 heller.

**U. S. CONS.:** Urbain J. Ledoux, Esq. 1 Stadtpark. Office hours: 9 a.m. — 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. — 5 p.m.

**BATHS:** Elisabeth Bath, 80 Elisabeth St.; and in the stream at Sophien Insel.

**POST OFFICE:** Heinrich's Gasse.

**THEATRES:** Deutsches Landestheater, Obst Markt; Neues Deutsches Theater, Stadtpark; Tschechisches National Theater, on the Quay.

**PRAGUE** is the capital of Bohemia and is situated on the banks of Moldau. The town is divided into stadt, Josefstadt, Neustadt, Wyseň the old Kleinseite, the Hradschin Holeschowitz Bubna. In the last is Imperial Palace. The old *Kathaus* and *Military Hospital* stands in the grounds called Karl's Pl. In



## PRAGUE. EL VICTORIA.

ASS FAMILY HOTEL AND PENSION.

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St. George's

*Old Church, Loretto Chapel, Czernin  
Palace and the Archbishop's Palace.*

Close to the station is *Josef Pl.*,  
from which most of the principal streets  
radiate. *Zeltner Gasse, Karl's Gasse,*  
*grosser and kleiner Ring.* At the be-  
ginning of *Zeltner Gasse* stands the  
*Pulverturm*, in late-Gothic style (15th  
cent.). To the N. of this, *Königshof*  
and the Cadet School, formerly the  
Residence of the Bohemian kings.

Prague contains several fine bridges,  
including the new *Moldau bridge*  
(*Kaiser Franz Josef Brücke*) opened  
on June 14th 1901. *Karl's Brücke*,  
with sixteen arches, was partly de-  
stroyed in 1890, but afterwards re-  
stored. On this bridge are to be seen  
30 statues of saints, partly from the  
10th cent., partly of later date. Between  
it and *Kaiser Franz Brücke* is the  
*Franzen's Monument*, a Gothic fountain  
with statue of *Franz I.* in the middle.  
On *Bethlehem's Pl.* the dwelling of  
Huss (now Nos. 5 & 6) formerly stood.

The largest open spot in Prague  
is *Karl's Pl.* with a monument to the  
Tschechian poet, *Vítěslav Halek.* In  
*Wyschrader St.*, the *Emaus Cloister*  
and the *Marienkirche* in Gothic style,  
with interesting but damaged fres-  
coes representing scenes from the  
so-called *Biblia Pauperum.*

**ZNAM (POP.: 15,000. — HOTELS:**  
*Drei Kronen; Kreuz*) is beautifully situ-  
ated and was once strongly fortified;  
but the ramparts have been converted  
into pretty grounds. Its principal build-  
ings are the following:—

The so-called *Heidentempel*, a 12th cent.  
structure in Romanesque style and con-  
taining some old frescoes. *St. Nicholas'*  
*Church*, in 14th cent. Gothic and *Wenzel's*  
*Chapel*, in early-Gothic, stand near one  
another. The *Law Courts* and the *Geltz-  
sche Haus* are also noteworthy.

*Petriolo (South Tyrol):* — see cover,



## VIENNA.

POPULATION: 1,800,000.

**HOTELS:** Grand Hotel, very 1st class family house with all modern comfort, well-situated in Kärnthnerring close to theatres & museums; Bristol, Kärnthnerring, 1st class, suites with baths, auto-garage &c., daily concerts by own band at 5 o'clock tea and during dinner 8-12 — patronised by high-class American families; Meissl & Schada, 16 Kärnthner St. and 2 Neuer Markt, 1st class, excellent cuisine; Imperial, 1st class, patronised by royalty; Erzherzog Karl, 1st class; Krantz; Dungi, new, every modern comfort, centrally located, close to Opera; Kronprinz, family house in most beautiful & animated spot, modern comforts, moderate charges.

**BOARDING-HOUSE:** Pension Fischer, 8 Garnison Gasse, first-class family Boarding-House, near Hospital and University, patronised by Americans.

**RESTAURANTS:** Hotel Meissl & Schada, excellent cuisine, beers on draught, wines from the wood; Sacher, 4 Augustiner St.; Leidinger's Nachf. Franz Hartmann,

Kärnthnerring, opposite Grand Hotel; Paul Höpfner, Kärnthner St.

**CAFES:** de l'Europe, 8 Stephan's Pl.; Scheidl, 1 Walfisch Gasse; Höpfner.

**CABS:** Within city,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., one-horsed, 40 heller, two-horsed, 60 heller.

**U. S. A. EMBASSY:** 11 Salesianergasse (Ambassador: Hon. Charles S. Francis).

**U. S. A. CONSUL:** Equitable Building, 8 Stock im Eisen (Consul General: William A. Rublee, Esq.).

**ENGLISH CHURCH:** Embassy Chapel, 6 Metternichgasse, Rev. W. H. Hechler, Sun. 11 a. m.; 8 p. m. in Church Room: H. C. midday 1st and 3rd Sun.

**PREB. CHURCH SER.:** Hall of Soc. of Architects, 9 Eschenbach Gasse. Sept.—May 11 a. m. Rev. T. Davidson, M. A., 1 Ebendorfer St. 10.

**GEN. POST OFFICE:** 10 Postgasse, Post Restante Office, 19 Fleischmarkt.

**THEATRES:** Opera, Hofburgtheater, (tragedy & comedy); Deutsches Volkstheater (modern comedy); Carltheater (burlesque); Theater an der Wien (operetta and farce); Raimundtheater (tragedy & comedy); Josefstädtertheater (French

— Vienna. —

# GRAND HOTEL.

300 ROOMS. AMERICAN STYLE.

3562

comedy); Jubiläumstheater; Bürgertheater (new).

**MUSIC HALLS:** Ronacher, Danzer's Orpheum, Colosseum, Apollotheater.

**EXCURSIONS:** Th. Cook & Son start drives daily in and around Vienna.

**CHOCOLATES:** Stollwerck Bros, Chocolate Factory. Wholesale & retail depot, 6 Hoher Markt.

**FURRIER & TAILOR:** Heinrich Grünbaum, 1. Graben No. 26, is Court Purveyor and is highly recommended for furs and ladies' garments.

**STEEL GOODS:** J. A. Henckels of the famous "Twin Works" Solingen, has a large depot at 24 Kärnthner St. The firm is known throughout the world for its excellent manufactures.

Founded about 2000 years ago by the Romans, who called the place Vindobona. Vienna had, during the middle ages, to suffer from the invasions of the Osmane whose march of conquest was twice repelled at the walls of Vienna. In 1529, Sultan Soliman besieged the city with 120,000 Turks, and in the year 1683 followed a second siege by the Turks. The walls and fortifications which en-

closed the old (inner) city have been removed during the last hundred years, and their site converted into the famous Ringstrasse.

A hundred and fifty years ago the population of Vienna numbered about an eighth of a million only and now within its 20 districts counts 1,800,000, thus ranking third among the cities of the Continent. Thanks to the extraordinary development in the last forty years, the number of foreigners visiting Vienna (at present more than half a million annually) is increasing year by year. The embellishment of Vienna has been carried on energetically during the last twenty years and, combined with the improvement in the means of communication renders Vienna one of the first cities of Europe. Owing to the magnificent position of the Kaiserstadt on the Danube and its charming surrounding



as well as many other attractions, Vienna like every other great city, continually draws a large influx of visitors. In spite of the enormous development, the principal characteristic (the chief trait of character) is good nature and joviality. The whole life in Vienna bears the stamp of cordiality, which prevails in all social circles. The constant good humour and ever ready wit of the inhabitants enjoy a great reputation over the

whole globe. In no other great city will the stranger feel at home in so short a time as in Vienna; and nowhere is access to the best society so readily to be found as in Vienna. The people of Vienna are enthusiastic lovers of music and dancing. The musical character of Vienna, the town of songs, is acknowledged throughout the world. It would be difficult to convey an idea by means of words of the architectural beauties of Vienna.

— VIENNA. —

Hotel

2191

Meissl and Schadn

I Kärnthner Strasse No 16

Neuer Markt 2.

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE**

of long-standing reputation Excellent table.

Johann Schadn.

Indeed, it is rare to find in any great city so many fine structures contained in so relatively small a space as here. In the inner city rises the St. Stephan's Cathedral, a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. The steeple of St. Stephan's is looked upon as a landmark of Vienna and forms the central point of the city. The Ringstrasse, 100 metres long and 57 metres broad, every educated European has heard mentioned with the same respect as which the Champs Elyées in Paris

and the Newsky-Prospect in St Petersburg are spoken of; yet the impression produced on the foreigner at sight of this broadest and most beautiful street in the world is overwhelming. Nearly all monumental edifices are built along this street: The Imperial Opera, built in the style of the French renaissance, is one of the first of the splendid buildings in the Ringstrasse; two Museums, the finest example of recent architectural achievement; the Royal Palace, the



Parliament embellished with beautiful Greek sculptures, the City Hall, the University, the splendid Burg Theater and the Votivkirche, — a church built in Gothic style and occupying a wonderful site. Of the large parks the most remarkable and the best known is called the Prater with the Wurstelprater, (a kind of permanent fair); here many a glimmer of golden humour and hearty good nature still flits over the merry outbreaks of the people's soul — that traditional good nature which is fast vanishing in the worldly bustle of modern metropolises. A great many of the parks are well wooded and suggestive of the country, and the surrounding districts are magnificent indeed. The Royal Palace of Schönbrunn, with its charming and extensive parks, contains a world-

renowned Palm G stocked Zoological

The environs of brated for their br European capital c... with that of Austria in the number and variety of excursions to be found in its immediate vicinity. Mountain and forest, river and plain, the cultivated field and the wildly luxuriant hillside, the awe-inspiring magnificence of nature and the sweet and peaceful beauty that tells of patient, long continued human toil, — all lie at the gates of the Royal City on the Danube. It would be difficult, indeed, to find another spot where, within so small a circuit, such a rich variety of the loveliest and most impressive scenes delight the eye and fill the heart of the beholder susceptible to the influences of nature



■ VIENNA I ■

## HOTEL DUNGL

NEWLY OPENED. ALL MODERN COMFORT.

Central situation, one minute from the Opera.

3566 Jg. Dungal, prop.



in her sublimer aspects. In summertime, the air everywhere rings with the joyous voices of gay human beings seeking the many woody declivities around Vienna to satisfy the love of nature innate in every Viennese.

On Sundays, thousands are carried by the cog-wheel railway to the summit of the Kahlenberg, a popular resort of the Viennese. The magnificent view of Vienna obtained from this place is especially impressive when the lights of evening flash up in the town. A walk of only half an hour along shady woodland paths leads from Kahlenberg to Leopoldsberg with its glorious view of the Danube and the plain of the wide Marchfeld.

On the line of the Southern Railway there is the thousand-year-old city of Moedling — the entrance to the picturesque valley called the

Hinterbruehl. Moedling lies in a wooded and sheltered region and is much in favour as a summer and health resort owing to its wealth of historical reminiscences and modern spirit of enterprise, as well as to the picturesque beauty of its surroundings. From Moedling the tramway — the oldest electric road in Central-Europe — leads through a highly romantic ravine to the Brühl, where stand Liechtenstein Castle, the dairy and picturesque ruins. Farther and farther the way stretches on between splendid villas to the Hinterbruehl, and then into countless charming dales, everywhere presenting resting-places to the wanderer.

The Semmering is situated 1,0 metres above the sea-level, and may be reached by railway from Vienna in little more than two hours. T



railroad across the Semmering is one of the most magnificent achievements of engineering skill and enterprise to be found in Europe. The endless succession of tunnels and viaducts, the enormous difficulties that had to be overcome in carrying out this gigantic enterprise cannot fail to fill the reflecting mind with amazement and admiration, while the wildly romantic Alpine scenery through which the line passes, with its forest-clad

slopes, mountain torrents, gloomy ravines and peaceful valleys, fascinates the traveller and fills him with delight. The Semmering is at present not only one of the healthiest and most agreeable, but also one of the most fashionable and select places of abode during the summer-time, within convenient distance of the city. The invigorating and balsamic qualities of the Semmering air and the remarkably favourable climatic conditions

**FURIE**

**SPECIALITY:**  
RUSSIAN SABLES  
SILVERFOXES  
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**TAILOR**

**TAILOR MADE**  
LADIES DRESSES  
MANTELS  
EVENING GARMENTS

**KAISERLICHER KÖNIGLICHER HOF LIEFERANT**  
**HEINRICH GRÜNBAUM**  
WIEN: COURT TAILOR KARLSBAD:  
1. GRABEN-Nº 26 STEINERNES-HAUS

prevailing there, particularly during the winter months have brought it into high favour as a health resort. There are many first-class hotels replete with every modern comfort, elegantly furnished and decorated; even in the winter the numerous hotels are hardly large enough to accommodate the visitors. Winter sports of all sorts are now carried on there, attracting thousands of persons.

*Hochschneeberg* (snow-covered

mountain) near Vienna (3½ hours). No city of the size and importance of Vienna has in its neighbourhood a mountain of the height of the Schneeberg (6,307 feet) to which a cog-wheel railway leads. The train takes us up to high regions among an Alpine flora of great beauty. On the top of the Schneeberg the view is such that one might easily believe himself in Switzerland. The Schneeberg is worth seeing owing to its splendid situation, its proximity



**VIENNA. HÔTEL BRISTOL, ~~Leatherworking~~ First-class in every respect**  
**~~Leatherworking~~ Suites with bath, ~~Leatherworking~~**

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**VIENNA. HOTEL BRISTOL.** Own shooting & fishing. Auto-Garage.







to the metropolis, and last not least, it is highly interesting and not expensive. There is a well-furnished hotel with 60 bed-rooms, dining and reading rooms, post-office &c. A visit to the Wachau (a contraction of the Danube Valley) is one of the most profitable excursions that can be made in the more distant environs of Vienna. The Wachau, called the "Golden Wachau" during the mediæval period, is especially remarkable for its ideal scenery, where everything is united which could make a river valley beautiful. This district is surrounded by steep mountains, covered to a great height with green forests, lower down with orchards and vineyards; while on the river-banks stand houses in the almost unchanged form of the middle-ages, castles, ruins, villages and hamlets with minsters and churches.

In these regions along the stream, moved the invading Nibelungs to Etzel, King of the Huns, after they had crossed the stream at Pöchlarn (Bechelaren); the crusaders went this way; the Osmons sent their wild hordes to this valley; and the victorious armies of the great Corsican passed through, several times, against Vienna. The Monastery of Melk, situated on a high rock, is truly named the Austrian Escorial. The monastery terraces, which look down upon the valley of the Danube, command a splendid view of the river and picturesque ruins. The ruins of Duern-

stein are a jewel amongst Austria's historical places; they are remarkable for their incomparable position, the beauty and variety of their buildings and their romantic and varied history during the dominion of the Hohenstaufens, the Swedes and the French. Here, nature, industry and art seem to stand in complete harmony. Jagged as the ruins, in which England's romantic King, the Ghibelline Richard Cœur de Lion was imprisoned, are the rocks around. The Wachau's charms are so powerful, its resources so rich, the historical language so full of life, the buildings of the middle-ages so numerous that it deserves to become familiar to tourists of all nations and classes.

**45: From BERLIN via DRESDEN to BODENBACH and AUSSIG (see route 44), TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU, BILIN and CARLSBAD (GIESSHÜBL).**

### TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU.

**POP.:** 80,000. — **VISITORS:** 25,500 in the year 1901. — **ALT.:** 755 feet.

**HOTEL:** Grand Hot. "Zum Alten Rathhaus", 1<sup>st</sup> class, in centre of the town.

This first-class bath, charmingly situated at a considerable elevation, is the oldest health-resort in Bohemia. Bordered to the N. by the Erzgebirge and to the S. by the "Mittelgebirge", it is protected both from bleak winds in the one direction and hot winds in the other, thus enjoying an exceedingly equable climate and being much frequented in summer and in winter. It possesses fine parks and gardens, and there are beautiful walks

**TEPLITZ.**

## Grand Hotel "Zum alten Rathhaus".

**First-Class.**

Baths in the House. Central heating.

**In the centre of the town.**

— Telephone No. 19. —

295

**FRANZ DITTRICH, PROPRIETOR.**



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carbonic-acid gas, constantly circulating through its cells in all directions. The pressure of the gas ejects the column of water, and produces the intermittency observable in the ebullitions of the spring.

Formerly, an occasional stoppage of the channels in the "Schale" caused an interruption of the Sprudel Spring: and the waters, bursting violently forth at some other spot, inundated the town. No fewer than five such "explosions" took place in the 18<sup>th</sup> cent.; but since 1834 none has occurred, as care is now taken to provide adequate valves for the escaping waters at various spots, and the passage of the Sprudel is periodically cleared of all foreign matter.

The control of the spa &c. is in the hands of the burgomaster and his assistants. The remedies employed in Carlsbad are those which have been in use for more than 500 years. They consist of the celebrated Thermal Springs and their saline products. These latter are used both as medicines and in the bath.

Carlsbad is the best known and most important spa having mineral springs of an alkaline character.

Of these Thermal Springs there are sixteen, those mostly made use of being the following:—

The *Sprudel*, with a temperature of 163·8° F.; *Schlossbrunn*, 108·1° F.; *Marktbrunn*, 104° F.; *Mühlbrunn*, 121·5° F.; *Neubrunn*, 137·7° F.;

3464

**CARLSBAD**

# **SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL**

**with VILLAS CLEOPATRA & CARLTON.**

**SUITES WITH BATH.**

**A. Aulich & G. Nungovich, prop.**

*Felsenquelle*, 143·9° F.; *Kaiserbrunn*, 118·5° F.

In chemical composition the waters of these springs differ only in the proportions of the salts contained — not in the salts themselves. They all possess carbonates of iron protoxide, magnesium, calcium, strontium, of all the alkalis, and of manganese protoxide; though the latter occurs only in small quantities, mere traces of it being found in three of the springs.

The complaints most commonly treated are diseases of the stomach, the intestines, the liver, the kidneys and related organs, the prostate and the womb. Furthermore, such diseases as gout, obesity and diabetes.

Carlsbad possesses 5 Colonnades,

one at each of the following Springs, namely:— *Sprudel*, *Mühlbrunn*, *Marktbrunn*, *Schlossbrunn*; the fifth being in the Stadtpark.

There are, also, five large baths, namely:— *Kaiserbad*, *Kurhaus*, *Neubad*, *Sprudelbadehaus* and the newly-erected Elisabeth Bath, all of which are fitted with modern appliances and are very comfortable.

In the Kaiserbad is the *Medico-Mechanical Establishment of the City of Carlsbad for Gymnastics, Massage and Hot-air Treatment*, Sup. Phy. Dr. *Tyrnauer*. It is a famous institution appointed according to the severe demands of modern hygiene, and admirably suited to the treatment of diabetes, diathesis, gout, sciatica.







Market Place. **CARLSBAD.** Zawojski  
**PRIVILEGE CONCEDED BY GOVERNMENT**  
 Special medical establishment for treatment of GOUT  
 3914 Managing physician: Dr. RICH. SACHS.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                   |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Bohemia.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>CARLSBAD.</b>  | Bohemia. |
| 1886                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>HOTEL KROH</b> |          |
| <b>FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,</b><br>With every modern comfort.<br>in the best part of the Town and next to<br>the Springs and Baths.<br>Excellent Table. Lift Electric Light. Telephone.<br>Telegrams: <b>KROH, CARLSBAD.</b> |                   |          |

ralgia, fatty degeneration of the heart, obesity, enlargement of the liver &c.

In the cure of these complaints, Dr. Tyrnauer and his assistants make special use of Swedish gymnastics Massage and hot-air treatment as an important adjunct to the usual course of baths and waters. The hot-air treatment is used especially for gout, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago.

Among the leading sanatoria of Carlsbad is the

"*Curanstalt für Gichtkranke*" located in Zawojski House on the Market Pl.

Situated opposite the Sprudel, the institute is fitted with all modern appointments for the treatment of gout. Its proprietor, *Dr. Richard Sachs*, the author of the well known book "Gout Therapy at Carlsbad" has carefully adapted the remarkable advantages of Carlsbad to the treatment of this disease by adding to the administration of the waters and the application of hot-air a scientifically arranged diet; and the results, in cases of chronic gout, have consequently been extremely favourable.

The other buildings of note in

# Böhmische Escompte-Bank,

ESTABLISHED 1863. **CARLSBAD.** Cable Address: Escomptebank, Carlsbad.

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**SAFE DEPOSITS. READING ROOM.** 3462  
**Head Quarters for Travellers.**

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General Offices of the Hamburg-American Line in Carlsbad: Alte Wiese.

Arsento Spa Levico-Vetri (South Tyrol): see over



1941

1942

1943



air from morning to night and from night to morning, throughout the year, — such a place is the one to satisfy all impartial and unprejudiced medical men". Now, as has been proved by experience, all these conditions are completely fulfilled at Giesshübl Sauerbrunn. Nowhere else do nervous, consumptive, and asthmatic patients feel more comfortable than here, and for those who suffer from emphysema the "air-cure" is combined with

one which is to believe it.

**Lodgings.** — visitors to this several villas, houses, one hotel, a hydropathic contains upwards of 100 places, and are in addition, there are where lodgers are restaurants held of this health-vision of the

**FURIE**

**SPECIALITY:  
RUSSIAN SABLES  
SILVER FOXES  
BABY LAMBS**

**KAISERLICHER Hof  
HEINRICH GRÜN  
WIEN: COURT TAILOR,  
1. GRABEN-Nº 26**

all kinds of wholesome fare, from the plainest to the most elaborate, are to be had at proportionate prices.

Breakfast costs from 80 to 60 hellers

Dinner from 1 to 4 crowns & upwards.

Supper from 40 hellers to 2 crowns and upwards.

Visitors can be boarded, including lodging, attendance, breakfast, dinner and supper, from 80 to 40 crowns a week each.

The Director supplies coupons for board and lodging.

There are private houses with kitchens attached.

Life here is pleasant and unconventional; all the pretentiousness of

other places or requirements are at Giesshübl S

Chief among ment at Giessl excellent mine *Giesshübler*, v the source, we the very best

The use of C be said to be

1. As an use is used by its fruit-syrups, co







2. As a Medicinal Water its general indications are:—catarrhal affections of the stomach and intestines, sometimes followed by jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn, vomiting and diarrhoea, caused by a surplus of acid; stagnations in the mesenteric vein, and in the biliary ducts; gravel in the kidneys, piles, gout and catarrhal affections of the bladder in their lighter forms.

In addition, it may be stated that *Mattoni's Giesshübler* is taken with great advantage in cases of *catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs*. Mixed with warm milk or whey, it has a stimulating action on the diminished mucous secretion, and, at the same time, is invigorating and nourishing.

*Giesshübler Water*, on account of its agreeable flavour and its mild, and yet decided, action, is well adapted for *children, delicate and weak ladies*, and for gentlemen enervated by longstanding illness. In these cases, the use of acidulated cold and alkaline hot springs is restricted on account of morbidly increased nervous sensibility.

The beneficial use of this acidulous Spring during a *cure at Carlsbad* is also acknowledged by the physicians residing in that place, and it is generally recommended as an *after-cure*. Independently of its important medicinal value, *Mattoni's Giesshübler* stands foremost among similar mineral waters as an ordinary table beverage, with or apart from the meals, because it quenches the thirst, causes a refreshing, strengthening, and invigorating sensation, and imparts to the system a cooling and comforting influence.

*Mattoni's Giesshübler* water is not only sold all over Europe, but is also in demand in countries across the ocean, where agencies for its supply are to be found in their capitals. It is obtainable at all mineral-water depots and chemists' shops; in Austria-Hungary all grocers stock it, and it is also obtainable in hotels, cafés and restaurants.

Besides the springs, there is a hydro-pathic establishment built on the most modern lines, a chamber for inhaling the finely eliminated gaseous water of the spring, after it is mixed with pine-needle oil, tannin, brine and other ingredients, and where several patients can inhale this compound in company. There is also an arrangement for inhaling hot air; a pneumatic chamber for the rarified and compressed air treatment, and also the oldest graduated ascending path, dating from 1883. There is a bath-house well-arranged for giving all kinds of medicated and electric baths and in which provision is made for massage and electrical applications of all kinds. Finally, the best cow's and goat's whey are supplied; and there is an establishment in which all foreign mineral waters may be drunk.

The hydropathic system of treatment is recommended in neurasthenia and hysteria, and, according to the methods of Beard & Playfair, for nervous complaints of all sorts, from the slightest uneasiness down to developed paralysis and cramp; also in melancholia and cases of depression, in peripheral paralysis and nervous affections, insomnia, ataxy, atrophy &c.

This mode of treatment is also applicable in cases of diseases of the blood and the vascular system, in anæmia, chlorosis, menstrual disturbances, scrofula, syphilis and obesity;

Also in bronchial catarrh of the larynx and the air passages, in combination with the internal use of *Giesshübler*;

Also in bronchial catarrh and emphysema, after pleurisy, and in combination with the pneumatic treatment;

Also in maladies of the lower intestines; such as irregular & imperfect digestion, heartburn, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, vomiting, colic, torpidity of the bowels, obstruction, constipation, tumours of the spleen and liver; also during and after intermitting fever, malaria, chronic disease of kidneys, albuminuria, catarrh of bladder and dropsy;

Also in maladies of the general organs, such as:— floodings, chronic exudation of the mucous membrane, tendency to abortion, in ulceration during treatment after serious operations and laparotomy;

In rheumatism and gout and in longstanding inflammation of the pericardium.



the feet, it is not only curative and prophylactic.

is of service in skin diseases, especially old chronic acne, eczema, prurigo, atonic slackening of the skin as a preparation for amputation.

#### VIENNA via MULDEN

#### MARIENBAD, EGER and

#### IANZENNABAD

**M.** (POP.: 88,000. — **HOTELS:** *von Oesterreich*), is an important city on the Moldau, whose buildings are the following:—The *Altstadt* (built about 1500), the City Museum and the *Neue Stadt*, the last being a handsome building situated in the Ring.

— **POP.:** 78,000. — **ALT.:** 1,100 ft. **F.:** *Waldeck's Grand Hotel von Oesterreich*, 1st class, situated at the confluence of

the *Radbuss* and the *Missa*, was founded in the 15th cent., and played a somewhat important part during the Thirty Years' War, having been besieged by Mansfeld in 1618; moreover, at Stadt Pl., twenty-four of Wallenstein's followers were executed in 1634. The town contains a Gothic Church, called *Bartholomäuskirche* (with a tower 133 feet high), a 16th cent. *Rathaus*, an Historical Museum and an Industrial Museum.

But its celebrated breweries form the greatest point of interest. Among them the best known are the *Hörscherisches Brauhaus* and the *Erste Pilsener Aktien Brauerei*.

#### MARIENBAD.

**POP.:** 4,000. **VISITORS** (annually): 80,000

**ALTITUDE:** 2,000 feet.

**HOTELS:** *Klinger*, 1st class, with all modern comfort, patronised by Americans; *Welmar*, first-class, temporary residence of H. M. King Edward VII and King George I. of Greece, patronised by Americans; *Grand Hotel Ott*, 1st class,





*Marienbad.*

12 kr.; 3rd class, 8 kr.; children under 15 years and servants 2 kr.

**MUSIKTAXE:** 1st class 10 kr., 2nd class, 8 kr., 3rd class, 4 kr. (reduction for two or more persons).

**POST, TELEG. & TELEPH. OFFICE:** Im Stadthaus.

**INSTITUTES:** Villa Kraus, Ferdinandsbrunn St. (This institute, whose prop. is Dr. Eduard Kraus, is celebrated for the excellent results obtained by Swedish

gymnastics, massage, hot-air and electric baths in the treatment of nervous complaints, disturbances of the digestive organs, rheumatism, heart-disease &c.

**MARIENBAD** is a bath of great renown lying in a beautiful valley at an elevation of over 2,000 feet above the sea-level. It is surrounded by fine hills, through whose splendid

# MARIENBAD.

628 metres above sea-level. Sup-alpine Climate. Splendid roads, for promenading in the pine-forests, 60 kilometres in extent. Shooting, Fishing, Riding & Cycle Club, Lawn Tennis, Golf &c.

Strongest Glauber's salt water known. Most effective GOUT-WATER. Strong iron-water. Mineral peat the richest in iron. Local supply of peat: 75,000

baths annually. — **THREE LARGE BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS:** New bath, Central Mud bath. Newly installed: Dr. BULLING's INHALATORIUM (New bathing, Establishm

**GENERAL MALADIES:** OBESITY, GOUT, URIC ACID DIATHESIS, RHEUMATISM, DIABETES, ANÆMIA, HEART DISEASES &c

All the hygienic and curative arrangements are under the control of the recently installed hygienic-balneological institute.

**SEASON:** 1st May to 30th September.

**VISITORS:** 30,000. **TOURISTS** exceed 90,000.

3912

Prospectus free from the **MAYOR'S OFFICE.**







## Ott's first-class Hôtels.

----- CASPAR OTT, Proprietor. -----

### "Grand Hôtel Ott".

*Finest situation adjoining the Franz Josef Park. Every modern comfort. Apartments with private baths and toilettes.*

### "Hôtel Egerländer".

3913

*First-class house, best situation near the springs and baths.*

### "Höhenhôtel & Café Egerländer".

*1,881 feet above sea, most beautiful situation, world-wide reputation.*

## ==== Marienbad. ====

pine-woods run, — in various directions and for a great distance — a number of well-kept walks. The place possesses a remarkably healthy climate, with a mean temperature of 7,5° C., and presents a most beautiful and idyllic aspect.

The resort is visited, annually, by some 30,000 guests, exclusive of tourists and travellers (90,000). These are attracted by its excellent springs as well as by the natural beauty of its situation and environs. Those visiting the spa for the sake of its waters are mostly patients suffering from obesity, gout, diabetes, anæmia or scrofula; but the treatment of kindred complaints, — such as disturbances of the digestive organs and

of the circulatory system, as well as of stone, female diseases &c. — is also very successful. Indeed, the great variety of the springs, together with the character of the climate and the use of different baths, renders Marienbad exceedingly suitable for families in which there are invalids suffering from different complaints.

The springs, which are cold, but, in their general composition, resemble those of Carlsbad, may be divided into the following three groups:—  
(α) Those containing Glauber's salts, of which *Kreuz Brunnen & Ferdinand's Brunnen* are the stronger, and *Alexandrinquelle* and *Waldquelle*, the weaker; (β) The chalybeate

# Böhmische Escompte-Bank

**"HOUSE EICHE". MARIENBAD.** Established 1844  
Kaiser St.

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springs, named *Ambrosius Brunnen* and *Carolinen Brunnen*, the former of which is the richest in iron of all the springs of Austria or Germany; (γ) The alkaline spring, called *Rudolfsquelle*, which contains 1·7 grams per 1000 of bicarbonate of calcium and magnesium, but is absolutely free from calcium sulphate. Moreover, there is a spring, termed the *Marienquelle*, which, containing but few mineral salts and being remarkably rich in carbonic acid, is employed for bathing purposes.

The waters have a temperature of about 10° C. and, according to analyses, answer all the demands of

modern therapeutic science. The baths are taken in buildings fitted with every comfort and all the latest appliances: they consist, in general, of carbonic-acid baths, steel and mud-baths and the usual hot-air, vapour, and cold-water baths, inhalations &c. Mother-lye, pine-needles, soda &c. are used according to requirements. The principal bathing establishments lie at the foot of the Kreuzberg, along the Hamelika Brook, and are named the *Neubad* (adjoining the Kursaal), *Central Bad* and *Moorbad* (75,000 peat-baths per season).

As will be gathered from the particulars given above, the waters possess

## MARIENBAD, VILLA KRAUS, Ferdinandsbrunn St. MEDICO-MECHANICAL ZANDER INSTITUTE

3459

FOR

SWEDISH GYMNASTICS & MASSAGE, HOT-AIR & ELECTRIC  
TREATMENT, ELECTRIC 4-CELL & SINUSOIDAL ALTER-  
NATING-CURRENT BATHS, ELECTRIC-LIGHT BATHS &c.

SPECIAL INSTITUTE FOR TREATMENT OF MUSCULAR AFFECTIONS, —  
NEURALGIA, GOUT, SCIATICA, DIABETES, PARALYSIS, HEART DISEASE &c.

PROPR. & CONSULT. PHYSICIAN, DR. EDUARD KRAUS.

a high medicinal value in the treatment of a great variety of diseases. They are consequently exported in large quantities by the Marienbader Mineralwasser-Versendung, who also forward pamphlets gratis on application.

The town itself begins near the railway station, and extends, in a straight line, down Kaiser St., past the *English Church*, and *Stadthaus*, to *Teplerhaus* and *Klinger*, the *Theatre* and the *Protestant Church*. Opposite the *Stadthaus*, there is a fine park surrounded by the *Kursaal-Colonnaden*, *Catholic Church*, *Russian Church*,

three large Bathing Establishments, *viz.*, the New Bath, the Central Bath and the Mud Bath.

**EXCURSIONS:** Southwards from Neubad, a path winds round Kreuzberg towards Waldschlucht; but, instead of keeping on in this direction, turn sharply to the right, and climb past Goethesitz to Café Panorama on Hamelikaberg, where another road to the left leads to Kaiserthurm (2,400 ft.); beyond it is Hohendorfer Höhe (2,500 ft.). New establishment "Rübezahl". More distant excursions are to Rojauer Forsthaus, to Wolfstein, Königswart, Glatzen, Sangerberg &c.

**EGER.** — POP.: 25,900. — ALT.: 1,475 feet. — **HOTELS:** Hot. Wenzel am Kaiser Wilhelm I.; Neuberger; both first-class. EGER, situated on the river of the



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borders it on the E., is the *Russian Church*, and, to the S., opposite the town itself, the *Catholic Church*: it contains, moreover, a bronze statue of the Emperor Franz II. and a monument to the Empress Elisabeth. Beyond the town, and between Kaiser St. and Louisen St., is situated the *Kurhaus*, with an extensive colonnade.

The celebrity of the spa depends upon the great efficacy of its waters, which rise from thirteen springs. Though varying slightly in character, they have a general similarity, and contain, in different quantities, sulphates and carbonates of the alkalies,

protoxide of iron and silicic acid. All of them are charged with sodium chloride and free carbonic-acid gas; while some are also remarkable for their lithium carbonate, the *Nataliequelle* being especially remarkable in this respect. The strongest of the springs is the *Franzensbad Quelle*, with no less than 32% of sodium sulphate and a large proportion of lithium and sodium salts. The waters of this chalybeate spring, which is also rich in carbonic acid, are exported in vast quantities by Mr. Henry Mattoni under the name of *Franzensbad Natalie Waters*. They

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# FRANZENSBAD

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# HOTEL POST

3449

WITH

## Villa "Dr. Wolf" & Villa "Imperial".

Largest 1<sup>st</sup> class establishment with own Park & Lawn-tennis Courts.

MAX WOLF, Proprietor.

---

will be found very useful in diseases affecting the digestive system, the respiratory organs and the excretive organs.

The remaining springs are:— the *Salzquelle*, *Wiesenquelle*, *Louisenquelle*, *Kalter Sprudel*, *Neuquelle*, *Loimannsquelle*, *Stahlquelle*, *Mineral-ling*, *Stephaniequelle* and *Heruelle*.

These waters, which are used either for drinking or bathing purposes, are adapted for various diseases, acting as the tonic stimulus of the system, the gastric assistance of the stomach, the saline effect of the sulphates or the sedative and cooling effect of the lithium and

sodium is required. Among the many diseases thus treated the principal are:— anæmia, chlorosis, gout, rheumatism, sciatica, complaints of the digestive organs and of the bladder and kindred parts, Bright's disease, chronic exudations of all kinds, female complaints and cutaneous diseases.

Bathing of every description is in use, including Roman baths, electric light and the famous steel and mud baths. The steel and mineral baths are administered according to the latest and most approved methods, the latter containing a very large quantity of carbonic acid and being among the best of their kind. The



# • HOTEL HOLZER •

3450

**FRANZENSBAD in Bohemia.**

Famous 1st class House. Loveliest situation in the spa. Close to Springs and Baths.  
Moderate charges. Surrounded by parklands. **Carl Holzer, Prop.**

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## FRANZENSBAD.

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**"Hotel Stadt Leipzig"**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, near the Franzens Spring and the Baths. Comfortably fitted. More than 50 Saloons and Rooms. Exquisite Cuisine. Moderate terms. 3451

opposite the CUR-PARK.

**E. Loimann's Heirs.**

mud baths are prepared from the celebrated chalybeate earth found in vast beds in the district of Franzensbad: they are characterised by protoxide of iron, by sulphates of the alkalies, formic acid &c.

Franzensbad possesses four large Bath-Houses with 460 boxes. The arrangements are exceedingly comfortable and quite modern. In all the four houses, mud and mineral water baths of like quality and character are to be had. The eldest is

*Loimann's*, in Kaiser and Louise Streets, the waters being drawn from Louise and Loimann's Springs. Next comes the *Stadt Egerer Badehaus*, close to Franzens and Neu Springs, the waters being supplied from Louise and Neu Springs. *Dr. Cartellieri's Badehaus*, near Wiesen and

Stahl Springs, obtains its water from the Steel Spring and the Mineral-säuerling. The *Kaiserbad*, near the Salz Spring, receives the water of the Hercules Natalie and Stephanie Springs.

Entertainments of many kinds are provided in the spa. Classical and military concerts take place: there are réunions every Saturday, daily performances in the theatre, Lawn-tennis, rowing, bicycling &c.

**EXCURSIONS:** Via Miramonti Café, Ahornallee (Maple Avenue) and Kammerbühl Restaurant to the famous Kammerbühl (1,640 feet), a remarkable volcanic peak where four roads meet. The descent may be made to Riensig (with Wolfsgrube beyond), or better to Stein, and thence to the Mühlerl Restaurant on the right bank of the Eger, which the road follows past Siechenhaus to Eger Town (see above).

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**FRANZENSBAD.**

With dépendance.

# KAISERHOF.

**FRANZENSBAD.**

Own beautiful park

**LARGE, ELEGANT 'KURHOTEL', FIRST-CLASS.**

Lodgings by the day or week. — Excellent family boarding-house. — Best and healthiest situation. — Kurpark with promenades before the House

1902

Near the springs and baths.

Telegram address:  
**KAISERHOF, FRANZENSBAD.**

Proprietor: **A. Komma.**







# **PARK HOTEL ET VILL**

3557

**(formerly NELBÖCK)**

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. FIRST-CLASS

Open all the year round. Recently refurnished. Replete with terms. In its own large grounds. Pension arrangements.

signs prove that a Celtic settlement existed here long before the Romans established the military station of Juvavium. Christianity appears to have been introduced at an early period, and, during the middle-ages, the Castle of Hohen-Salzburg — an irregular, feudal citadel built by Archbishop Gebhard in A. D. 1077 — was the residence of the bishop-princes, who combined the dignity of princes of the German empire with their ecclesiastical rank. The magnificent cathedral, of white marble, was built under Archbishop Marcus Sitticus A. D. 1614. It contains a valuable treasury, monuments of the bishop-princes and some good frescoes and paintings by Mascagni and Solari.

The Abbey of St. Peter is the oldest Chapter in Salzburg, founded by St. Rupert, A. D. 582; a very valuable library (40,000 volumes) is to be seen there. The Cemetery of St. Peter is well worth visiting. The vault hewn in the face of the rock and the chapels attached and dating from the period when they were consecrated by St. Rupert A. D. 582 are very interesting. The composer, Michael Haydn, is buried there. Connected with the Cathedral by white marble Arcades is the Residence Schloss, winter residence of the bishop-princes. It contains a number of very remarkable state rooms with beautiful paintings on the walls &c.

Opposite this palace is the Hofbrunnen, a fine monumental fountain in white marble about 50 feet high. On the same square is situated a tower with a chime of bells which usually play at 7, 11 and 6 o'clock.

In the adjacent statue of Mo the first memo Salzburg's gre born 1756, at floor. His birth into a very still to be see

The summer amphitheatre Mönchsberg, ments. The a large number of subjects, a whole nished in ol rendering a v interesting. O till 4 p m.

The Mirab Archbishop V is a palace of a fine stair-ca Hall.

Mirabell Ga naissance sty marble statues of trees.

Near the to house of P Paracelsus the who died A.

In the gro Railway Stau the late and Elisabeth has

Half-day WA the Mönchsber from the shad, castle Hohen-Si funicular railw berg finest view 4,000 feet high. brunn, episcop and water-wo castle in the n kron, swim boats; Fürsten



**Whole-day EXCURSIONS:** Berchtesgaden, Salt-mines and Königsee; Reichenhall, Thumsee and Mauthäusel; Golling and Pass Lueg; St. Johann in Pongau and the Gorge of Lichtenstein; Hallein and the Salt-mines. Local railway to Ischl, Mondsee, St. Wolfgang, Ramsau.

**SALZKAMMERGUT** is a beautiful Alpine district lying between Salzburg and Steiermark. It may be reached by rail from Vienna, via Linz, to Attnach, or from Salzburg, by local line, to **THALGAU**. Tourists coming by the former route will travel on to Gmunden.

#### **47A: From LINZ via GMUNDEN to ISCHL (WEISSENBACH), HALLSTATT and AUSSEE.**

**GMUNDEN** (POP.: 8,000. — **HOTELS:** Austria; Bellevue. — **THEATRE:** June to September. This is a beautifully situated spa (Kurtaxe) and summer-resort lying at the effluence of the Traun from the northern end of Lake Traun. The promenades are very pretty; and the church contains a carved altar of the 17th cent.

The principal heights in the neighbourhood are Traunstein, Grünberg, Erla Kogl and Wilder Kogl (7,000 feet). More distant excursions are to the Traun Falls and to Gmündenerberg, the château of the Duke of Cumberland.

From Gmunden the railway skirts the western shore of Lake Traun to Ebensee at the influx of the River Traun, whose valley it follows to the junction at Ischl. But the more pleasant trip is by steamboat to Ebensee, and thence by rail to

### **ISCHL**

POP.: 9,000. — ALT.: 1,500 feet.

---ELS: Goldenes Kreuz, 1st class;  
Hotel formerly Bauer; Kaiser-

**KURTAXE:** Weekly 2 kr.; for more than 3 weeks 16 kr.; reduction for families.

**ISCHL** is a much-frequented spa, situated at the confluence of the Ischl and the Traun, and in the midst of the beautifully wooded hills and lovely lakes of the Salzkammergut. The climate is exceedingly suitable for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints and convalescents. The promenades, which lead through the beautiful woods of the valley, are very numerous and well-kept.

The principal excursions are:— to Calvarienberg and Ahornbühl to Dachstein and the Hohenzollern Falls via Sophien's Doppelblick; to Sirius Kogel (2,000 feet), from which a fine view of Ischl is obtained.

A drive of 1 hour brings us to the delightful resort of

**WEISSENBACH ON LAKE ATTER** (Hotel Post, 1st cl.), a delightful Alpine resort in one of the finest parts of Salzkammergut. It consists mainly of the hotel and accompanying buildings mentioned above, which are charmingly situated at the foot of Schatzberg and on the verge of Lake Atter. This beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by the massed mountains of the Alps, affords ample opportunities for bathing and boating of all kinds; while both the lake and the neighbouring becks are well stocked with trout.

Among the many interesting excursions the favourite is to Schloss Klam.

### **HALLSTATT.**

**HOTEL:** Kainz formerly Seeauer and Grüner Baum, facing landing-stage in lovely situation, carriages, boats, fishing &c.

**HALLSTATT** (Pop. 800) is a market-town clinging to the margin of Hallstätter Lake. The shore being very narrow, the place is long and straggling, but very picturesque, with a waterfall in the middle.

## **OTEL KAINZ, formerly SEEAUER AND Hallstatt. HOTEL GRÜNER BAUM.**

ite landing-stage. Most beautiful situation. Carriages, saddle-horses, boats &c. on the premises. Trout-fishing.

're for (1) Ascent of the Dachstein. (2) Drive to the Gosau-Zwiesel-Alm.

**L. & R. KAINZ, prop.**



There is a museum in the town, open from 10 a. m. till noon and from 2—5 p. m., and containing Keltic relics, &c.; while, among the several churches, there is an old one whose carved altar and Romaneſque porch are interesting.

Hallstätter Lake is traversed by steamers which connect the town with the railway, and afford communication with Obertraun, Goisern, Ischl, Aussee &c. Moreover, the boating trips to Wehrgraben, Seebucht, England Isle, Obertraun, Winkl, Hirschbrunn, Lahn &c. are very beautiful. Rowing-boats are also to be had; and bathing is permitted.

The best carriage excursions are the following:—

(1) To Gosauthal and Gosauseen, a delightful day's outing; (2) To Gosau and through the Pass of Gschütt to Abtenau (5½ hrs.) and Golling; (3) to Gosaumühle, Steg, St. Agatha, Goisern, Ischl &c.

The number of foot-tours is very extensive, the favourite being as follows:—

(1) Through the romantic Echern Valley past Kreuzstein and Spraderbach Fall to Waldbachstrub, considered the most beautiful waterfall in Salzkammergut; close by is Schleier Fall: (2) to Waldbachstrub and across the Gangsteig to the Salt Works, returning via Rudolfs Tower (8 hrs.); (3) to Lahn, Kalvarienberg and Vesperbild (½ hr.); (4) to Kreuzstein and Echern Valley (½ hour).

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS:** (1) Dachstein (9,568 ft.) with Hallstätter Glacier (two days, — guide to the summit 20 kr., — saddle-horses 32 kr.; (2) Karls-Eisfeld and Simonyhütte (1 day, — guide 10 kr.)

## AUSSEE.

**POP.:** 1,600. — **VISITORS:** 10,000 annually. — **ALT.:** 2,080 feet.

**HOTELS:** Erzherzog Franz Carl; Kaiser von Oesterreich.

AUSSEE is a well-known climatic and health resort in the N. of Styria and belonging to the Austrian Salzkammergut. Surrounded and protected on all sides by the Noric Alps, nature has lavished her gifts upon Aussee with an unstinting hand. In the immediate neighbourhood are four beautiful lakes, from which issue as many streams to form the turbulent Traun; while the slopes of the hills

are covered with green meadows, sombre pine-woods and golden fields of corn, beyond which rise the snow-clad peaks of the Dachstein.

The salutary effects of the climate, combined with the use of the saline baths, have rendered Aussee famous, and have attracted strangers to it for more than a century. A pavilion, with hydro-treatment &c., possesses every convenience.

The forests are full of game, the Traun affords excellent trout-fishing, and the lakes are well stocked with salmon-trout and char.

**EXCURSIONS:** (1) To Alt-Aussee by diligence or fiacre, the road running through a wooded valley and past the dark-green Lake of Alt-Aussee. (2) By a similar route to Grundl See, a fine lake well stocked with fish and surrounded by magnificent, wooded heights. Beyond it are the lakes of Toplitz and Kammer. All three may be visited in one trip.

**47B: From ISCHL (per Local Rail), to ST. WOLFGANG, SCHAFBERG, ST. GILGEN, MONDSEE & SALZBURG**  
(see route 47).

**ST. WOLFGANG (HOTELS:** Hot. Peter; Hot. z. Weissen Bössl; Cortisen) is an ancient market-town, picturesquely situated on the narrow shore of Lake Aber or St. Wolfgang. It contains an interesting Gothic church and a 16th cent. fountain decorated with reliefs. Behind the town rises

**SCHAFBERG**, an isolated limestone peak (5,842 feet), separating the Lakes of Atter, Mond and Aber much in the same way as the Rigi separates the Lakes of Lucerne, Zug and Lowerz, and indeed of almost identical height with the celebrated Swiss mountain. The summit is easily reached by means of the cog-railway from St. Wolfgang, and affords a most beautiful and picturesque view of the Austrian and German Alps, including the Watzmann, Hochkönig &c.

**Lake ST. WOLFGANG or ABER** is a fine sheet of water 1½ miles long and ¼ mile broad: its colour is blue-green; and the surrounding heights, clothed with woods, are extremely beautiful. The lake is traversed by steamers from Strobl at the south-eastern end to St. Gilgen in the N. the boats calling at St. Wolfgang, Lueg &c.



**ST. GILGEN (HOTELS:** Post; Kandler) is a pleasant spot, which forms the centre for numerous charming

**EXCURSIONS:** (1) By steam-boat to Fürberg, and thence on foot to Scheffel Monument and the Pilgrim Church. (2) To Abersee Panorama, near which is Scheffelblick.

From St. Gilgen, the Ischl-Salzburg Railway, which skirts the southern shore of Lake Aber past Ströbl, crosses to Mond Lake and proceeds along the shore to Mondsee. But the pleasanter route is by road past Winkel to

**SCHARFLING (HOT.: Wesenauer),** which possesses a railway-station and a landing-stage for the steamers plying on Mond Lake. These run from the village of See, calling at Kreuzstein, Pichel, Scharfling and Plomberg to

**MONDSEE (POP.: 1,600. — HOTELS:** Krone; Post; Königsbad), a well-built market town possessing numerous mansions, a large church and a château of Prince Wrede. The place, which is a much-frequented summer-resort, occupies a pretty spot at the N.W. end of the lake, the walks in the neighbourhood being very delightful.

## 48: From VIENNA via BRÜNN to CRACOW.

### BRÜNN.

**POPULATION:** 120,000.

**HOTEL:** Grand.

**U. S. CONS. AGT.: A. W. Donegan, Esq.**

**BRÜNN** is well-known for its wool and leather factories. The most important buildings are the *Domkirche* on Petersberg, a Gothic edifice with a quantity of stained-glass; the Rathaus, with a fine Gothic portal; St. Jacob's Church, with a beautiful marble altarpiece; Franzen's Museum, containing antiquities, paintings &c.; and the Augarten, with a bust of the Emp. Franz Josef.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Fischnowitz (1½ hrs.); to Königsfeld and Karthaus, a beautiful park &c.

### CRACOW.

**P.: 95,000. — HOTEL:** Grand.

**POST OFFICE:** Wielopole St.

**CRACOW** is one of the most powerful fortified places in Austria.

the centre of the town is Ring Pl., the Marienkirche, an exceedingly fine church, built in the 14th cent. in Gothic style. It has a very fine altar, and contains the tomb of

Peter Salomo by Peter Vischer, some good paintings by Hans von Kulmbach, and a treasury with antiquities. To the left of Ring Pl. in Wolska St., stands the Jagellonic University, a beautiful building in Gothic style. Not far from here is the old university, with a library containing 320,000 volumes &c. From this spot, through Podwale St., to the Czartoryski Museum possessing sculptures by German and Italian masters of the Renaissance period, a library, and a gallery of pictures mostly of the Italian and Dutch schools. Near the beautifully laid-out grounds of Florian's Thor stand *Florianskirche* and the *Academy of Arts*. Passing from Florian's Thor through Spitalma' St. we reach the Theatre, a building in late-Renaissance style. At the end of this street in the Sienna rises the Dominikanerkirche. In the S.W. of the town stands the Schloss, now used as a hospital. Near it is the Cathedral containing tombs of the Polish kings and heroes.

In the richly ornamented *Sigismund Kapelle* is the Mausoleum of the Jagellonen, containing the monuments of Kings Sigismund I., Sigismund August and Queen Anna, in red marble. Moreover, the *Andachtskapelle* of the Polish Kings, with a throne of red marble, fine stained-glass and the monument to King Stephan, is well worth seeing. Near the *Roman Crypt* is the *Königsgruft* with the tombs of several Polish kings and the Polish hero Johann Sobieski &c.

## 49: From VIENNA via PRESSBURG to BUDAPEST and from PRESSBURG to PÖSTYEN.

**PRESSBURG (POP.: 70,000. — HOT.: Grüner Baum),** on the Danube, contains the following interesting buildings:—

The Rathaus, on Haupt Pl., with a museum of antiquities, weapons and uniforms; the Franziskanerkirche (1273), possessing two crypts; the *Cathedral*, formerly the edifice in which the coronations took place, and sur-



mounted with a golden crown of the Hungarian kings. Schlossgrund Gasse gives access to the Schlossberg, a beautiful ruin, affording a fine view.

**EXCURSIONS:** To the Au, with beautifully laid-out park; to the Hatzekäusel ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hour); to the Eisabrunn.

## BUDAPEST.

**POPULATION:** 700,000.

**HOTELS:** Hungaria; Queen of England; Bristol; all 1<sup>st</sup> class.

**BANK:** Ungarische Escompte & Wechsel Bank, 6 Dorothea Gasse (Wurmhof), letters of credit and every description of banking business.

**U. S. CONS. GEN.:** Frank Byer Chester, Esq., 15 Maria Valéria St.

**BATHS:** In the Danube, near the House of Parliament & midway between Kettenbrücke and Schwurplatzbrücke.

**POST OFFICE:** In Hotel Hungaria.

**COMMUNICATION:** The means of communication are, in Budapest, quite up to date. Among other institutions, it has possessed, from the exhibition of 1856, an underground railway.

**BUDAPEST**, the capital of the Kingdom of Hungary, is a fine town, situated in a magnificent spot on the Danube. It is an amalgamation of the older, but much smaller, town of Buda with that of its younger and more important sister Pest, and is now divided into ten districts (Város), namely, Lipót Bel, Ferencz Jósef, Erzsébet, Ferencs, Köbánya, Taban (with Kékestina), Víz and Ó Buda. Of these the last three lie on the right bank, and the others on the left bank of the Danube, which, varying in width from 1,000 ft to 2,000 ft., is spanned by four fine bridges. The rapid growth of the town since, in 1867, Hungary wrung from the empire its independence and the management of its internal affairs, has been very remarkable, being rivalled only by that of Berlin since the establishment of the German Empire in 1870. It is now one of the leading commercial towns in Europe, and, having been built for the most part within quite recent times, is also one of the handsomest.

Its most important buildings are the following, namely:—

**Academy Palace**, a tasteful Renaissance edifice erected, in 1864, at Ferencz Jósef ter, a square at the head of Lanchid or Ketten Brücke. Entering the building through a beautiful vestibule supported upon marble pillars and decorated with a *Status of Dedek*, we find ourselves in the *Library*, which possesses about 200,000 vols. The Academy,

consisting of over 100 of its sessions room, this is an apartment with four beautiful adjacent to the containing some paintings. On 1 is a handsome columns, vaulted by Lotz: this is by the academy and the like. 7 stories contain consisting, principally Italian, Dutch and specimens of the schools. In front is a bronze *Status* the founder of 1

Crossing the *Police Station*, *Prince of Coburg*, *Franz Deák*, w *József rakpart* quay which, ext *Bridge to Feri* forms a splend the banks of th rivers, and offi spect of the h bank, as well Castle, perched Besides its ma and restaurants, the handsome *Redouten*: the building at Re magnificent ball rooms and emb by Lotz, Than s same square ar *mises of the H Association*. A it lies Petöfi tér the celebrated p it is adorned. *Greek Church*, and Barocco faq Eskuteri Bridge the Emperor Fr oath on his ex is the oldest C



partly Gothic and partly Barocco. Behind this building is the *Old Town Hall*. At the Lipót utca is the *New Town Hall*, a building in early-Renaissance style, designed by Steindl, and containing a magnificent sessions-room decorated with frescoes by Lotz.

Passing now towards the centre of the town, we cross Gesella Square (where the Haas Palace stands), and turn to the right through a short street on to Joseph's Square, embellished with a statue of the Archduke Joseph. Hence, through Fűrdő utca to Elisabeth Promenade, a beautiful and favourite spot, in which concerts are frequently given during the summer. Some distance further, we pass down Váci Körút (Boulevard) to

Lipót Basilica, an imposing edifice in Roman style, commenced in 1861, and still unfinished: it possesses an enormous dome and two towers. Turning, now, into Andrassy utca, a street  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles

in length, we visit the Opera House, a building in Italian Renaissance style, the performances being of a most excellent character and the orchestra one of the finest in Europe. Some distance beyond, is the Octagon, where the so-called Large Ring crosses. Further up the street is the Academy of Music, in similar style to the Opera House. A few paces further, Kőrönd, a circus containing four magnificent mansions, beyond which the street is lined with villas the whole way to Arena utca. This last is a fine avenue separating Pest from the Town Park (Városliget). At the entrance to it, we observe the Artesian Fountain, while, turning to the right, we visit the Artist's Club (Uj Műcsarnok), where the exhibitions of art take place, namely, one in January, which is national, and one in June which is international. Close by is the Panorama. The park contains, furthermore, the Royal Agricultural Museum, with other buildings erected for the exhibition of 1896, the Museum of

## Ungarische Escompte and Wechsler Bank, Budapest.

(Banque Hongroise d'Escompte et de change).  
(Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank).  
(Paid-up share capital 30 million Kronen).

3634

**HEAD OFFICES: V. Dorothea Gasse 6. (Wurmhof).**

**COUNTRY-BRANCHES:**

**Fiume, Pressburg, Kassa and Klausenburg.**

All kinds of banking and foreign-business done.

**Letters of Credit of all countries cashed.**

Department for payment of American Money Orders.

Industry, the Railway Museum, Metal Museum and the City Museum. Moreover, in the northern corner of the park is the Zoological Garden (Allat kert) and, in the southern corner, the Arena. Near the former is Ós-Buda (Old Buda) which, also erected for the above-mentioned exhibition, gives a good idea of the town while under Turkish dominion. The northern part of the park is filled with booths and shows, and is the rendezvous of the people.

From the Arena, either on foot or by car, through Csömöri utca to Kerepesi utca to the *People's Street*, at the corner of József utca: opposite is the *School of Industry*, containing a technical museum. At the end of the street is the *National Theater*, with an elegant auditorium; behind it is the *Polytechnicum*, and, behind this, again, the *House of Representatives* (Or-

szágház). Opposite the last, rises the *National Museum*, a large square building, erected, in 1844, from designs by Pollak. The nucleus of the collections was the Library presented in 1802 by Count Széchenyi. At the present day, it also contains important scientific, and antiquarian collections, and a picture gallery of modern works. Moreover, in its principal saloon, there is a large painting by *Munkácsy*; while the vestibule and staircase are decorated with friezes by Lotz and frescoes by Than.

In the grounds surrounding the edifice, there are bronze statues of celebrated Hungarian poets, the most noteworthy being that of *John Arany*.

The surrounding districts form the aristocratic quarter of Pest and contain



the mansions of *Count Alois, Károlyi, Count Wenckheim*, and others.

Crossing Galvintér and passing down Üllői utca, we reach, on the right-hand side, the Museum of Industrial Art (Országos magyar iparművészeti múzeum), an erection completed, in 1896, from designs by Lechner Pártos: it is oriental in style, and crowned with a high dome; while both decorations and contents give a good idea of Hungarian art. Passing the Stefania Hospital for Children, we enter the Botanical Garden (Füvészkert); beyond which, there is another large and beautiful garden, named Orczy kert; hence, a street, called Orczy utca leads up to the Cemetery; where some fine monuments mark the graves of Kossuth, Deák and Batthyány. Returning by car to Károly körút, we turn to the right and visit the Synagogue, built in Moorish style. In the same street are the former hospital for army pensioners and the large barracks called Károly lak-tanya. Close by is the Post Office with a richly decorated façade in Renaissance style. Crossing Férenciek tér, we reach the University (Egyetem), transferred to Pest from Tyrnau by Maria Theresia. The University Library, containing some 220,000 volumes and numerous manuscripts, was passed at Férenciek tér.

Hence we take the car to Vaczi körút, in a side street of which stands the *Palace of Justice*, beautifully decorated in the interior with frescoes by Feszty. Close by are the premises of the *Journalists' Fund*, the *Ministry of Education*, and *Ministry of Agriculture*. This last is at the corner of Parliament Square and opposite the

*Curia Regia*, a handsome Renaissance edifice, completed, some 5 years since, from designs by Haussmann, and decorated, above the portico, with a bronze statue of Justice: a similar figure embellishes the staircase, which is further adorned with a painted ceiling by Lotz.

Facing the Danube is the

*House of Parliament*, a magnificent Gothic structure of grand proportions and with a dome 340 feet in height. The interior is lavishly, but tastefully, adorned with gold and marble; and it is perhaps the finest of Pest's many fine edifices. Beyond the square is *Margitsziget*, or

*Margit Arch.*

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whole district is so rich. The plenitude of the waters in Budapest doubtless places the city above all rivals: at any rate, no town of the same size can be compared with Budapest in the number and variety of its springs.

These Bitter Waters must be carefully distinguished from the numerous hot and sulphurous springs mentioned above. They are the mineral waters of which the best known are those celebrated throughout the world under the name of "Hunyadi János", so-called after the Hungarian hero of that name. Discovered, by accident, in 1863, they have, since that time, found their way to all countries of the globe. They are bottled by the firm of Andreas Saxlehner, the export having now reached the enormous total of 6,000,000 flasks per annum.

In the neighbourhood of Budapest are situated the famous APENTA SPRINGS, the management of which is in the hands of the Apollinaris Coy. Limd., London.

This excellent Bitterwater has gained universal popularity and is regularly prescribed by the highest medical authorities for continuous use by the Bilious, Dyspeptic, Constipated, Gouty and Obese.

St. Gellert's Hill is a mass of dolomite, crowned with what was formerly the citadel. The way up it is steep; but the climb, which requires some 20 minutes, is well rewarded by the fine view which is obtained of the town, the river and the distant plain.

**EXCURSIONS:** (1) To Sas or Sváb hegy, i. e. Swabians' Hill, it having been so named from the Swabian camp formed here in 1686. The ascent is made by the cog-railway, reached by car from the Chain Bridge. (2) By car to Aquincum, the remains of an old Roman colony with 'castra', a temple, baths, mosaic &c. and the foundation of an amphitheatre: there is also a museum in which various relics are exhibited.

Budapest lies on the main route to the Near East, see route 122 *et seq.*

**PÖSTYÉN** is a little spa situated on the Waag and possessing sulphur and mud baths used for gout and rheumatism. It has a beautiful Kurhaus, the property of Count Franz Erdody.

#### 49A: From BUDAPEST to SZEGEDIN to VERCIOROVA.

**ZEGEDIN.** — POP.: 100,000. — **ELS:** Gr. Hot. Zizza; Schwarzer sr. — This important commercial town on the Theiss and Maros was rebuilt after the great flood of 1879. An enormous dyke protects the place. The chief edifices are the Town Hall and the ancient Cloister.

**TEMESVÁR.** — POP.: 55,000 (chiefly Germans). **HOTELS:** Kronprinz Rudolf; Hungaria. — Temesvár consists of five parts. The old town lies in a bend of the Béga & is separated from its suburbs by beautiful parks; while the ramparts have also been converted into gardens. Chief buildings:— Town Hall, Castle, Cathedrals, Synagogue.

**HERCULESBAD.** — ALT.: 590 ft. — **HOTELS:** Franz-Josefshof; Rudolfs-hof. — This is the Thermæ Herculis of the Romans, and possesses numerous springs, whose waters are highly efficacious in the treatment of chronic rheumatism.

Verciorova is the customs station on the Roumanian side of the boundary. (See route 122).

#### 50: From BUDAPEST via STUHLWEISSENBURG (Plattensee) and PRAGERHOF to TRIESTE (see route 520).

This route lies on one of the Hungarian Südbahn Branches. The first station of importance called at is the old coronation town of Székes fehérvár, its German designation being

**STUHLWEISSENBURG** (POP.: 30,000. — **HOT.**: König von Ungarn), the seat of a bishopric, and formerly the coronation town of the kings of Hungary. The most striking buildings are the Cathedral, the Theatre and the Episcopal Residence. On Vörösmarty Pl. rises a statue to Vörösmarty.

From here, via Szabad-Battyán and Lepsény, to

**LAKE BALATON** (Plattensee) the largest lake of Hungary and, indeed, of Southern Europe: it is 50 miles long, and varies in width from 1½ miles to 9 miles. On the northern bank, there are many volcanic peaks and hills, whose slopes produce an excellent wine.

The railway line traverses the long S.E. shore of the lake, and proceeds to the important junction of the Csáktornya Line at Nagy-Kanizsa, a town of some 20,000 inhab., doing a thriving trade in grain. Beyond it, a few less notable places are called at, and the train then stops at Csáktornya, the junction for Agram. The town of Pettau, with interesting Schloss and 14th century church, follows; and a few miles further we reach Pragerhof on the direct line to Laibach and Trieste.

Many tourists, however, will prefer to leave the main line at St. Peter, and proceed direct by the branch line to Fiume (see route 52B), a rapidly developing seaport in the northeastern angle of the Adriatic Sea, and forming the centre of the celebrated Quarnero,



justly termed the Austrian Riviera. Not far distant lies the renowned watering-place of Abbazia surrounded by groves of bay-trees, chestnuts, magnolias and oleanders that clothe the spurs of the thickly-wooded heights behind. Like the Semmering, Abbazia is a creation of the Südbahn, and is leased to the International Hotel Company; while the allied Quarnero Association have obtained the neighbouring resort of Luvrana, a stiller, but not less delightful, place.

**51: From VIENNA via ÖDENBURG, STEINAMANGER, NAGY-KANIZSA & BARCS to PAKRAC (JODBAD LIPIK).**

This is a route on the Hungarian Südbahn. Leaving Wiener-Neustadt in a southwesterly direction, the line passes Savanyukút (Sauerbrunn) — a spa hidden among sombre pine forests — and proceeds through vineyards, orchards and chestnut-groves to Sopron or

**ÖDENBURG** (POP.: 80,000. — HOT.: König von Ungarn), a rapidly rising town, containing a number of interesting buildings, of which the most important are the Dominikanerkirche, the Benediktinerkirche and the Theatre.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Lake Neusiedler (400 feet in circumference).

Some 8½ miles further the train calls at Szombathely or

**STEINAMANGER** (POP.: 16,000. — HOT.: Sabraria), a very ancient place with remains of Roman buildings and a cathedral completed in 1794.

Beyond Steinamanger, Nagy-Kanizsa Junction is reached, and the swamps of the Drau and Mur are crossed to Barcs; which forms the terminus of the main-line, though a branch runs on to Pakrac, the station for the little spa of Lipik.

**52: From VIENNA by Südbahn to LAXENBURG, BADEN and VÖSLAU and via SEMMERING PASS to GRAZ, MARBURG, LAIBACH, St. PETER and TRIESTE (see route 52C).**

The Südbahn (Southern Railway), with 290½ miles of rail, is the largest private railway in Austria-Hungary, and traverses a district which, in beauty and charm, has few competitors.

It possesses three principal trunks, the main line being that which connects Vienna with the ports of Trieste and Fiume. Halfway along this line, namely at Marburg, the second trunk branches off westwards through the Alps of Carinthia and Tyrol, and terminates at Franzensfeste, the chief junction on the third trunk, a line of rail extending from Kufstein on the northern boundary of Austria to Ala on the S., and forming







ment in Döbelhof Park, and the Mineral Swimming Bath near Berg St.

**EXCURSIONS & WALKS:** To Theresienwarte ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), with fine view; to Wellberg (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  min.), with a fine ruin and the castle of Duke Friedrich. To Helenenthal, a well-known villa district close by.

A short distance beyond Baden (8 min.) the train stops at

**VÖSLAU.** — **POP.:** 4,500. — **ALT.:** 808 ft. — **HOTELS:** Bellevue; Hallmayer. — **SEASON:** May 1<sup>st</sup> till October 15<sup>th</sup>. — **VISITORS:** 5,200 annually.

VÖSLAU is a rapidly developing spa within easy reach of Vienna (45 min.). It possesses well-arranged modern streets & buildings and, besides railway communication by the Südbahn, has an electric tramway to Baden. The resort possesses telephone & telegraph offices and every other present-day convenience.

**EXCURSIONS:** The surrounding woods afford opportunity for delightful walks, such as to Waldauscht, the Zwei Föhren, Lusthausboden, Aussicht, Jägerhaus &c.

**WIENER-NEUSTADT** (POP.: 28,000.

**HOT.:** Hirsch) is an old industrial town whose most important buildings are:— the Parish Church, containing interesting sculptures; the Neue Klosterkirche, with antiquities &c.; the Schlosskapelle, possessing beautiful paintings and stained-glass, the Town Hall, with a number of antiquities and the Corvinshocher, a fine piece of silver and enamelled work.

**SEMMERING.** — **ARRIVAL:** See foregoing. — **HOTEL:** Südkronhotel Semmering, 1<sup>st</sup> class, open throughout the year, 245 rooms, every comfort.

The Semmering is a saddle-back in the Catinian Alps between the Fischbach and Flörsing Ranges. Even as early as the 18<sup>th</sup> cent. it was crossed by a bridle-path which, later on, gave place to a coach road. In recent years numerous good roads have been built in various directions; though the traffic from North to South now goes chiefly by rail.

At the present day the Semmering is a health-resort of universal renown, owing to the tonic character of its climate and the beauty of its environs. The place consists almost solely of large, princely hotels and the Villas and mansions of Viennese magnates. It is provided with numberless promenades, dustless and dry, of varied gradient and running — some across the plateau, — some down into the valley; its fragrant forest air is fresh yet mild; and the picturesque panorama of the Middle Alps is one of surpassing grandeur.

From the Semmering, the railway runs down across Styria, past the prettily situated town of Graz, and past Krain and Laibach to Trieste and Fiume on the shores of the blue Adriatic.

Though somewhat remote, the celebrated health-resorts of Gleichenberg,

Kohlitzsch & Römer

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monuments which call for mention:—  
that to Admiral Tegetthoff, opposite the  
Realschule; to the Emperor Joseph and  
Archduke John in the town park.

There are, in the neighbourhood,  
several interesting excursions such as:—  
to Calvarienberg (1,240 ft.); to Pyramiden-  
berg (1,273 ft.); and to the Pilgrimage  
Church of St. Urban.

**LAIBACH** (POP.: 38,000. — HOT.:  
Stadt Wien; Lloyd) is the capital of  
Krain. Situated on the Laibach, it is  
surrounded by high mountains. The  
most interesting buildings are the  
following:— the Cathedral, in Italian  
style, with fine frescoes; the Museum,  
with archaeological collections, and a  
picture gallery; the Theatre; the Foun-  
tain (on Haupt Pl.); and the monument  
to Radetzky in Stern-Allee.

**EXCURSIONS:** Tivoli, a beautiful Park  
with Castle; Grosskahlenberg; Bischof-  
lock; Krainburg; Adelsberg, an agree-  
able little town with famous stalagmite  
grotto, which is occasionally lighted up.

**ST. PETER** (HOT.: sur Südbahn)  
is the junction for Fiume and Trieste.

### 52A: From STEINBRÜCK, via AGRAM, to SISSEK.

The line, running from Steinbrück  
Junction to Sissek on the banks of the  
Sava, passes through a most fertile dis-  
trict, the principal town called at being

### AGRAM.

**POPULATION:** 60,000.

**HOTEL:** Kaiser von Oesterreich.

**CARS:** From station to town 2 kr.,  
within the town, 1/4 hr., 80 heller, 1 hr., 2 kr.

**POST OFFICE:** Near Jelacic Pl.

**AGRAM**, the capital of Croatia, con-  
sists of two parts, namely, the upper  
and the lower town, which are connected  
by a rope-railway. The most important  
building is the Cathedral, a 18th century  
edifice, near which is situated the Epis-  
copal Palace. Other interesting sights are  
the following, namely:— the Academy of  
Sciences, with an Archaeological Museum  
and a Library; at Academie Pl., busts  
of the painters Ciovio and Bedulic and  
a statue of St. George. Furthermore,  
at Universitäts Pl., the University, the  
Theatre, and, near the latter, the  
Artisans' School, with the Museum of  
Arts and Industries.

**EXCURSIONS:** To the Maximir, a beau-  
tifully laid-out park; to Samobor (2 1/2 hrs.),  
with fine ruins and magnificent view.

### 52B: From ST. PETER to ABBAZIA and FIUME.

### ABBAZIA.

**HOTELS &c:** Kuranstalten Abbazia under  
management of International Sleeping-



Car Os.: Kronprinzessin Stephanie and Quarnero, 1st class; Quisisana, 1st class; Belle Vue, 1st class. Mot. Pass. Gruber, 1st class; Pass. Wiener Heim, 1st class; Villa Jeunette.

KURTAXN: 4 hr. a-week.

ABBZIA, one hour distant from Fiume, is a spa and winter-resort open the whole year. It is the first climatic 'Kurort' of Austria, and has been, well-called the Austrian Nice; it is dustless and, being surrounded by laurels and bay-trees is free from mosquitos. The climate is very mild; and the baths are of various kinds, such as warm, electric and carbonic-acid &c., for nervous complaints, heart troubles and other diseases.

There are also delightful excursions along the sea-shore, among which a few places deserve special mention. These are - Mattuglia, whence a magnificent prospect of the Quarnero Archipelago is obtained; Casten, 2½ miles beyond the former, Locrana, Mesenice and Fiume (see below). Moreover, the route via Volnea & Mattuglia leads to Monte Maggiore (4,580 feet), a mountain-peak that may be ascended on foot in about 5 hours, or a carriage (14 hr.) may be taken to Veprinec and the climb commenced there. Pleasure steamers run daily to Quarnero and the Archipelago.

## FIUME.

POPULATION: 4,500.

HOTEL: de l'Europe, 1st class.

CARR: Between station and city, 1.20 kr. by time 2 kr. per hour.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Vacant.

STEAMERS: The Ungarisch-Kroatische See-Dampfschiffahrts-Akt.-Ges. runs steamers along the Dalmatian coast and to Italy.

FIUME is a busy town beautifully situated on the Quarnero Gulf. Known to antiquity as Oenona, it was afterwards styled by the Patriarch of Aquileia, St. Ver super Flumen, whence its Italian name of Fiume. Under various counts and emperors, its development was fostered, but it was not until it came under the influence of the commercial policy of Hungary, in 1810, that it began to attain to the important position which it now occupies. Indeed, at the present day, it is the chief Hungarian port, and the rapid rise in the commerce of that country produces an ever-increasing traffic.

The place has several harbours, the principal being the Great Harbour, the Timber Docks, the Porto Canale and the

Petroleum Harbour. Am. factories will be found in cerns as Whitehead's T.

The most interesting

The Cathedral, a beau and the oldest edifice of by is St. Veitskirche, en and modelled on St. Mar in Venice. In the neighb the Palace of the Archdu that of the Governor. contains a theatre, wh Corso, there is an old t which stands a Roman.

WALKS AND EXCU Giardino Pubblico; an ar leads to the Pilgrim Cha beautiful view of the tal Near the church rises B containing interesting co further excursions see v

52c: From TRIESTE AUSTRIAN RIVIERA and Lloyd Steamer down the COAST.

## TRIESTE

POPULATION: 180,000.

HOTELS: de la Villa, 1st.

CARR: Within the tow haller, 1 hour 2.20 kr.; si town, one-horsed, 1 kr., two

U. S. CONS.: George H. I

POST-OFFICE: Piazza

THEATRES: Teatro C dramatico, Arsenale, Pol

TRIESTE, the capital the principal seaport of Empire, is magnificently head of the Adriatic Sea, which now approaches it equal, Italian tending supremacy. Its large ha some 25 years since, is p enormous break-water and the number of vessels ent being nearly 18,000. The big liners of the Austrian dockyards are situated in town, and their palatial middle of the harbour is Santh. The harbour is R. by Molo St. Teresa, s which rises a high light Fanale Marittimo. The divided into two very du the fine street, via del Cos from Molo St. Carlo eastw Legna. The old town cons ingly narrow and irre clustering round a hill wh



by the *Castello*. At its foot stands the old

*Cathedral*, built upon the remains of a Roman temple, the Roman work being recognisable in the tower. The present building was erected in three parts during the 6th cent., these being converted into one edifice some 800 years later.

Close by is the *Museo Lapidario*, consisting of architectural relics discovered in Trieste and the neighbourhood: it contains also a cenotaph in memory of the celebrated German antiquarian, Winkelmann, assassinated in the town by an Italian. A short distance westwards is the *Arco di Riccardo*, probably of Roman origin. A few paces northwards of this arch is the *Church of St. Maria Maggiore*, erected by the Jesuits in the 17th cent., and decorated with beautiful frescoes. Northwestwards of the church, at the fine square called *Piazza Grande*, rises the *Municipio* (Town Hall); while the square is decorated with a marble *Statue of the Emp. Charles VI.* as well as with a fountain erected in 1751 and named *Maria Teresa*. From here, direct southwards through V. S. Sebastiano, we reach *Piazza Lipsia*, a prettily laid-out square. On its eastern side stands the *Academy of Trade and Marine*, containing two museums, one consisting of botanical and zoological collections, the other of interesting antiquities. Hard by, at *Piazza Giuseppina*, rises the mansion of *Baron Revoltella*, a magnificent palace which, as the *Museo Civico Revoltella*, is open to the public daily from 11 a. m. till 2 p. m. Returning northwards along *Via della Sanità*, the *Edificio & Palazza del Lloyd*, again cross the *Piazza Grande* in an enormous building, called the *gastium*, which is now used as a *Exchange*: facing it is the *Teatro Comunale*. The *Old Bourse* is a handsome building situated opposite, and now housing the premises of the Chamber of Commerce. Close by, at the corner

of *Via St. Nicolò*, and opposite the harbour, rises the *Greek Church*, whose magnificently decorated interior is well worth seeing.

The new town, a regularly built and handsome district, contains the *Canale Grande*, beyond which, at the corner of *Riva del Sale*, is the interesting *Fish Market*. At the head of the Canal is the *Church of St. Antonio Nuovo*. Still further eastwards, beyond *Piazza della Legna*, is the *Teatro Armonia*. Here begins the fine street *Via del Torrente*, whence a car may be taken to the pretty public gardens (*Giardino pubblico*) in the N. E. of the town.

**EXCURSIONS:** Beyond the gardens there is a pretty wood (*Boschetto*):  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. further, the beautiful villas *Revoltella* and *Ferdinanda*, the former offering a splendid view of the city and the sea.

A more distant trip is by rail or steamer to *Miramar*, a chateau erected by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, in a lovely spot nearly 2 hours' walk along the coast to the N. The return may be made by the inland road via *Opicina*, whence a fine panoramic view of Trieste and the gulf of the same name is obtained.

This beautiful gulf has been justly styled the

## AUSTRIAN RIVIERA.

Its chief resorts are *Grado*, *Sistiana* and *Porto Rose*, which lies near

**PIRANO** (POP.: 12,500), a picturesque town situated among olive groves on the hilly sides of a small bay. Half an hour to the south is

**PORTO ROSE** (HOT.: *Stabilimento di cura*), a favourite watering-place to which an omnibus runs ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hour).

Opposite Pirano, on the north shore of the Gulf of Trieste, is

**GRADO** (HOTELS: *Fortino; Grignaschi; Fonzari*), a rapidly developing watering-place which owes its fame to its splendid sands. The resort is wonderfully salubrious and is highly recommended by the faculty. It is especially suitable in cases of convalescence, nervousness and anæmia as well as for children of all ages.

The town possesses a 6th cent. *Cathedral* and other buildings of some interest.

Moreover, the steamers of the "*Austrian Lloyd*", traversing the Adriatic in various directions, enable the tourist to undertake some delightful sea-trips. Of these the favourite is down the coast of Dalmatia, a district rendered exceedingly interesting by its exceptional natural beauties and historical associations. The places are visited in the order indicated below.

Having passed the picturesque hills



of the Istrian Coast, with their silvery olive groves, we enter the harbour of

## POLA.

POPULATION: 22,000.

HO:ELS: Austria; Lloyd.

CARS: within the town, one-horned,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 60 heller, — two-horned, 80 heller; one hour, 2 kr.

POST OFFICE: Near Casino di Marina.

POLA is an old town with numerous interesting buildings dating back to Roman days, e.g.: the Temple of Augustus and Roma, which contains many Roman antiquities; the Temple of Diana; the Theatre; the Marine Casino; the Cathedral, on the quay, and, farther on, the Arena, which, though now in a ruinous state, once seated 3,000 persons. Maximilian Park with a monument to Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico.

Pola is, moreover, a large port, possessing two fine harbours, one of which is commercial and the other naval (Porto Militare). In connection with the latter, there is an extensive arsenal which, in conjunction with the harbour, renders the place the most important military port of the empire.

The town, with its dock arsenal, presents a fine aspect from one of the seven whose slopes it lies. The bay obtained from Monte Zadra.

In QUARNERO, the large bay beyond Pola, there lie a number of islands, one of which, named

Lessa, the steamer calls.

LUSIGNICCOLO (POP. 1,000; HOT.: Vindobona), possesses a harbour and is a favourite resort whose climate is exceedingly permits the orange and lemon in the open. In the vicinity is town of Lussignicco; while station is obtained with the bearing island of Cherso by a bridge across the straits.

To the S. of the archipelago, near the extreme N. of the Dalmatian mainland, lies the picturesque town of

ZARA (POP.: 60,000. — HOT.: Bristol, 1st class), opened 1902, every modern comfort, the capital of Dalmatia, and celebrated for its pretty women, its quaint costumes and its Maraschino. Zara is suitable not only for winter but

## LUXARDO'S MARASCHINO DI ZARA

3422

The best of all Liqueurs

::: EXPORT TO ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE :::

also for summer residence, the mistral rendering the place cool in the hottest months. The most important buildings are:— the *Cathedral*, a beautiful marble basilica (14th cent.) with fine paintings; *St. Donato Church*, now a museum; the *Church of St. Francesco*, and the *Church of St. Simon* with the silver sarcophagus of St. Simon, a 14th cent. production by Francesco of Milan.

On *Piazza della Colonna* stand a Corinthian column and a tower commanding a fine view of the town.

EXCURSIONS: To Pissa Imperiale, with the Erisa five minutes beyond.

Some distance further down the coast, and at the mouth of the Kerka, lies

SEBENICO (POP.: 2,000. — HOT.: Kerka), whose beautiful harbour is hidden among rocks which so completely screen it from view as to preclude uninitiated persons from ever suspecting its existence. Above the harbour lies the town, presenting, with its three

ancient castles, a most picturesque appearance, the medieval character of the place being enhanced by the quaint costumes of the inhabitants; while the splendid Cathedral, a fine specimen of the best period of the Venetian Renaissance, renders the town one of the most attractive in Dalmatia.

The steamer, having rounded Punta Planka, enters another archipelago, and stops at

TRAU, an ancient place of 1,200 inhab., built on a small rocky island, and possessing great interest for the tourist on account of its situation near the Diomedean Mts. its Romanesque cathedral &c. On a peninsula beyond Trau stands

SPALATO (POP.: 14,000. — HOTELS: Trocell; de la Ville), historically one of the most interesting towns in the whole district. From among its narrow & tortuous streets rises the

*Palace of Diocletian*, a gigantic structure erected for the Cæsar who name it bears, and, though showing evidences of haste and incompleteness, still a grand and well preserved monument of the decay



of ancient Rome. It was out of the *Mausoleum* of that the present was formed. The building is the finest in Spalato, but not the Pantheon at Rome regarded to preservation and

the ruins of the old of the amphitheatre and edifices deserve attention; e

many relics have been most of which have been on the neighbouring site of now represented by the Salona.

the islands surrounding the most renowned are

**A and LISSA.** The former numerous patients seeking its mild climate. The latter, as and fertile, has won the of "Malta of the Adriatic". Italian fleet was defeated, by the Austrians. On its coast lies *Comisa*, the the sardine trade; while the little island of *Busi*, who is matched only by *apri*. Another island of

**LA**, with town of the same is a place of call for the Lloyd boats; and the straits it from the peninsula where have been made celebrated the battle between the and the Venetians in which o was taken captive.

down the mainland, and from Herzegovina by only strip of country, stands the port for Ragusa.

## RAGUSA.

POPULATION: 12,000.

**HOTEL:** Imperial, opened in 1897, splendid prospect of town, coast and sea, 70 rooms, mostly fitted with balconies from 5 kr., excellent cuisine, sea bath.

**RAGUSA** is most picturesquely situated on the slopes of Monte Sergio, whence, with its ramparts, bastions and towers, it stretches seawards and crowns a rocky jutland that gives it much the same appearance as the more familiar Monaco of the Riviera. Indeed the town is the most interesting and beautiful in Dalmatia. The drives in the district among luxuriant and sweet-scented vegetation are very charming; while the costumes of the peasants, the *Corso*, the strand and numerous noteworthy edifices render it exceptionally attractive to tourists.

The most important buildings are:—

The *Franciscan Church*, *Salvator Church*, the *Fountain* and the *Cathedral*, the last possessing a celebrated treasury.

The breakers, especially as seen from the Imperial Hotel when the sirocco is blowing, present a magnificent sight.

In the neighbourhood numberless delightful excursions may be made.

The favourite are:—

To the *Isle of Lacroma*, whose monastery is said to have been built by Richard Cœur de Lion; to *Breno*; to *Ragusa-vecchia*; to the three famous *Canosa Platanus-trees* dating back 800 years; to the island of *Melada*, *Giuppoma*, *Mezzo* and *Calamotta*.

The last Austrian station is

**CATTARO** (POP.: 5,500. — **HOT.:** *Stadt Gras*), lying on the Montenegrine boundary, and at the head of



the renowned Bocche di Cattaro. The five-armed bay, which forms one of the most beautiful harbours in the world, is shut-in by high and precipitous cliffs, beyond which the mountains of Montenegro rise to an elevation of over 5,000 feet. At the foot of one of these black and rugged heights, named *Loucen*, clusters the little town, clinging, like a martin's nest to the steep wall of rock. Indeed, so completely is the place enclosed by the cliffs, that, during the winter, the rays of the sun shine into the bay but 5 hours a day.

The town possesses a cathedral, some cloisters and a few other buildings. But its chief attraction centres in its charming situation and its proximity to Montenegro, whence the peasants enter the town with market produce, being obliged to relinquish their weapons before crossing the boundary.

### 53: From MARBURG via KLAGENFURT to VILLACH and FRANZENFESTE.

The line from Marburg to Franzensfeste follows the valley of the Draufuss, upstream, past the beautiful Wörther Lake, and the town of Klagenfurt. Thence it passes the well-known spa of Pörtschach and Velden and, having crossed the Tyrolese boundary, enters the far-famed Puster Valley. This district, with the glaciers of the Hohe Tauern in the N., and the rugged Dolomites in the S., is one of the grandest in the whole of the Alps. Indeed, the valleys of the Puster and Ampezzo have formed, for many years, the international route from the North and East to the celebrated resorts of Heiligenblut, Innichen, Toblach, Landro, Schluderbach, Cortina, Niederdorf, and Alt- and Neu-Prags with the romantic Pragser Wildsee.

The whole route, climbing now to lofty heights — now descending to delightful valleys, is one of the favourite and most frequented of the Austrian Empire.

## KLAGENFURT.

POP.: 25,000. — ALT.: 1,500 feet.

HOTEL: Kaiser von Oesterreich, first-class.

This town, prettily situated on the Glan, is the capital of the Province of

Carinthia. The regular formation of the town, as well as its broad streets, fine squares, and the vicinity of the beautiful Wörther Lake, renders the place a favourite summer-resort. The environs, with their fine mountains and beautiful woods, offer attractive excursions; while the city possesses a few interesting buildings, of which the principal are the following, namely:—

The *Museum Rudolphinum*, situated near the end of Bahnhof St. in Viktringer Ring, the latter street replacing the old fortifications. The museum contains biological specimens, the collections of the Carinthian Historical Club and a number of antiquities dating back to Roman and prehistoric times. Adjacent to the building are the *Musikvereinshaus* and the *Government Offices*. Across Rudolf St. are the *Botanical Gardens* and various schools. Between the Museum and the Musikvereinshaus stands the *School of Agriculture and Mining*. In Bahnhof St., on the left hand, rises

The *Cathedral*, built by the Protestants towards the close of the 16th cent. but transferred to the Jesuits in the year 1600. Its beautiful high-altar, with a painting by Daniel de Gran, and its porch, with statues of Peter and Paul by Veiter, are worth attention.

A few paces beyond the building is the castle, hard by which is Neuer Pl., where a large stone fountain was erected in A. D. 1590: the statue which also embellishes the square is that of *Maria Theresia*, and is said to be the largest bronze in Austria.

EXCURSIONS: Klagenfurt is connected by the Lendkanal with the pretty Wörther Lake, steamboats plying between the town and the lake in 1 hour.

WÖRTHER LAKE is the largest and one of the most beautiful lakes the 213 possessed by the Province of Carinthia. It is situated at an altitude of over 1,400 feet, and has a length nearly ten miles, its width being, places, over one mile. Many visits are attracted hither by the beauty of the surroundings, which are of a most idyllic character, with gentle wooded slopes, beyond which the heights of the Alps tower upward.



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Franzensfeste is one of the principal junctions on the line of rail between Austria and Switzerland, Germany and Italy; and here, vast crowds of travellers from different lands and of various nationality bustle past in many various directions.

## 54: From VIENNA via AMSTETTEN JUNCTION to LEND (BAD GASTEIN), ZELL AM SEE (KAPRUNER VALLEY) and WÖRGL

AMSTETTEN (Hofmann's Hot.) is the Junction for Linz (see route 47) and HIEFLAU (Hot. Hübner zur Post), where the line enters the celebrated

"GESÄUSE", a remarkable gorge of enormous length but very slight width, through which the turbulent Enns tosses and tumbles with an uproar that has doubtless led to the name of the narrow pass. A short distance beyond the upper end of the ravine, the rail passes AOMONT (Post), a market town in beautiful situation, with a famous Benedictine Church and fine library. The next station is

STEINACH (Bahnhofshotel) where the line divides for Aussee (see route 47A), and

BISCHOFSHOFEN (Bahnhofshotel), an ancient place in the neighbourhood of Geisfeldbach Falls and Hochkönl (9,685 feet). The station is the junction for Salzburg, the main line running on to

ST. JOHANN in Pongau (POP.: 3,000. - HOT.: Lackner), a market town forming the centre for several celebrated excursions, of which the principal is to

LICHTENSTEIN-KLAMM, a magnificent gorge cut through the mountains by the Ache. The finest mountain ascent in the neighbourhood of Bischofshofen and St. Johann is Hochgründeck (5,908 ft.).

LEND (HOTELS: Post; Stranbinger), a station on the line between Salzburg and Innsbruck, and important only on account of its nearness to Kitzloch Klam, the Vale of Bauris, Klam Pass &c.

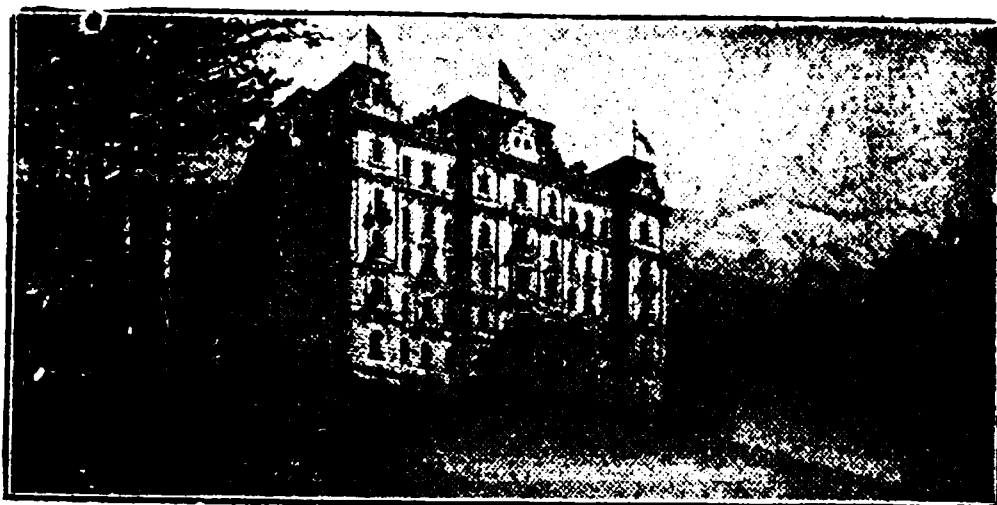
The station for the first and second is RAUBIS KITZLOCH, on the main line and at the entrance to the valley. The road to the gorge crosses the Salzach, and proceeds upstream past the lofty Kitzloch Falls (340 feet).

Bauris Valley lies beyond the gorge and is famous for its gold-mines.

KLAMM PASS is a deep gully through which the road runs to Bad Gastein.



# "THE KAISERHOF"



**BAD GASTEIN (Austria)**

**Very first-class house,**  
2328 **highest**  
**recommendation.**

**The most quiet and finest**  
**situation**  
**on the Kaiserpromenade.**  
**150 rooms and saloons.**

✻ **Patronised by Royalty** ✻  
**and the best American families.**

**THERMAL-BATHS.**

**FIRST-CLASS Restaurant**

**HEINRICH HIRT, proprietor.**



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-- BAD --  
GASTEIN.

# HOTEL WEIS

FIRST - CLASS, CELEBRATED  
OLD HOUSE.

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← CENTRAL SITUATION. →

SEVENTY ROOMS. FINE DRAWING-ROOMS. B.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

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BAD GASTEIN.

## • GRAND HOTEL GASTEINER HO

FIRST - CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,  
-- BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED. --

THERMAL BATHS, LIFT,  
-- ELECTRIC LIGHT --  
.... in the house, ....

WINDISCHBAUER BROTHERS,  
PROPRIETORS.



## ZELL AM SEE.

**ARRIVAL:** By rail from Salzburg via Lend and other routes.

**HOTELS:** C. Böhm's Grand Hot. am See; Bellevue; Kaiserin Elisabeth; all 1<sup>st</sup> class.

This lovely spot, lying on the shores of the lake to which it has given its name, and overshadowed by grand cliffs, is a very favourite summer-resort.

The lake that spreads out round the jutland on which the little town is built is one of the most beautiful in Tyrol, and is a favourite place for bathing and boating.

Rowing boats and a small steamer will be found in Zell, the latter making the tour of the lake eight times daily, and the trip occupying one hour. The view, especially from the middle of the lake, is very fine: in the southwest, rise the *Imbachhorn* and the *Hohe Tenn*, flanked by the *Kitzsteinhorn*, the *Grieskogel* and *Hocheiser* on the right, and by the *Schwarzkopf* and *Brennkogel* on the left: in the west is the ridge of *Schmittenhöhe*. The steamer calls at Thumersbach, where Villa Riemann is situated. The latter, as well as Seehäusl, Restaurant Wimm and Restaurant Alpenrose, is well-known for the beautiful views which it affords across the lake.

Among the mountain ascents, the finest is that of *Schmittenhöhe* (6,460 ft.), a climb of three hours, for which the guides charge 5 Kr., though it may be made alone.

## KAPRUNERTHAL.

**ARRIVAL:** By wagonette from Zell am See to Kaprun, 60 min., to Thun-Klamm 1 hr. 25 min., Kesselfall, 2 hrs. 15 min.

**HOTELS:** Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, 1<sup>st</sup> class, 8,465 feet above the sea-level; Moserboden, 6,481 feet above sea-level.

The wagonette route from Zell is a delightful one. We first descend the turn-pike road running through the broad valley of the Pinzgau, and across the stream to Kaprun. This village, with its little church and neighbouring castle, nestles at the entrance of the valley we are about to ascend. At some distance, the country on

both sides of the *Ache* stream, remains flat and green; but ahead of us we can see the dark pines that mark the celebrated *Sigmund-Thun-Klamm*. This is a deep and narrow gully through which rush and tumble the waters of the *Ache*. On reaching it, we alight, and wend our way along the wooden viaduct that leads for a distance of 1,150 ft. from end to end of the ravine. Here the sight presented to the beholder is truly magnificent. Below us, the *Ache* boils and bubbles over enormous boulders, its white foam forming a beautiful contrast to the green net-work of the foliage jutting from the rock-fissures above. Winding through the ever-changing glen, we presently descry, high overhead, the elegant Bilinski Bridge, to which we now climb. A quiet rest of a few minutes on the fresh green meadows, and we again resume our seats and drive on to

*Kessel Fall*, a cascade of exceeding beauty. Though others may surpass it in height, none excel it in picturesqueness of form and situation. A mighty volume of water pours down with a grand sweep into the black basin below, its feathery and flashing foam rendered now white in appearance by the sombre colour of the surrounding rocks; while, close by, five brooks hurry down and add their spray to that of their lordly neighbour. The varying illumination at different periods of the day-time produces many diverse aspects of light and shade; and, at night, the falls, illuminated by electric lamps present a fairy-like aspect.

Having rested at the hotel, we proceed, either on foot or on horse-back (3 hours), to

*Moserboden* (hotel) at the foot of *Karlinger Glacier*.

Zell has railway communication with the trunk line from Munich to Ala, the junction on this route being

*WÖRGL* (Moser), a town which is otherwise of no importance.



**55: From MUNICH, via KUFSTEIN, to JENBACH, ACHENSEE, INNSBRUCK, IGLS, STUBAI VALLEY &c.; and via the BRENNER-BAHN to GOSSENSASS, FRANZENFESTE, BOZEN, GRIES, MENDELPASS, KARERPASS, MERAN, OBERMAIS, MITTERBAD, RABBI - BAD, TRIENT, LEVICO, RONCEGNO, ARCO and RIVA, GARDA SEE (see also Italy).**

This forms the third trunk line of the Austrian Southern Railway, and runs from the Bavarian boundary past the beautiful Lake of Achen to Innsbruck, where it begins to climb towards the Brenner Pass. The principal places on this section are Gossensass, Bozen and Meran, the second resort being the centre for the glaciers of the Ortler and the Dolomites, while the last of them is the winter refuge of thousands of sufferers.

From Bozen, the rail follows the course of the Etsch southwards to Neumarkt-Tramin, whence one reaches Martino di Castrozza, a beautiful summer-retreat and tourist station situated among the Pala Dolomites. Not far from Neumarkt-Tramin lies San Michele, whence a new road gives access to the Alpine resort of Madonna di Campiglio and Rabbi-Bad, situated in the saddle between the Brenta Dolomites and the Presanella Group. But the railroad

continues in a southerly direction to Trient, Rovereto and Mori, this last station being the junction for Arco, Riva and the Lake of Garda. From Mori, the "Südbahn" runs on to Ala, and joins there the Italian Southern Railway (Strade ferrate meridionali).

In travelling along this route it is advisable to be provided with refreshments as far as Innsbruck (excellent restaurant), the Station Restaurant at Kufstein being exceedingly bad.

**KUFSTEIN (POP.: 6,000. — HOT.: Auracher Bräu; Post)**, lies close to the Austro-German frontier, and forms the customs station between the two empires. The town is prettily situated near Mount Kalvarien. Above the place there stands an old fortress called Geroldseck; while the neighbourhood affords some admirable excursions, especially those up the Inn Valley.

In the neighbouring Kaiser Mts. lies Hinterbärnbach, a favourite centre for climbing.

Some 5 miles further, we reach **JENBACH (HOTELS: Toleranz; Post)**, a small town containing several foundries &c. and forming the station for the beautiful Ziller Valley. The railway, which was completed in 1904, runs right through the valley.

The other principal resorts are Zell, Mairhofen and

**ACHENSEE**, a fine lake situated at an altitude of 2,953 feet, and one of the

NORTH TYROL.

ACHENSEE.

NORTH TYROL.

# HOTEL SCHOLASTIKA.

3793

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

140 ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Frau JULIE MESSNER, Prop.

3794

ACHENSEE PERTISAU.

# HOTEL PENSION STEPHANIE.

Enlarged in 1906. All modern comforts. New, large dining-hall with finest view of lake & mountains. Moderate terms. Apply for prospectus to Th. Bäcker, prop.

WINTER SEASON: MERAN, PENSION FEUERSTEIN.







a square embellished with a fountain, named *Rudolfsbrunnen*, which was erected in 1877, to commemorate the five-hundredth anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria. It bears an equestrian statue of Leopold V., and is adorned with bronze figures by Caspar Gras, dating from the 17th cent. Turning down Karl St., we visit

The *Ferdinandeum* or *National Museum*, named after its founder, Ferdinand I. The original intention of the collections was to illustrate the history and customs of Tyrol, but, among them, there are many works of art by foreign painters. The museum contains a number of Roman antiquities, biological and palæontological collections, cabinets of minerals and a fairly extensive Picture Gallery: in the last will be found, besides the pictures by Tyrolean masters, several specimens of the Dutch School and a few of the Italian.

Museum St. opens into Burg Graben, which forms the boundary between the old and new towns. To the right, the street passes through an archway to the *Hofburg* and its adjacent church called *Franziskanerkirche*. This latter building was erected by Emp. Ferdinand I., between the years 1553 and 1563. The building, which is renowned for its magnificent tomb of Maximilian, has been well styled the Westminster of Tyrol. The tomb is surrounded by 28 enormous bronze statues, having some real or fancied connection with the House of Hapsburg. The finest of them are those representing King Arthur and Theodoric, which are thought to be master-pieces of Peter Vischer's. To

the left of the entrance of *Andreas Hofer* and *Haspinger* and *Speiser* of Tyrol. Monument to the Tyrolean war; while the building contains the tomb of Archduke and his first wife, *von Augsburg*, which is in the beautiful church the statue of the Virgin in silver and fronted by the coronations of the 'Silberne Kapelle'.

The *Hofburg* was begun by the Emperor Maximilian and sustained considerably rebuilt by order of Maximilian II. partly Barocco in style. It contains a number of apartments such as the *Riesensaal*. To the N. of the Hofburg is *St. Jacob's Pfarrkirche* completed, in 1724 in the Baroque style; above the entrance is a celebrated picture by *Kranach*, called *Maximilian in the Hofburg* stands the *Archduke Ferdinand* erected in 1840 (died in 1653), is the *Archduke Leopold V* playhouse. In front of the Hofburg there is a fine equestrian statue of *Archduke Leopold V* an attractive building called *Town Assembly* where fancy-dress balls and other interesting entertainments take place.

In the same street is the *University*, founded by *Leopold I.* in 1677. The building is a fine specimen with which the city is proud consisting of some

OPPOSITE STATION

**Innsbruck.**

OPP

## Hôtel zur goldenen Sonne

Garden and Restaurant with Terrace. — Electric light throughout.  
Heating. — Omnibus meets trains. 3568 Pro.







# Hôtel Ki

In vicinity of Railway

Comfortably fitted. — 70

Lift. — Telephone. — El.

— Moderate Prices. — N

attendance. — Omnibus r

3630

**Joh. Kreid, Prop.**

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ected in 1425 by *Duke Frederick*  
*he Empty-pocketed* to demonstrate  
he falseness of his sur-name. Op-  
posite stands *Hölblinghaus*, a richly  
decorated Rococo structure. Beyond  
t rises the old *Belfry Tower* (Stadt-  
thurm); while, passing through the  
 quaint arcades (Lauben), we reach  
he centre of the town, a busy spot,  
near the banks of the Inn, where the  
Markt Graben (coming from Markt Pl.  
and Friedrich St.) and Burg Graben  
meet Maria Theresien St. Turning  
down this last, we pass, on our  
eft hand, the *Anna Säule*, a column  
erected by the Bavarians to commie-  
norate the deliverance of Tyrol.  
Close to it is the house of the native  
oet Hermann von Gilm, whose bust  
idorns the building. At the corner  
of the next street, we visit the  
Post Office, and presently reach a  
*Triumphal Arch*, raised in con-  
nection with the wedding of the Emp.  
 Leopold II. with the Infanta Maria  
udovica, in 1765.

Finally, there is the *Capuchin-  
Church* with Maximilian's Cloiste

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## Hermann Hueber

Margarethenpl. 1.

irdl. aufgestellter Zollagent.

obe. Agent f the United States Express Co-  
ral Agent of the Hamburg-American Line  
n England and America.







whither the Emp. Maximilian retired for one week of every year; while, in the Garden of the Pädagogium is a remarkable map of Tyrol measuring 91 sq. metres.

**EXCURSIONS:** For a description of these see the little guide, entitled "Innsbruck and its Environs", presented to his guests by the proprietor of Hotel Tyrol.

Innsbruck affords good opportunities for winter sports.

There is also a List of Walks and Excursions issued by the Verschönerungsverein and containing 64 half-day and

famous Hungersburg commanding a magnifi Stubai Valley.

From Innsbruck, : way runs (45 min.),

**IGLS** (ALT.: 8,100 feet, - ~~not~~-~~run~~. Iglser-Hof), a picturesque summer-resort famous for its beautiful situation and fine

**EXCURSIONS:** Lake Lana (1 mile) and Lanserhöpfe; to Patsch (8 miles), St. Peters, Mühithal, Matrei; to Heiligwasser (8 miles - 4,100 ft.); to Patscherkofel (7,880 feet).

From **INNSBRUCK** by electric railway to **STURATHAL**.

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**BOZEN (South Tyrol)**

**Leading American Hotel**

3571

# HOTEL VICTORIA.

**first Class. Immediately facing the Railway Station (no Omnibus needed).**

THIS excellent Hotel, long and favourably known to English and American Travellers, is specially recommended for its open and airy situation. Splendid view of the Dolomites and Rosengarten. Most convenient point for breaking journey between Germany and Italy. Every latest improvement for ensuring the comfort of Visitors.

The house stands in extensive grounds.

From July, 1904, entirely renovated and fitted with every modern comfort. Auto-Garage for 24 Cars. Petrol Station.









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**GRIES BY BOZEN (South Tyrol)**

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# Hotel, Pension & Kuranstalt Grieserhof

close to Erzherzog Heinrich Winter Promenade.

1<sup>st</sup> Class. All rooms face south. Large Park. Winter Garden. Dr. Bulling's Inhalatorium.  
3587 Franz Schoenpflug, M.D., New Proprietor.

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The place straggles along the right bank of the Talfer for a long distance, and, owing to its delightful climate, forms a veritable oasis in the valley of the Etsch.

Gries possesses a Kurhaus with reading-room, café-restaurant &c., and is essentially a winter spa, the hotels being closed during the summer.

Among the walks in Gries, one of the most beautiful is the climb (20 min.) to *Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade*.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Bozen-Gries there is some magnificent country, the favourite trips being the following:—

**WALKS:** These are very numerous, but the most celebrated is to Kalvarienberg, whence the view of Bozen and the environs is very fine.

From Kalvarienberg, a further ascent of 20 min. leads to the Virgl Warte, from which the prospect is even more extensive: the return may be made by a good winding path to Eisak Brücke. From this bridge, a road on the right-hand runs to the railway junction, whence a foot-path to the left leads past Haslach and through the woods to Haselburg, an old castle belonging to the counts of Toggenburg and picturesquely situated near the edge of a precipice. From this spot, we follow a foot path southwards for a quarter of an hour, and then bend to the right past St. Jacob to the high road which leads back to Bozen.

Another nice walk is to Sarnthal, the village lying along the left bank of the Talfer, beneath the old castle of Kranzelstein (1½ hr.) and past the rugged and precipitous Johanns' Kofels; through the Sarnthal by coach.

**VISIONS:** (1) There are a number of old castles lying in the valley, beyond which (1½ hours) is an inn called Halbwegwirth; two hours

further is Sarnthein, a beautifully situated summer-resort, where the ruins of Kranzelstein and Rheineck Castles will be found. (2) To the favourite summer resorts of St. Isidor and Kollern, near which are the heights of Titschen, Rotwand and Deutschofen. (3) To the extensive plateau called Ritten, which, lying between the Eisak and the Talfer and fanned by cool breezes, remains refreshing even in the height of summer. For this reason, its resorts, of which the principal are Ober-Bozen and Klobenstein, are much frequented, during the summer months, by guests from Bozen. Both these spots afford magnificent views of the Dolomite Mountains. (4) An exceedingly beautiful trip by the Ueberetscher Railway to the vine-clad Kaltern Valley (Alt.: 1,330 feet. — *Hot. Rössl*), and thence, by the new Mendel Railway (one of the boldest structures in the world) to the Mendel Pass. The railway has a gentle gradient as far as St. Anton (Alt.: 1,675 feet); but here it rapidly becomes steeper, the ascent (26 minutes) being made by a funicular of modern construction and great strength. The route affords magnificent views of mountain and woodland.

From BOZEN to MENDELPASS and  
PENEGAL.

## MENDEL PASS.

ALTITUDE: 4,467 feet.

HOTELS: Gd. Hot. Penegal, 1<sup>st</sup> class;  
Mendel Hof.

MENDEL PASS may be reached from Bozen in one and a half hours by rail or in five hours by carriage. The Mendel road forms a sight of the first order. It runs through the charming valley of the Ueberetsch, forming, with its castles and traditions, a sight which never fails to fascinate the mind and sense. As we ascend, the views become grander and grander. At our feet







Castrozza, it is advisable to break the journey at

**KARER PASS** (ALT.: 5,770 feet), beautifully situated amid pine-forests with numerous walks and excursions. It is remarkable for its pure and bracing air, and is an admirable spot for a prolonged stay.

*Karerpass Hotel* under the personal management of Mr. Dirks of Hotel Bellevue at Fasano-Gardone (Lake of Garda) offers all modern Alpine comforts, perfect sanitary arrangements, baths, 80 rooms (new dépendance) most of which have balconies, automobile house, large stables, carriages, guides. Special attention to American and English visitors. The large, airy dining-hall commands an unsurpassed view of the Dolomites including the Rosengarten, Latemar, Cimon di Pala &c. Telegraphic address: Dirks Pass-hotel Karersee (Tyrol). The Ortler, Oetztaier, Marmolata and other heights are visible from the pass.

*Hotel Latemar*, new 1st class house, 15 minutes beyond Karerpass-Hotel.

**EXCURSIONS:** These are very numerous (36), the chief are:— to *Latemar Bergsturz*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; *Kleine Latemar*, 4 hours; *Poppakanzel* (7,545 ft.); *Promenade*, 2 hrs.; *Kölnerhütte*, (7,873 ft.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. and, in another  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to the *Vajoletthütte*; *Rothwand* (9,214 ft.) 4 hrs.; *Garil am Rosengarten* from *Vajoletthütte*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; *Weisslahnbach* and *Tiers*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; across *Vigo-Campitello - Fedajapass* to *Marmolata*, (10,943 ft.); *Pordoijsch*, by carriage 5 hrs.; *Rosengartenspitze* (9,777 ft.) &c. Pamphlets with all excursions &c. free of charge on application to "The Karerpass-Hotel".

Shortly before the Pass itself is reached we come to Karer See, a picturesque little lake close to which stands Karersee - Hotel, a 1st class hotel and boarding-house, 5,500 feet above sea-level, 120 rooms, electric light, baths, lift and other modern comforts, carriages to all parts.



== MERAN ==

# Grand Hôtel Meranerhof.

**First-Class, Leading Hôtel**

== with every modern comfort. ==

Beautifully situated in private grounds of 25 acres. Sunniest and best position opposite the Kurhaus and Promenades. 5 minutes  
== from the Sports Ground. ==

3017

**ENGLISH CHURCH IN GROUNDS.**

**300 ROOMS. == 40 BATHS.**

Suites of apartments & single rooms with Bath-Dressing-room attached.

== **PERFECT ENGLISH SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.** ==

**French Restaurant. Table d'hôte at separate Tables.**

Concert twice daily. American Bar. Vacuum Cleaner.

Open all the year round. o Auto-Garage o Pension Arrangements.

**F. FREYTAG, PROPRIETOR.**

## MERAN.

**ARRIVAL:** By branch-line from Bozen.

**ALTITUDE:** 1,050 feet.

**POPULATION:** 15,000.

**VISITORS:** Annually, 20,000.

**HOTELS:** Grand Hotel Meranerhof, leading American house, opposite Kurhaus, suites with baths, modern comfort, fine winter garden and park; Palast-Hotel, re-opened 1906, all modern comforts, own grounds, patronised by Americans, — weather reports in the N. Y. H.; Hotel "Erzherzog Johann", 1st class, for upwards of a century the property of the Wenter family, enlarged 1894—1900 and fitted with every modern improvement, forming a comfortable home for members of the highest classes, visited by H. M. the Emp. of Austria and his court in 1899; Hot. Ortenstein; Hotel Bristol, 1st class to be opened Autumn 1907; Hot. Habsburgerhof, 1st cl.; Hot. and Pens. "Finstermünz", 1st class.

**BOARDING-HOUSES:** Pension Aurora, central situation, fine southern frontage, modern comfort; Pens. Fernstein, 1st cl., every modern comfort, finest situation and view, excellent cuisine.

**RESTAURANTS:** Kurhaus, on Gisela Promenade; Marchetti, renowned; Forsterbräu, with garden &c.; WJ Restaurant, 218 Passeier Gasse.

**CAFES:** Kurhaus (see above), Café

Europe, at Pfarr Pl.; Café Central: various others at Gilt Promenade.

**ELECTRIC TRAMWAY:** From Meran to Lana (see below).

**THEATRE:** A new building.

**ENGL. CH.:** Ch. of the Resurrection, Kronprinz St., Rev. H. Boyd, Grand Hot., Sun. 11.0, 3.0. — H. C. 1st & 3rd noon.

**KURTAXE:** For 70 days, I. class, 70 heller, II. class, 50 heller, III. class, 35 heller, per day; beyond 70 days free.

**SANATORIUM:** "Villa Stefanie", on the Obermais Road, is an institute specially erected in a central but quiet part of Meran for the treatment of heart-disease; nervous affections, gout &c., phthisis being strictly excluded. It is a fine, comfortable building in a large park, and is fitted with every modern appliance for the treatment of the above-named complaints.

MERAN is one of the leading health resorts of Europe. Situated high the southern side of the Tyrolean Alps almost exempt from wind and with an atmosphere as dry as that of Davos or Cairo, its climate is at once mild and exceptionally bracing and exhilarating. Great care is taken to keep the place in perfect order, and the standard of health is remarkably high.



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through which the way winds in continual curves, affording a kaleidoscopic view of gardens surrounded by fragrant rose-hedges, of ivy-mantled walls, of grandly spreading trees, old castles, nearer valley and more distant hill.

Among the strolls in and around Obermais, perhaps the most beautiful is that past the cypress-avenues of Rubein Castle, and across the Naif to the *Church of St. Valentine*, returning either via *Ramelz* or *Trautmannsdorf Castle*, to Rottenstein Castle, the residence of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and to the beautiful ivy-covered Castle of Planta.

Another delightful walk is to Leoben (1¼ hours), which possesses some rooms decorated with frescoes illustrating the history of the Castle; while the view into the Valley of the Etsch is exceedingly fine.

Schloss Tirol also forms a favourite excursion.

Lana (electr. car from Meran) is situated at the entrance to the picturesque Ulten Valley, in which lies

**MITTERBAD** (ALT.: 3,000 feet), a renowned arsenic spa with well-appointed bath-house.

The Vintschgau Valley Railroad is a new line intended to join Meran with Landeck and the Engadine. It is already completed as far as Mals near Trafoi (see Subroute 56 B).

**Stilfser Joch and Ortler.** From Meran, mail-coaches and diligences ply to the gigantic snows of the *Oetztales* and *Ortler Mountains*, the latter containing the highest peak (12,800 ft.) in Austria or Germany.

The road as far as Neu-Spondinig is that running via Nauders to Landeck. (See subroute B under route 56.)

The main line of rail runs southwards from Bozen across the Eisack down the valley of the Etsch (ge) towards Lake Garda. The

first place of importance is Neumarkt. Next comes *S. Michele*, which is a fine centre for excursions up the valleys of the Non di Sole and the Rabbi. In this last is situated

**RABBI-BAD.** — ALT.: 4,100 feet. — **ARRIVAL:** (1) From *S. Michele* per diligence from morning trains or by auto-car; for carriages write to proprietor of Hot. Rabbi. (2) From Mendel Terminus Station per carriage or per auto-car. The autos are safe and of 1st class manufacture.

**HOTEL:** Grand Hôtel Rabbi-Bad, 1st class, 150 rooms, every modern comfort, resident physicians.

RABBI is a much-frequented spa and mountain station of unusual elevation, pleasantly situated among meadows and fine forests. Protected from north winds by Mount Cevedale and Mount Saent and located at the head of a steep valley which ensures quick drainage and a dry soil, it enjoys an invigorating mountain climate of great benefit in nervous complaints.

The springs are of European fame and contain 1.68 free carbonic acid, 0.84 sodium carbonate, 0.05 magnesium bicarbonate, 0.12 bicarbonate of iron oxide, 0.03 calcium bicarbonate and 0.03 sodium chloride with small quantities of salicylic acid &c. Their chief characteristic is, therefore, the possession of iron oxide and carbonic-acid gas; and they are consequently very useful in cases of anæmia complicated by gastric troubles as well as highly beneficial in the treatment of neurasthenia and chlorosis.

The hydropathic establishment, which is fitted up with every modern appliance and convenience, consists of two distinct parts — one for electrotherapy &c. and the other for bathing in the chalybeate waters.

**EXCURSIONS** of a most beautiful and

## RABBI — TYROL

# Grand Hôtel Rabbi-Bad

3078

Season: 1st June — 30th Sept. ♦ First-class house. Hydrotherapeutics (medicinal and zoological). 150 rooms. Every modern comfort. Post and telegraph. Electric light. resident physicians. — Prospectus on application to proprietor: L. NODARI.



varied character through the mountains and valleys may be undertaken in all directions. The most famous is to

#### **MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO.** —

**ARRIVAL:** By mail-coach or carriage, either from San Michele (see above) in 8½ hrs., or from Trient in 9 hrs. — **ALT.:** 5,120 ft. — **HOTELS:** Gd. Hot. des Alpes, 1st class; Dolomiten-Hotel & Pension, a recommended house with Viennese Café and terrace, moderate terms. — **SEASON:** 1st June—15th Oct.

**MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO**, formerly a famous monastery, has, in recent years, become a favourite health-resort. It lies in a charming spot surrounded by Alpine meadows and extensive woods of conifer, and shut in on the one side by the mighty Brenta Dolomites and on the other by the glowing glaciers of Adamello and Presenella. Protected thus from bleak winds and yet having an exceptional altitude, it enjoys a delightful and salubrious climate and is consequently much frequented by the most aristocratic circles both of Europe and America.

The coach or carriage drive to Trient is a very fine one. It traverses first the Rendena Valley, past Tione and Comano to Alle Sarche. Thence, having passed Terago and Vezzano and several beautiful lakes, it enters the romantic Buco di Vela, and winds down to

### **TRIENT.**

**POPULATION:** 25,000.

**HOTEL:** Imperial Trento, 1st class.

**CABS:** To station or per hour, one-horsed, 2.40 kr., two-horsed, 4 kr.; for every extra hour 1.60 kr. and 3 kr.

**POST OFFICE:** 6 Via Calepina.

**THEATRES:** Teatro Sociale, Via del Teatro; Teatro Varietà, 8 Via Borgo Nuovo.

**TRIENT** is an old town known to the Romans under the name of Tridentum. It is now practically an Italian town, with an important trade in wines, and a fair silk-rearing and silk-spinning industry.

Lying in a fertile plain on the left bank of the Adige, and surrounded by grand hills, Trient presents to the eye of the beholder, standing on one of the heights, a magnificent panorama. Among its domes and spires, which then come into view, the most important structure is the

Cathedral, which seems to have been founded in the 4th or 5th cent., though the present edifice was begun at the opening of the 18th cent. The erection is a massive basilica, with an airy and elegant gallery and an exceptionally beautiful wheel-of-fortune window. The general effect of the exterior is very pleasing, but is somewhat spoiled by the 16th cent. tower added on the right-hand side, and whose only virtue is its euphonious bell. The interior contains some interesting altars and the remains of some old frescoes; while, among its

ancient tombs, is one bearing an inscription dated 1212, and intimating that the edifice was founded by Arogn of Como under the Bishop-Prince, Friedrich von Wanga.

**St. Maria Maggiore** is an edifice of somewhat later date than the above. Built of Tridentine marble, in simple classical style, it produces a solemn effect upon the visitor. The interior contains some fine works of art, a celebrated organ and three Barocco altars.

The **Museo Comunale** possesses collections of Roman antiquities &c. Before the Railway Station there is a large monument to Dante.

By reason of its delightful climate and the beauty of its environs, Trient has become a very favourite resort.

Above the town, eastwards, is the well-preserved **Castello del Buon Consiglio**, begun by the Bishop-Prince, Johann von Hinderbach in the 15th cent., the part erected by him being the elegant Venetian lodge with Gothic columns which forms the most beautiful part of the façade. From the fine round-tower a splendid view is obtained.

**EXCURSIONS:** To the Terrace of the Capuchin Convent, reached via Piazza Darmi, and affording an excellent prospect of the town: to **Madonna di Campiglio** (4,970 feet), formerly a convent;—now favourite climatic resort, (see above).

### **LEVICO-VETRIOLO**

(see cover)

is one of the finest spas in South Tyrol, and lies in a high valley surrounded by splendid forests and Alpine scenery of the grandest description. To these beauties of nature are added the wonderful curative effects of its celebrated springs, which, combined with the balmy and ozoniferous character of the atmosphere, have brought health and invigoration to many thousands of sick and suffering. Levico is indeed a panacea for a large proportion of suffering humanity, who find here relief from all sorts of complaints, whether connected with disorders of the digestive organs, of the circulatory system or with other organic disturbances — especially impurity of the blood, nervous complaints and skin diseases.

In the whole medical world, it is now recognised that springs containing arsenic and iron possess the excellent characteristics of being able to cure a large number of diseases.



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appliances. The great success which followed induced the authorities to construct a still larger bathing establishment. Besides this concern there exist, in Levico, several well-appointed Hotels and Villas, in which private lodgings may be had at moderate prices. Similar accommodation will be found in the neighbouring spa of Vetricolo, which, as the source of the waters, is naturally as well adapted as Levico itself to become a spa of great importance, the sole difference between the two places being that Vetricolo offers, during the summer months, cooler residence than its sister spa.

The neighbourhood of the spas affords some of the most delightful excursions imaginable. Among the mountains and along the banks of the streams, one wanders in a balmy and refreshing atmosphere that brings health and invigoration to the weak and suffering.

Consequently, if Levico has hitherto not attained that success to which it is entitled by reason of its splendid situation and health-giving springs, this is because there has been a certain want of comfort and elegance. At the present day, the demands made by all visitors, and especially by those from large cities, is a very severe one. A health-resort which does not offer everything in the way of first-class modern appointments cannot expect to compete with other spas. And though, truly, the means of accommodation in Levico could not be characterised as bad, it has, heretofore, not offered that high standard of luxury to which the wealthy are accustomed.

All this has now been changed. In the year 1900, a German Company acquired from the authorities a long lease of the springs, and, at great expense and pains, introduced modern and first-class arrangements, the buildings and appliances having been designed by physicians, engineers, artists and architects. In the recently erected Pavilion are to be found every

species of modern appliance for the treatment of patients, e. g. elegant cabinets for ferro-arsenic baths, Swedish gymnasium, hydropathic institute, all kinds of electric baths, cosmetic apparatus &c.; but not these alone, for the Pavilion contains also a first-class hotel with magnificent apartments, excellent cuisine &c.

In the extensive park there are splendid grounds for the exercise of outdoor games.

Finally, arrangements have been completed for supplying means of recreation and entertainment to guests; and, to this end, various forms of amusement—adapted to give the fullest satisfaction—have been introduced. Indeed, the administration works unceasingly, and spares neither expense nor trouble in the endeavour to carry out its work of reform in the most magnificent style; so that persons revisiting Levico will find the place completely remodelled, and one may well anticipate that the spa will, within a very short period, experience an enormous increase in the number of its guests.

## RONCEGNO.

**HOTELS:** Kurhaus; Stabilimento Balneare; zum Stern; al Moro; Roncegno. The prices for board and lodging are everywhere very moderate.

RONCEGNO SPA is a pearl in the picturesque valley of the Sugana, surrounded by vegetation that grows in rich luxuriance beneath the azure sky so characteristic of the Southern Tyrol. Lying at an elevation of 1,750 feet above the sea-level, and at the foot of the mountain of Tesobo, the situation of Roncegno is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined. The surrounding hills are covered with vineyards and woods; while the lower slopes and the valley itself are carpeted with refreshing green meadows. The character of the climate is indicated by the vegetation, the chestnut, the oak and the grape-vine growing in wild



fusion. Consequently, the place offers ample opportunity for undertaking walks and excursions: the promenades are well-kept and filled with shady avenues and fountains; while artificial water-falls and grottoes give to the spot the romantic character of dreamland.

From Trient, the main rail-road runs southwards to

**ROVERETO** (POP.: 10,000. — HOT.: Lira), a somewhat important town, with an old castle perched high above it. The neighbourhood is very fine, and, among the mountains surrounding it, is *Monte Stivo*, from which a magnificent view is obtained of Garda Lake, the Valley of the Etsch, the Dolomite Mts. &c.

Some distance south of the town, a branch-railway runs westwards past **MORI** (Hot. Bahnhof) to **ARCO**; while the main line continues southwards down the Valley of the Adige, past **ALA** (Austrian Custom House Station) and **PERI** (Italian C. H. S.) to **VERONA** (see Italy).

## ARCO.

**POPULATION:** 8,000.

**ARRIVAL:** Via Fransensfeste & Mori.

**HOTELS:** Hot. & Pens. Cur Casino; Carbanz Nelböck; Hot. & Pens. Bellevue, Hot. & Pens. Olivenheim.

**KURTAGE:** For a stay of more than three days, 2 kr. per week: from the 20th week onwards no charge.

This delightful little town lies in the charming valley of the Sacra, about an hour's walk from Riva and Lake Garda. The lime-stone mountains at the foot of which it nestles, and which tower above it to a height of 10,000 feet, completely shelter it from the winds of the north, the west, and the east and render the climate exceedingly mild; so that the plain, which stretches away southwards to deep blue waters of the lake, is l with figtrees, olives, mulberries almonds. The little town, with its 7 houses and long irregular streets, a thoroughly Italian appearance, contains some interesting old dings. Among these, the most striking are the *Municipium*, the *Mansion* the *Count of Arco* (decorated with

fine frescoes), and the imposing *Cathedral*, erected in 1632 and embellished with some beautiful altars.

As indicated above, the branch rail runs on from Arco to

## RIVA.

**POPULATION:** 6,600.

**HOTELS:** Palast Hotel Lido, 1st class; Imperial & Sonne, 1st class; Hot. & Pension "Riva", 1st class.

**GERMAN PHYSICIAN:** Dr. von Hartungen is a well-known physician of 80 years' standing who has paid special attention to anæmia and kindred complaints, functional disturbances, deformity, nervous affections, molecular therapeutics &c.

RIVA lies in one of the loveliest spots imaginable, at the extreme northern point of Garda Lake, spanned by a sky of almost permanent azure, and washed by the waters of perhaps the most beautiful lake in Europe.

Though the town itself possesses no great interest, its sanitary conditions are all that could be desired — the water-supply being exemplary. The place contains also a roundtower, the relic of an old castle; and, on the shore stands *la Rocca*, now used as barracks.

The climate is of a wonderful character, resembling in some respects that of Cairo, though the heat is tempered by the breeze that blows from the lake.

Behind the town rise magnificent mountain-masses; while, a short distance southwards, the Ponale falls into the lake, and may be visited by boat for the sake of its celebrated waterfalls. The stream flows through a deep and narrow ravine, near whose mouth, the *Falls*, interesting for their surroundings, will be found. Other fine excursions are to Ledro Schlucht (gorge), to Ledro Lake, and to the charming lemon groves on the banks of the Torbole. From Riva, a line of boats traverses Garda Lake, calling at Malcesina, Fasano, Gardone-Riviera (see Italy) and at Desenzano, the last being the main station for the Lake. (For further description of Lake Garda see Italy)



**56: From INNSBRUCK via LANDECK to BLUDENZ, FELOKIRCH & BREGENZ and from FELDKIRCH to RAGAZ (see Switzerland).**

The Arlberg Railway, running westwards from Innsbruck, follows the Valley of the Inn, upwards, past a number of picturesque villages and small market towns, such as Zirl, Telfs and Letztthal to

**INST (POP.: 2500. — HOT.: Post; Kamm), a fine centre for ascents and excursions. Some 16 km. further lies LANDECK (HOT.: Post, recently re-**

built, famous old house), a situated town overlooked by the Fortress of Landeck and sharp bend of the Inn, where a line of rail up the valley is projected. The place is famous coaching centre: concerning tours &c. may the Post Hotel. Coaches, &c. are run daily to Hoch Pass, Trafoi, Sölden, Schönlagen, Völs and St. Moritz.



## LANDECK (Tyrol).

# Hotel Post.

• **RECENTLY REBUILT.**                      • **100 ROOMS**

===== Celebrated old House =====  
in magnificent situation with grand views.

◆ **CENTRE FOR VISITING STELVIO PASS AND ENGADIN**  
===== PENSION =====

Post & Telegraph. Tourist Office. Starting-point for Imperial and Royal mails, mail coaches, tourist drives. Extra diligences with 2, 4 or 5 horses.

**AUTO-GARAGE & REPAIRING SHOP.**

Landeck is remarkable for its delightfully mild climate.

**Prop. Joseph Müller.**



and there are also coaches to Oberammergau, Stelvio Pass, the Italian Lakes &c.

In the more immediate neighbourhood, there are also some delightful excursions such as:— via Perjen to Lötzer Klam, a rugged gully with a beautiful waterfall, via Wiesberg to Trisanna viaduct, the largest and most handsome structure on the Arlberg Railway (there and back 1½ hrs.).

Landeck is also the centre for climbing the Passer and Riffel Mts. and for visiting the Glacier of the Patschnaun and Kanner Valleys.

**Subroute A: Via INST, FERNERMOOS to REUTE & KÖNIGSEEG.**

This route which occupies follows the course of the (see above) and thence runs upwards to Nassereth Hot. Post we pass the mouth of the Inn, and, crossing a fine bridge, Ferner (lake, castle &c.), the renowned Ferner Pass (road from Nassereth to Lech) considered the most beautiful in Tyrol.

From Ferner (HOT. Drei Meeren) a favourite spot



tain-climbing; the road descends gradually, in a north-west direction till it reaches Rente (see route 41, Bavarian Highl. III).

**Subroute B: Via RIED to NAUDERS and thence to the ENGADINE or to STILFSER JOCH (Stelvio Pass).**

The celebrated day trips to the Engadine and the Stelvio Pass are identical as far as Nauders. They follow the Inn upstream, this river having its source in the Upper Engadine (see Introduction to Switzerland and route 59 B &c.). The principal places passed are Ried Pfund, Hoch-Flinstermüts (3,775 ft.) and Nauders. At this last village the road divides, that for the Stelvio climbing to the left across Reschen - Scheideck (watershed 4,920 ft.) to Graun, near which the Etsch rises. Thence it follows the stream past St. Valentin, Mals (see Meran, "Vintschgau Valley Railroad") &c. to Neu-Spondinig. From here the same road proceeds to Meran (see route 55); but our route turns sharp to the right along the famous Stilfserjoch Road (9,040 ft., — highest in Europe), which, built by the Austrian government in 1820-25, forms the finest structure of its kind that has ever been attempted. The road — which affords an ever-changing view of the glaciers of the Ortler and Monte Cevedale — runs in a westerly direction to Bormio (see subroute 72) and the fertile vineyards of the Veltin (see route 59 A) and there turns southwards to the Lake of Como (see route 72).

On the route, some magnificent hotels are passed, the two most renowned being those situated hard by the edge of the Ortler Glacier. These are Selden and Trafoi (see Meran, "Vintschgau Valley Railroad") both replete with every modern comfort and forming starting-points for the ascent of the Ortler (guide 20 kr.), as well as other fine excursions.

The Arlberg Railway continues up Stanzer Valley, past Fflirsch and through the long Arlberg Tunnel to

**Langen** (3,990 feet), a favourite centre for touring in Lech Valley and

parts of the crown-province of Vorarlberg, a lovely mountain not bounded by Tyrol on the E., Switzerland on the S. and W., and by Austria on the N.

Beyond Langen another tunnel is made and the train stops at

**Kristberg** (3,510 feet), a good centre for mountain-climbing. The next station is

**ALAAS** (ALT.: 2,830 ft. — HOT.:

Paradies), near Kristberg, Silberthal, Freiburger Hütte &c. Beautiful sylvan scenery. Excellent water.

Some fine viaducts, are now crossed; and the railroad, leaving the sides of the hills, descends to the bottom of the valley at

**BRAZ** (ALT.: 2,810 ft. — HOT.: sum Bahnhof), whence it continues past the confluence of the Koster and the Ill to

**BLUDENZ** (POP.: 6,000. — ALT.: 1,810 ft. — HOT.: Bludenz Hof, beautifully situated, very comfortable, well-managed, electric light throughout, garden, carriages to all points, private and swimming baths), magnificently situated near Brandner Gorge and the famous Scesaplana Glacier. The surrounding heights of the Tyrotese and Rhaetian Alps afford such splendid views that Bludenz has been well-christened the "Pearl of Vorarlberg".

Indeed, throughout the Tyrol, the resort has few rivals, and attracts vast numbers of visitors. It is an especially suitable stopping-place for automobilists passing through Vorarlberg and across Arlberg Pass.

The great attraction of the place is the neighbouring

**Scesaplana** (9,840 ft.), the highest summit of the Rhaetian Alps and covered with a celebrated glacier. The ascent is perfectly safe; and the view obtained from the top is extensive and beautiful, embracing the Lake of Constance, the Rhine Valley, the Swiss Alps, Ziller Alps &c.

On the way, the tourist crosses the Ill to the romantic Birs Ravine, thence passing through the beautiful Valley of Brand (see below) to the famous Lünér Lake (6,300 feet) and the Douglass Hut, night-quarters erected by the Alpine Club and formerly the property of an English gentleman.

The Rhaetian Alps, of which Bludenz is the centre, verge on the Engadine; and there are, in the neighbourhood, numerous other fine walks and

**EXCURSIONS:** The Valley of Montafon, with the Litzner Glacier and the summer-resorts of Schruns and Gargellen (near Davos); the Walser Valley; the ascent of Rote Wand, at the foot of which lie two tarns.

**BRAND** (Hot. & Pens. Kegele, finest situation, very comfortable, — mules to Lünér Lake), a village on the route to Scesaplana and a renowned summer-resort with comfortable hotels, electric light and telephone to Bludenz.

**Strassenhaus**, the debouchure of the Great Walzer Valley and Nenzing, at the mouth of Gamperdona Valley



beyond Frastanz,  
till we reach

station (HOTELS:  
Hof; Vorarlberger  
Lahnhof-Restaurant  
e), close to which  
8,000 inhab., over-  
castle of Schatten-  
contains two inter-  
and the neighbour-  
exceedingly fine  
e *Ill Klam* and to  
(1,825 feet), from  
of the Rhine Valley  
Ill is obtained.  
rail and the turn-  
Feldkirch, the one  
ing northward, via  
ems and the Lake  
her turning south-  
beautiful district  
ein, and crossing  
he Engadine (see

way, leaving the  
he Valley of the

LT.: 1,510 feet. —  
Schwarzer Adler;  
at town surrounded  
erlooked — from a  
— by the church,  
lands a fine view  
n, the Glarner and

LT.: 1,880 ft. — POP.:  
dner Adler; Engel;  
tion for a famous  
distant.

LT.: 1,410 feet. —  
se) lies at the foot  
ther of the isolated  
e Rhine Valley.

F.: 1,420 ft. — POP.:  
Bahnhof; Weiss;  
situated at the foot  
e largest town of  
ossesses a notable  
s, and is a centre  
Wald. Other ex-  
: wild Rappenloch  
, to Alploch and to

(ALT.: 1,880 ft. —  
d) is the last station  
terminus at

## BREGENZ.

POPULATION: 11,000.

HOTELS: Eitenberger's Hof  
Oesterreichischer Hof; de  
Weissen Kreuz.

BREGENZ, on the lovely  
Lake Constance, has, with it  
a pop. of 11,000. It is a  
founded by the Romans  
name of Brigantium. One  
Roman gates, in the upper  
still standing, and marks th  
entrance to the ancient cas

it rises the *Parish Church*, a nano-  
some edifice with a stone tower. The  
*Vorarlberger Landes-Museum* (Pro-  
vincial Museum) contains a fair collec-  
tion of Roman antiquities, and well  
repays a visit.

The town is the capital of Vor-  
arlberg, and is especially well-known  
as an excellent summer and winter  
resort. It affords fine lake-bathma-

fishing, sailing and rowing. Dur  
the summer season, promenade c  
certs and Venetian fêtes are arrang  
while, in winter, sports of vari  
kinds, e.g. skating, tobogganing, s  
ing and sleighing, render the pl  
very attractive, the conditions requ  
in a typical Alpine winter-resort be  
found here in perfection.

Bregenz, the terminus of the wond  
ful Arlberg Railway and easy of acc  
from all points, forms a splendid cer  
for visiting the Vorarlberger Mts.,  
neighbouring districts of Switzerl  
and the various coast towns of L  
Constance.

EXCURSIONS: To Gebhardsherg (1  
feet) and the Pfänder (Bodensee H  
— 8,495 feet), whence there is a lov  
view over the Lake and the Sv  
Alps; to "Rappenlochschlucht" (Go  
near Dornbirn), and thence thro  
Bregenzer Woods to Schröcken (1  
feet), a village at the foot of  
Trichter Mts. (7,218 feet).

## SECTION "AUSTRIA-HUNGARY".



# SWITZERLAND.

**GEOGRAPHICAL FORMATION.** This small country, lying in the centre of Europe, is composed almost entirely of precipitous and rugged mountains, piled together in wild and grand confusion. Only two small districts, the Rhine Valley from the mouth of the Aar to Bale, and the depression in which Lake Maggiore lies, can be characterised as lowlands. The remainder is divided into four principal mountain ranges with the various groups attached thereto, and running roughly N.E. and S.W. They are the Jura Hills from Bale to Geneva, and separating Switzerland from France, and the Western, Middle and Eastern Alps. The Middle Alps fall under the following groups, namely:—

The Pennine Alps, with Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, St. Bernhard and Mont Blanc; the Lepontine Alps, whose centre is formed by the St. Gothard; and the Rhetian Alps, whose highest point is the Bernina. Beyond the last, and across the Engadine, lies the Ortler Group in Austrian territory, and beyond this again, — the Eastern Alps, with the Dolomites and other groups. The Western Alps lie partially in Italy, partially in France, the boundary line between the latter country and Switzerland running across Mont Blanc, and that between Switzerland and Italy, — across Monte Rosa. Between the Middle Alps and the Jura lies the so-called "High-Plateau". Even, however, in its flattest parts, that is between Fribourg, Solothurn and Lucerne, the plateau is still of a very hilly nature, and rises higher and higher across the Bernese Alps (with the Jungfrau and Aletschhorn) to meet the Pennine and Lepontine groups.

These various districts form various watersheds, the most important of which is the St. Gothard, in whose glaciers the Rhine, the Rhone and the Ticino have their origin. The source of the first is claimed by two streams, namely, the Hither and the Further Rhine, which flow down to form the Lake of Constance, while several others, such as the Aar, Reuss and the Linth spread out into lakes of Thoune, Lucerne, Zug and

Zürich, whence they continue their course to join the Rhine between Schaffhausen and Bale, the Aar, being first swelled by the waters of the Lake of Neuchâtel.

The Rhone stream opens out into the Lake of Geneva, which, 55 miles in length, is the largest in the country. The other famous lakes, such as those of Maggiore, Lugano and Como, lie, for the most part, in Italy.

The above streams do not exhaust the number of those giant arteries which have their origin in Switzerland: the source of the Inn lies at the head of the Upper Engadine; and its waters expand to an important stream before they reach the mighty Danube.

**HISTORY.** Politically, the country has had a very checkered history. It was first inhabited by so-called Keltic clans, of which the most important were the Romanised Helvetians and Rhetians. In the 5th cent., the country was partially overrun by the Allemanni and other German tribes. During the middle-ages its various districts came under various dukes, such as the Zähringers. Berchtold of Fribourg, Berchtold of Berne and, finally, the Hapsburgers. It then, for a time, formed part of the German Empire, and afterwards passed to the dominion of Austria. As will be remembered, it was during this last period that the great religious and political struggle took place in which the half-mythical William Tell played so great a part. The result was the inception of the present commonwealth. True, as members of the Old German Empire, many of the Cantons were, previously, of a republican character; but it was the necessity for co-operation, forced upon the protestant Swiss by Austrian bureaucracy, which led to that federation whose final form became established after the vicissitudes of the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars. Still further defined after the disturbances of 1830, it was moulded into its present shape subsequent to the almost European revolution of 1848.

**LANGUAGE.** Considering the central situation occupied by Switzerland, it is

— VIN SUISSE —  
**MONT-D'OR JOHANNISBERG**  
— SWISS HOCK —



is nowise remarkable that the languages spoken should be of a very varied character. West of a line running longitudinally past Basle, Biel, Fribourg, Saanen and Siders, the tongue employed is French in the whole district S. of Airolo and in two small tracts round Ivrea and Tirano. Italian is spoken from Airolo along the Rithier Rhine, as well as from Splügen throughout the Engadine; the speech is Rhaeto-Romanic (Römanisch): the remainder of the country, perhaps one half of the whole, is German both in speech and in race.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.** The decimal system, with the metre as the standard of length &c., is in use. (Cf. Introduction to Germany).

**MONEY.** Switzerland being a member of the French Union, the standard is the franc = 100 centimes (Lappen) = 20 cotes (1/2 S. A.).

**POSTAL CHARGES.** Inland letters 500 grams, 10 centimes. Foreign letters, 15 grams, 25 centimes. Letters to and from Germany, 20 grams, 25 centimes.

**TELEGRAMS.** Inland: 10 centimes and 2 1/2 centimes per word. Foreign according to distance, thus — throughout central and western Europe, 60 centimes and 7 to 10 centimes per word, to New York, fr 1.10 per word, Chicago, fr 1.20 per word, San Francisco, frs 2.15 per word.

**TRAVELLING.** Switzerland possesses an excellent network of railways, in the production of which some wonderful engineering feats have been accomplished, such as the cutting of the St. Gothard and the Simplon Tunnels, the building of the Rhaetian Railroad and the construction of the Rigi Mountain Railway. But there still remain considerable tracts which are accessible only by means of horse-coaches and diligences, while, even where the iron-horse has now found its way, many prefer to travel by the old-fashioned diligence, — as, for instance, from Landeck to the Engadine.

Coaching, however, is somewhat expensive; and, where several persons are travelling together, it is often preferable to hire a *vettura* (lit. *vettura*). For two persons a one-horsed vehicle costing 15 to 20 frs. per day suffices. For 3-5 persons a two-horsed *vettura* at 20 to 40 frs. a-day must be hired. The gratuity expected by the driver is 1 fr. per horse. Besides the *vettura*, extra post — carriages may be had at the post offices by ordering a few hours before-hand: the tariff is somewhat higher than that for a *vettura*, but the vehicles travel faster. Moreover, horses and mules are sometimes serviceable and cost from 10 to 12 frs. per day, single journey, and half as much again for return journey; tip to multiplier about 1/20 fr. Finally, there

is an excellent service of the lake, those on Lakes Lucerne, Geneva, Thonne being exceedingly useful.

People visiting mountain the first time should remember change in temperature as is very great, and that it is highly essential to have a of warm wraps with one, & this may appear, at the out what disagreeable burden.

Another point which is known is the 'quick-rail' which almost every person to some degree who is raised and suddenly to higher regions. It is for this reason mountain railways of Switzerland to any very considerable (such as the Jungfrau Rail frequent stopping-places where passengers may be accustomed to the carriages, or necessary, take exercise, or roughly inflate the lungs as circulation to the altered &

**ROUTES:** The usual route land adopted in Guide de Bale for those coming from or via Paris to Geneva for the from England, but, for America the whole of central Europe, venient to work the beauty of the Bavarian Alps or of in conjunction with the great Mountains and the Eastern the present work, the rail via Innsbruck, Landeck and to Ragna, Coire, Thus as has been adopted. Many will prefer the fine coast from Landeck to Sion and thus reserving the route.

**57: From FELOKINCH**  
by rail, via PAB  
to LANDQUART and

## RAGAZ-PRÄFI

**ARRIVAL:** On the route to Coire.

These two health-resort in the magnificent Tamina a remarkably sheltered place surrounded by ravines of celebrity, possess an excellent climate. It is Pfl supplies the renowned water temperature at the springs and which are so plentiful supply as to permit a constant water through the bath, the a regular and unvarying it an advantage which is peculiar Präfer.

The complaints which







treated so successfully for several centuries are principally rheumatism and kindred diseases, nervous debility, neuralgia, affections of the brain, spinal complaint, dyspepsia, ailments of the digestive organs and of the kidneys and bladder. Moreover many come

J. Giger, manager of Hotel du Moritz Bad.

CARRIAGES: From Ragaz Pfäfers and back, two persons, 7 four persons, 10 frs., (gratuity).

BATHS: Mühlebad; Neubad & POST & TELEGR.: Near the I



# banque des Grisons.

(Bank für Graubünden.)

Head-office at Coire.

*S at St. Moritz, Pontresina, Samaden, Tarasp-  
hul, Davos-Platz, Arosa, Thusis, Ragaz, &c. &c.*

Ragaz. The route passes  
rk lime-stone rocks, that  
the traveller to a height  
0 feet, and approach so  
her as to scarcely allow  
ie stream and the road.  
ing & 'Kur' establishments  
: entrance to the celebrated  
rins, passing into which,  
e mighty springs, which, a  
ice above the bath-house,  
the rocks at a spot where  
barely 40 ft. in width and  
sombre and awe-inspiring  
, renders it one of the  
the whole of the Alps.

Hotel Ragaz, a rope railway  
HOT.-PENS. WARTENSTEIN,  
ealth-resort, which is much  
on account of the magni-  
across the valley of the

DWS: To Guschakopf (2,470  
Alm (4,882 feet); to Pin Sol  
guide advisable); to Monte  
est, easy); to Vassenenkopf

(6,878 feet; easy); to Brachenberg by  
Vättle, famous for its series of six caves  
on whose slaty walls grow eight various  
mosses.

From Ragaz the rail runs on to  
Lendquart (1,750 feet), a junction of  
the Rhätian Railway, containing a good  
hotel. The rail branches here in one  
direction through Prätigau to Klosters  
and Davos, in the other direction past  
Zizers (a market town on an elevation  
to the left) to

## COIRE (Chur).

POP.: 11,000. — ALT.: 2,000 feet.

HOTELS: Steinbock, 1st class, newly  
built, facing station, lift, garden; Leh-  
masler.

BANKS: Banque des Grisons (Bank für  
Graubünden), with many branch offices  
in the canton, is well recommended for  
exchange and other business;

Banque Cantonale des Grisons. State  
Guarantee. 15 Agencies in the Canton  
at Davos, Schuls-Tarasp, Samaden, Pont-  
resina, St. Moritz &c. Banking business  
of all kinds.

COIRE lies at the entrance to the  
valley of Schanfigg, on both banks

## ie Cantonale des Grisons, Coire.

State Guarantee.

15 Agencies in the Canton.

chuls-Tarasp, Samaden, Pontresina, St. Morice, etc.



CHUR.

COIRE.

## HOTEL STEINBOCK.

2066

Only first-class Hotel at Coire.

NEWLY ERECTED. — FACING THE STATION. — GARDEN. — LIFT.

of the Plessur; some half-hour distant from its confluence with the Rhine. The broad-browed Calanda, the glorious Montalin, and the wooded peak of Piz Okel enclose it on three sides. Despite its elevation, its climate is exceptionally mild. Indeed, its position is so sheltered that even the chestnut and the fig flourish in its gardens, and the grape ripens on the sunny slopes of the surrounding hills, the sight presented to the view, when the fruit trees are in full blossom being exceedingly beautiful.

The town itself is very old, having been founded by the Romans, who gave to it the name of *Curia Rætia Prima*. According to tradition, St. Lucius established a bishopric in the town as early as the 2<sup>nd</sup> cent.; while the records, which date back to the 5<sup>th</sup> cent., show a list of ninety-two bishops. In the 15<sup>th</sup> cent. it freed itself from the dominion of the bishops. At the present day it is the capital of the Canton of Grisons, with a bustling political and industrial life. Its most important buildings are:—

The *Cathedral* dates back, in some of its parts, to the 8<sup>th</sup> cent., but is, in the main, Romanesque in style. Rich in monuments, reliquaries and paintings by such artists as Kranach, Dürer and Holbein, the building, with its fantastic twelfth-century carving, is of considerable artistic interest. Close by rises the old *Episcopal Palace*, called

The *Hof*, which, one of the earliest structures of the Christian era, is attached to the old Roman tower called *Marsöl*, and possesses an exceedingly ancient chapel: at the entrance to the court-yard stands a second Roman tower, named *Spinöl*.

Higher up the acclivity, there are two other interesting buildings, the one a Cantonal School, and the other an Episcopal College bearing the name of St. Lucius.

Other objects of interest are:— St. Martin's Church; the Rætian Museum containing a library, Holbein's Dance of Death (see Bale) &c.; the Rathaus with mediæval stained-glass; and Kissling's statue of Benedikt Fontana, representing the hero wounded but inciting the confederates to continue the struggle.

**EXCURSIONS:** From the description given above it will be clear that the immediate environs of Coire are of a most beautiful character, and tempt the convalescent to delightful walks. Of these the most charming are from the Upper Thor-Plessur Bridge, along the promenades of the Plessur Quay to Bad Sassal (20 min.); hence, to Kurhaus Passugg (40 min.), and back via Rabiusa Schlucht or via Plessur Schlucht to Rosenhügel (40 min.), — from the last a beautiful view of the city. From Bischöflicher Hof to Maladers, a picturesque stroll of one hour along the Schanfigger road, a beautiful view being obtained during the descent to Bad Sassal. But the finest walk of all is to the Haldenanlagen, to reach which we ascend to the Pavilion and turn to the left through a beautiful avenue, returning to Oberhalden-Pavilion (20 min.), whence we obtain a magnificent prospect of the whole district. Another lovely walk is through the woods at the foot of Piz Okel.

For the tourist, there are magnificent mountain-excursions, such as: Piz Okel via Maiensässe (three hours), to Stätzerhorn, via Parpan and Lenzerheide; to Lenzerhorn and Arosar Rothorn (8 hrs.), this being a magnificent tour; to Joch and the Gürgaletsch (5 hours); to Montalin via Halde, Mittenbergsterrasse and Maladerser Heuberge, the ascent being an easy one; or still easier is to Rote Platte, a lower peak of the Montalin; finally, to Calanda (8 hours, the view obtained being magnificent



(...in the Klubbütte). For such universal celebrity as Davos  
el)  
zel

30<sup>th</sup> April 1907

Winter-Season

1<sup>st</sup> October 1906

Man



Waldens Films (Switzerland).      | or vice-versa.



(night-quarters in the Klubhütte). For description of the Julier Road and Albula Pass see routes 19 and 59 C.

## THE RHÆTIAN RAILWAY.

Coire or Chur, the capital of the Canton of Graubünden (Grisons) was, for many decades, the terminus of the railway. From this point the mail-coach driver had it all his own way throughout Rhætia, the mountain canton *par excellence*. By means of a far-reaching network of roads, boldly built or cut, and costing 20,000,000 francs, the greater part of the traffic was drawn towards Italy. Then came, in 1882, the St. Gothard-Railway and again transferred almost the entire traffic. All efforts to construct another similar railway fell through, owing to financial difficulties. Without, however, giving up the idea of such a railway, farsighted men managed to convince the inhabitants of the possibility of winning back to the canton its share of the commerce by building a narrow-gauge railway which should be capable of dealing successfully with the expected traffic. Consequently, the following lines of rail were opened, namely: in 1889/90 the Landquart-Davos Line, with a length of 50 km. and a gauge of one metre, and, in 1896, the Landquart-Chur-Thusis Line with a length of 42 km. Furthermore, in 1898, funds to the amount of 26,000,000 francs were formed for the construction of the Reichenau-Ilanz-Line (20 km.) and the Thusis-Albula-St. Moritz Line (63 km.); and the building of the Albula-Tunnel (5,866 metres in length) was begun. The former of these last two lines was opened on the 1st June 1903; a month later the latter was completed as far as Celerina; and, in the Summer of the year 1904, the last 3 km. to St. Moritz was opened.

By means of this narrow-gauge Rætian Railway, health-resorts of

such universal celebrity as Davos (5129—5261 feet above sea-level) and the Engadine (5589—6102 feet above sea-level), as well as the other numerous and much-frequented places of Grisons, have been brought into essentially closer touch with the traffic of the world. Among these we may mention Seewis, Fideris, Serneus, Klosters &c. in Prätigau; Flims, Vals, Peiden, Disentis &c. in Oberland; Rothenbrunnen, Thusis, Andeer, Splügen, in the valley of the Further Rhine; Savognin, Mühlen, Alveneu, Bergün, in Albula Valley and Oberhalbstein.

The importance of the railway, especially in connection with the traffic of the more outlying districts of Grisons, will be best seen by comparing the time occupied by the mail-coach and by the train.

| Time occupied                               | Mail-coach.    | Train.         |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| between Landquart & Davos                   | 7 hrs.         | 2 hrs. 50 min. |
| Time occupied between Coire and St. Moritz  | 12½ hrs.       | 4 hrs.         |
| Time occupied between Coire and Ilanz . . . | 4 hrs. 40 min. | 1 hr.          |

The lines running from Landquart and Coire are in direct connection with the trains coming from the north, the east and the west, as well as with the *train de luxe* between London and the Engadine which is run specially for the traffic to and from Grisons. The lines of the Rætian Railway are distinguished by the grandeur, the beauty and the great variety of the districts through which they pass. They possess a special interest on account of their being the highest railways in Europe which are worked during the winter: in Landquart-Davos, the height above the sea-level is 5,360 feet; while the Albula Line rises to the great elevation of 5,972 ft. above the sea-level; so that in winter special appliances are required in connection with the structure and its working.



**AROSA SWITZERLAND**  
1,800 M. above Sea Level

# GRAND HOTEL SAVOY

3353

**OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.**

**WINTER SPORT.**

**First-Class House with all Modern Comforts**

**ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.**

**LIFT. BATHS. DARK ROOM.**

**Most Elegantly fitted Rooms. Large public Drawing, Smoking  
Billiard Rooms (French and English Tables).**

**LAWN TENNIS. OWN LARGE ICE RINK.**

**Own Carriages on demand at Chur Station.**

**FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE  
APPLY TO THE**

**Proprietor, BALLY-LESSIN**

**58: From COIRE by diligence to  
GRAUBÜNDNER OBERLAND.**

- a. to AROSA (5 hrs.);
- b. to WALDHAUS FLIMS;
- c. to CHURWALDEN, PARPAN (2 hrs.)  
and LENZER HEIDE (3 hours).

**a. AROSA (Grisone).**

**ALTITUDE: 6,000 feet.**

**HOTELS: Grand Hotel Savoy, 1st class,  
open all the year, good winter sport,  
every comfort, dark room, lawn tennis,  
extensive skating; Hotel and Kurhaus**

**Valsana, new, 1st class, on upper  
every comfort, open throughout  
year, near skating and toboggan  
Alexandra Hotel and Pension, open  
whole year, sheltered situation,  
modern convenience, moderate charges;  
Hotel & Pension Eden, 1st class  
situated, sunny situation, between  
& lower lakes; Waldhaus Arosa, built  
in 1896, contains 10 beds, dra-  
billiard and reading rooms, 1  
covered veranda and pavilion, open  
summer only; Hotel des Alpes and  
Zürcher, fine situation, comfortable  
pointments, latest sanitation, reason-  
charges; Rhodan; Bristol.**

**AROSA, formerly a place of res-  
tourists and mountain-climbers**

## AROSA. HOTEL & KURHAUS VALSAN.

**A new first-class House, enlarged 1906. Every mod-  
comfort. Lift. Electric light and Steam Heat  
throughout. Open the whole year. Next Hotel to  
Skating Rink and Toboggan Run. Winter Sport. 3806  
Stopping-place of the diligence. Jäger & Morgenthaler, Prop.**



◆ Hotel ◆

# Waldhaus Arosa

Pension.

852

1740 m. above sea-level.

Electric Light, Water Supply, Sewering.

—+ OPEN IN SUMMER ONLY. +—

## Arosa. Alexandra Hotel & Pension. Arosa.

Open all the year round. Newly built, occupies an exceptionally sheltered position in close proximity to the Pine Woods, and is fitted with every modern convenience and comfort. Moderate inclusive terms.

Under personal supervision of the Resident Proprietor, **A. GRUBER**,  
3355 formerly 10 years at South Western Hotel, Southampton.

become, in recent years, a favourite climatic health-resort. It consists of numerous handsome hotels, perched on the mountain side at various levels: around these have sprung-up several shops, a drug store, post-office &c.; while there are now 5 physicians practising in the place.

Arosa, on the side of a valley running parallel with Davos and the Engadine, possesses a delightful, bracing climate of an Alpine character, whose advantages have been well known for many years. The atmosphere is perfectly pure and free from dust: it stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, and accelerates the circulation of the blood. The temperature is unusually

equable, the registered amount of bright sunshine exceedingly favourable, and the relative humidity very low, — three admirable characteristics which render Arosa a summer and winter resort of the first-class.

The village is lighted with electricity: it has a high-pressure water-supply, an excellent system of drainage, and postal service to Coire.

In the neighbourhood, there are two beautiful lakes which afford good boating and trout-fishing in summer; while in winter there is ample opportunity for skating, curling, skiing and tobogganing.

Arosa is connected by mountain-passes with Churwalden, Parpan, Alveneu, Wiesen, Davos, Klosters and the rest of the Prätigau. For all excursions into the higher mountains, such as the Rothhorn, Erzhorn, Sandhubel, Thejafuh &c.,

### ◆ AROSA ◆

--- (SWITZERLAND.) ---

3807

### Winter Resort

○ ALTITUDE: 5,900 FEET. ○

### HOTEL & PENSION EDEN.

Newly-built House with modern comforts, in finest situation. Boarding-terms: Sommer, fr. 8, and Winter fr. 9 upwards, eating included. Pamphlet gratis.

Prop.: **Hans Mettler-Pellizari.**

## AROSA.

## HOTEL DES ALPES and VILLA ZÜRRER.

3354

climatic Health-Resort. Most beautiful sunny situation, near fir-woods & protected from wind. Comfortably appointed. Latest hygienic fittings. Excellent cuisine. Prices, incl. room, electr. light, attendance & central heating, ⌘ Frs. 8—Frs. 12. ⌘ the whole year. Further particulars on application to Proprietor, **Arnold Müller.**



guides licensed by the Swiss Alpine Club can easily be obtained. Particular attention is called to the Weisshorn, which offers an exceptionally beautiful view, and can easily be ascended by ladies and children. An artistically executed panorama of the Weisshorn can be had at the bookstore or at the hotels of the place.

**b. WALDHAUS FLIMS (HOTEL:** Waldhaus Flims, a comfortable and well-appointed house with several dépendances, — ALT.: 8,445 feet), is a favourite summer-resort 15 min. from the townlet of Flims. It contains post and telegraph office, an excellent bathing establishment and numerous mansions. The place is built on an enormous and ancient land-slip. Extensive woods surround the resort; and numerous excursions may be undertaken, the chief being to Flimserstein and Vorab.

**c. CHURWALDEN (HOTELS:** Kurhaus zur Krone; Mettler; Post. — ALT.: 3,975 feet), in sheltered and narrow valley, is a favourite resort where whey treatment is practised.

**PARPAN (HOTELS:** Kurhaus z. Post; Stätzerhorn. — ALT.: 4,958 feet) is a frequented climatic health-resort, with a very rarified atmosphere. It possesses a post and telegraph office, and contains a 16th cent. mansion, formerly belonging to the Buol family. In the neighbourhood are the ascents of Churer Joeh (8,682 ft.) and Stätzerhorn (8,488 ft.).

**LENZER HEIDE (HOTEL:** Kurhaus Lenzer Heide) is a wild spot, remarkable for its terrible snowstorms and much frequented in summer by tourists.

**59: From COIRE by the Rhætian Railway via THUSIS and ALBULA PASS to SAMADEN, CELERINA & St. MORITZ, and thence by diligence to PONTRESINA.**

## THUSIS.

**POP.:** 1,000. — **ALT.:** 2,330 feet.

**ARRIVAL:** By Rhætian Railway from Coire and Landquart; from Chiaveuna by coach in 10 hours.

**HOTELS:** Viamala; Post-Hotel.

**THUSIS** is a most delightful village, situated at the junction of the Splügen and Schyn roads, which lead respectively to the Julier and Albula passes. Founded probably in prehistoric times, it early became known to the Romans; and hither Rhætus is said to have fled.

The position of the place was so important previous to the opening of the St. Gothard Railway that no fewer than 30,000 travellers annually passed through it by coach in the good old days. Even still, the traffic bears the poetic character of the past; and the situation of the town is highly romantic.

The rocks and mountains, in the clefts of which it nestles, tower above it some thousands of feet. On the one side of the village rises a precipitous cliff; while through it rush the wild and black waters of the Nolla, which, leaving the village through awe-inspiring ravines and gullies, joins the Rhine below.

In one direction, the eye rests upon the picturesque Domleschg with its villages and castle-ruins: at another spot, we perceive the highly romantic entrance to the Viamala, the bridge, the ruin crowned crags of the Hohen Rhætia and the wooded brow of the Crapteig. Across the Rhine lies Sils, between whose cliffs stands out the Albula. To the right of the village the scenery is softer; the Heizenberg rises aloft in long delicate lines, covered with luxurious vegetation and dotted, here and there, with pretty Alpine hamlets. Between this hill and Crapteig and beyond the weird ravine, a wonderful peak, called Piz Beverin, towers boldly skywards forming at once the weather-gauge of the village and its highest ornament. For description of Albula Pass see route 59c.

From Thusis, the celebrated

**VIAMALA**, a fine road constructed in 1822, runs up the valley of the Further Rhine and round the foot of Piz Beverin (9,850 feet) to *Rongell*. A quarter of an hour further, narrow gorge opens out into a small valley, but soon closes in again, that the precipitous lime-stone crags seem almost to meet 1,700 ft. above the head of the traveller. Hence,



route passes the village of Andeer, — where there are some fine mountain ascents, — to Splügen.

**SPLÜGEN (HOTELS: Bodenhaus; Splügen).** The village is a very busy one, as the road divides here into two, the one following the banks of the Rhine across the Bernardino Pass, with its magnificent view of the Rheinwald Glacier, to Bellinzona; the other turning sharply to the left through the Splügen Pass to Chiavenna (Italy).

Another fine road, built in 1869, runs from Thusis across the mountains to the Engadine Valley; it is called the *Schyn Pass* and, commencing at Nolla Bridge, runs round the foot of Hohen Rhætian to *Sils*, where it turns to the right up the left bank of the Albula, past *Alvaschein* to

**TIEFENKASTEL (HOT.: Julierhof and Albula).** This picturesque spot, in a deep valley, at the confluence of the Julia with the Albula, is the crossing point of the Julier Pass which runs southwards to Silvaplana (see route 59b).

**BEVERS (ALT.: 5,610 feet)** is an important village at the entrance to *Val Bever* at the foot of *Crasta Mora*. It lies on the direct route to the Lower Engadine. For hotel see Samaden.

## SAMADEN.

**POP.: 1,000. — ALT.: 5,752 feet.**

**HOT.: Bernina**, considerably enlarged in 1904 to meet the increasing demands produced by opening of railway.

**SAMADEN** lies near the lowest slope of *Piz Padella*. It is the most central place in the Upper Engadine, as well as being the principal station for the post and diligence service. It is, therefore, the leading commercial centre of the district and since the opening of the Rhætian Railway has grown much in importance. For similar reasons, the village has a number of winter guests, for whom a "Bäderhaus", with baths and appliances, has been erected.

The prospects which one enjoys from here are very fine, especially that obtained from the side of the village facing towards Bevers. Dazzling glaciers lie piled in wild confusion before the beholder, the most striking points being the magnificent *Bernina Group*, *Palü Peak*, *Piz Roseg* and *Piz Rosatsch*.

**EXCURSIONS:** From the English Church past *Munserüttsch* and Bevers Valley to *Alp Spina*; across the Iron Bridge that spans the Sturz, to *Latta Secca* and *Alpina*; through Bevers Valley; to *Muottas Murail*; to *Piz Ot* (10,665 ft.), an easy four hours climb by a well-out foot-path.

It may also be noted here that the Samaden Golf-links are the largest in Switzerland.

A short distance up the Inn lie the sister villages of

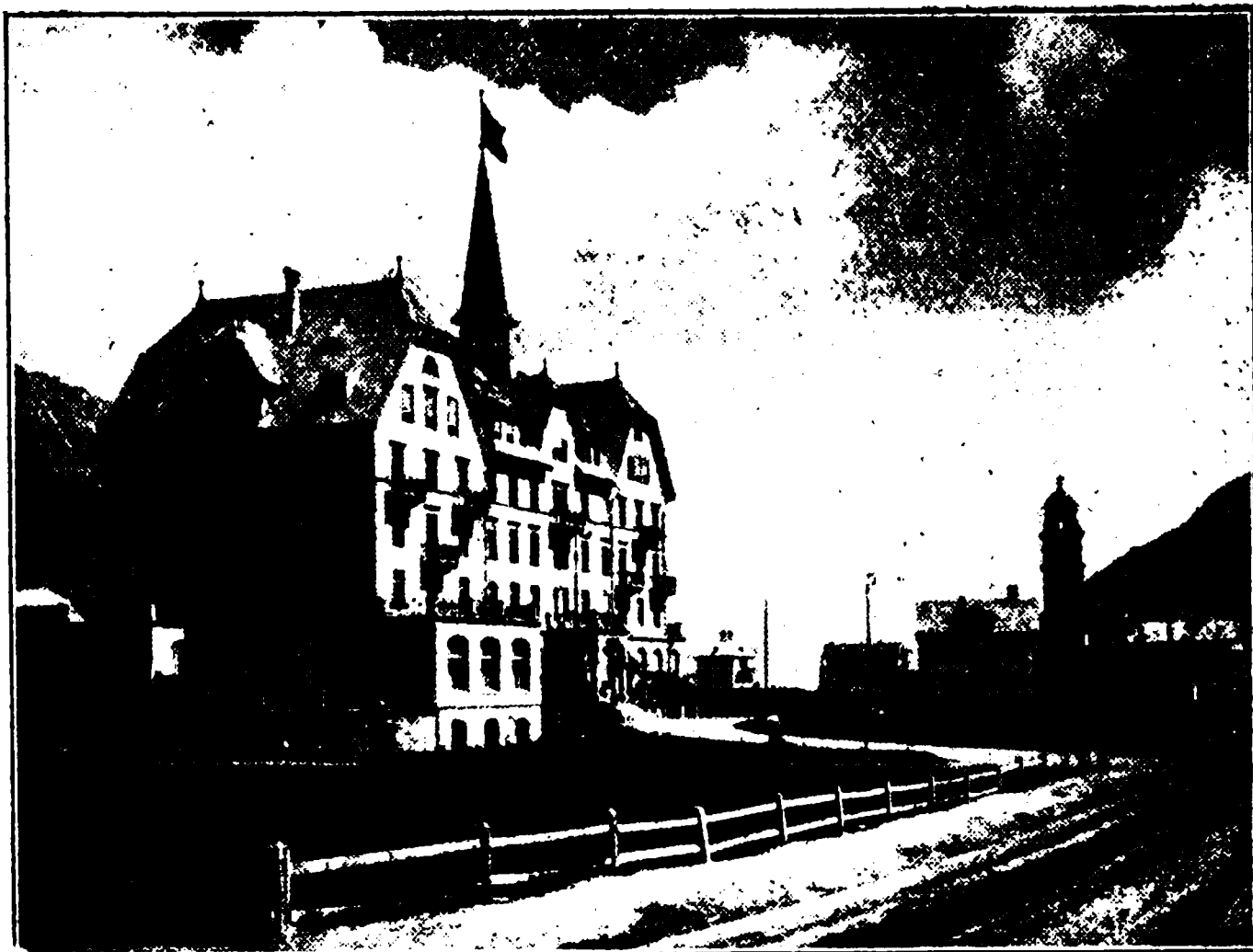
**CELERINA (Hot.-Pens. Murail)** and **CRESTA (Hot.-Pens. Misani.** — See also below) between which there is a station of the Rhætian Railway. The elder of the resorts, Cresta, is within easy reach of St. Moritz ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hour); while Celerina lies at the junction of the Bernina Road (see Pontresina, below, and route 59).

The situation of Celerina-Cresta is thus exceptionally favoured, and the place is consequently one which is rapidly coming into vogue. It contains a number of modern villas and has post, telegraph and telephone offices. Moreover it has, in summer, regular omnibus service to St. Moritz and Pontresina, is supplied with pure spring water from the mountains, and lighted throughout by electricity.

This year a funicular railway up the Muottas-Murail is to be opened; and, besides the numerous delightful excursions in the neighbourhood, there is ample opportunity for sports of all kinds, especially golf & tobogganing.

The principal hotel of the place is the new *Cresta Palace* in fine open situation between the two villages. It is a palatial structure, recently erected, and replete with every modern comfort.





# Cresta Palace

New Family Hotel

OF THE FIRST RANK in commanding situation at

CELERINA

Very comfortable appointments. Suites with Bath room and Lavatory attached. Perfect English Sanitation. Electric Light. Central Heating. Lift. Lawn Tennis.

SUMMER & WINTER SPORTS.

Detailed and illustrated pamphlet free on application to

3799

A. JOST-BALZER, Manager.



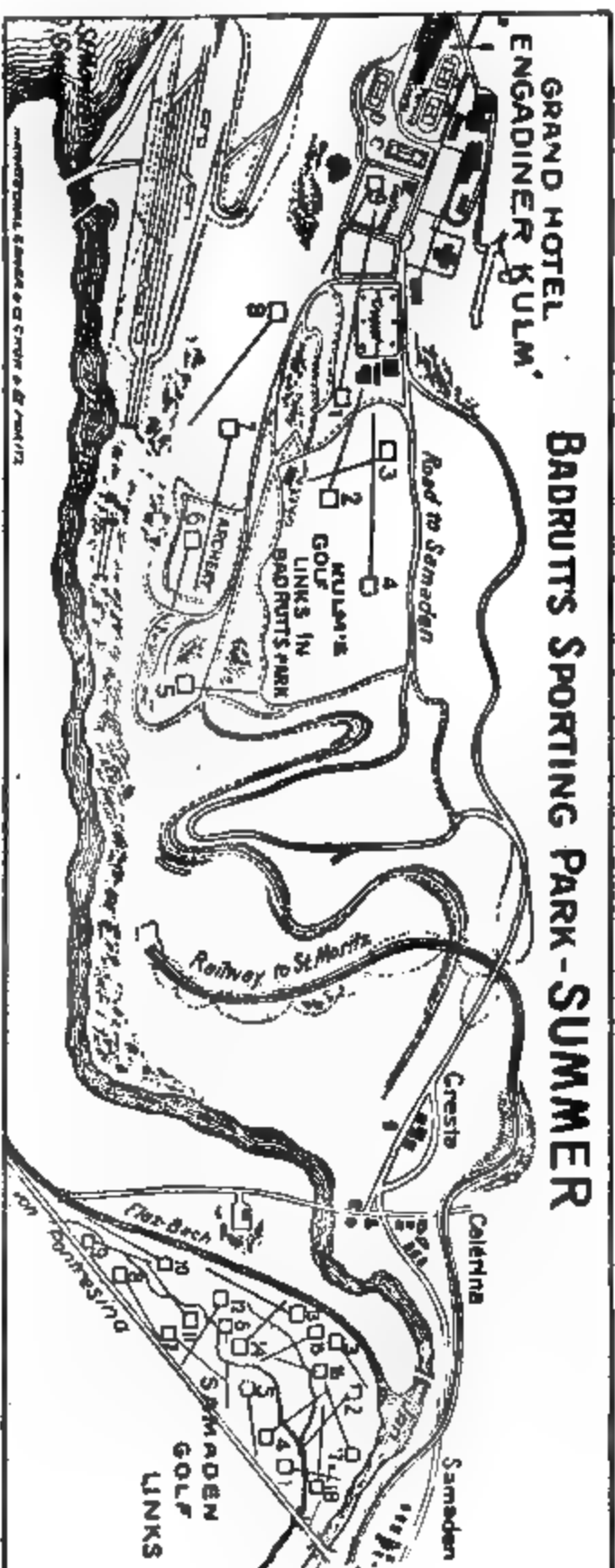




**UULI** 10mmis · Archery · Uroquet · Fishing · Mountaineering **UULI** Hotel.  
**Hotel First-Glass throughout: Baths attached to Suites and Single or Double Rooms.**

3342

ASK FOR WINTER PROGRAM.









**PALACE HOTEL**  
HOTEL CASPAR BADRUTT  
**PRIVATE HOTEL**  
EVERY MODERN COMFORT      SPORT CENTRES







## ST. MORITZ LES-BAINS.

ALTITUDE: 8,000 feet.

ARRIVAL: From the north via Rale, Zürich and the Rhetian Railway. From the south to Chiavenna and thence by diligence (8 hours). A favourite route is by coach from Landeck.

HOTELS: Kurhaus, 1st class, open situation, close to woods, covered corridor to Pump Room and Baths; Victoria, built in 1897, marble staircases, fine hall, reduced terms in June and Sept. — 20% on lodging till end July to persons arriving before the 10th; du Lac; Grand Hotel Neues Stadelbad, 1st class, enlarged 1908, 400 beds, mineral baths in connection with the hotel, — large restaurant, grill-room, bar, — board and lodging. June and Sept. fr. 18 upwards, July fr. 14 upwards, August fr. 15 upwards, Ragadlnerhof, situated near centre of

Quartier des Bains, a fort; Bellevue; Central, —

BANKS: St. Moritz Bank, highly recommended for exchange and deposit business &c. in St. Moritz Bath and St. Moritz Dorf.

Banque des Grisons has an agency here.

KURTAXE: For visitors taking the waters, including music tax, 15 frs.; ordinary kurtaxe 1.50 fr. weekly; baths 1.50 fr. — 4 frs.

PHYSICIANS: Dr. Berry; Dr. Holland.

AMERICAN DENTIST: Mr. J. B. A. Berry.

DRY GOODS: The renowned firm of M. Jesurum & Co. of Venice, of world-wide fame, has expressly erected a Kiosk at St. Moritz Bad to exhibit their Lace, Embroidery, and Stuffs for all those travellers that do not go to Venice. The prices are fixed,

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vi



In those superstitious a place of pilgrimage; Pope Leo X. issued a bull solution to the pilgrims auritus. Doubtless, the active effects of the waters and then as miraculous, only the old spring

In 1815, another was some 200 paces distant. however, till the year the new spring, which principally for drinking brought into requisition. ber of springs at present ur, namely:— the *Old racelsus Spring* the *rpunt* and the *Stahlbad*.

second of these differ

but slightly in composition, the *Paracelsus Spring* being, however, somewhat stronger: both of them are chalybeate and charged with carbonic-acid gas. The third spring is the weakest and is wanting in sodium carbonate. The last, as its name implies, is tonic in effect.

As a beverage, the waters possess an agreeable flavour, and are easily assimilated: this last characteristic is of great importance, as the iron passes immediately into the system without attacking the intestine, the result being an increase in the appetite, improvement in the blood, and a strengthening of the nervous system.

As baths, the exceptionally large proportion of carbonic-acid places



St. Moritz-Bad

## Hôtel Neues Stahlbad

400 beds. Mineral Baths in connection with the hotel.

J. De Giacomini, Manager.



the strongest of their are highly stimulating is system; and, indeed, to the waters taken will be gathered from that the principal commodities are those of the nutritive and firms, including fluor albus, the other consequences But great success has obtained in dealing with fatty degeneration of hma, gout, rheumatism,

St. Moritz Bath is frequent- ice of cure only during onths (June—September). in recent years, become

a favourite and fashionable Winter resort. The reason for this is that the lake, which in summer affords pleasant boating and excellent trout-fishing, is covered, in Winter, with a magnificent sheet of ice. Consequently numerous skating and curling tournaments take place here which are of quite an international character. Moreover, the surrounding slopes and heights afford fine opportunities for tobogganning and snow-shoeing.

**EXCURSIONS:** The walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the spa are of an exceedingly beautiful character, and are bordered, in all directions, by forests of larch and fir. The best known trips are to *Quellenhügel* (1½ hrs.), whence a fine prospect



St. MORITZ-LES-BAINS.

**HOTEL KURHAUS.**

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

in open situation and immediate vicinity of the woods  
Covered way to the Pump Room and Baths.

300 Rooms and 50 balconies.

**Hotel Engadinerhof. ST. MORITZ LES**  
(ENGADINE), SWITZERLAND

ENLARGED 190  
new Dining Hall and Terraces. FIRST-CLASS. 200 Beds. Elevator. Pen  
12 to 20 francs. Situated in the centre of the "Quartier des Bains". Pro-  
all modern improvements. Open from June 1st till September 20th  
CLOSED IN WINTER. 3797 G. Hornbacher's Est

of lake and village is obtained; to *Johannisberg* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hour), with pano-  
ramic view as far as Maloja, and  
thus including the chain of lakes into  
which the Inn spreads out; to the  
*Meierei* and, thence, to the *Lake of*  
*Statz*, the route lying alongside the  
borders of the lake, and through  
meadows and woods, or, if preferred,  
a boat may be taken across the lake;  
from Lake Statz, a shady footpath  
leads through the forest at the foot  
of Piz Rosatsch to *Pontresina*, and  
from the *Meierei* across *Statz Alp*  
to *Piz Rosatsch* (9,850 feet), the  
ascent occupying 3 hours.

**PONTRESINA** (POP.: 500. — ALT.:  
6,000 ft. — ARRIVAL: By diligence from  
Samaden. Rhetian Rail. extension will  
shortly be opened. — HOTELS: Kronen-  
hof and Bellavista; Pontresina; Roseg;  
Sarratz; Enderlin and Parkhaus) is a  
clean prosperous and delightful village,  
whose climate has the general cha-  
racteristics of a lofty Alpine valley.  
Here the sultriness of the lowlands is  
unknown: the air is pure and bracing,  
producing appetite and stimulating

the vital forces. Indeed, the  
variation in the thermometer is  
slight, the lowest evening tem-  
perature in July being 62° F., and the  
evening temperature in September  
41° F.

**EXCURSIONS:** The most  
short walks are the following: 1.  
*Schlucht Promenade*, Tals Pi  
*Ruellas Promenade*, Flaz Pi  
*Thurweg*, *Glandins* and *Cra*  
Moreover, *Pontresina* is  
centre for visiting *Roseg & Me*  
*Glacier*, the route lying along  
and shady walks.

**MOUNTAIN ASCENTS:** Piz  
(10,710 ft. — 4 hours); *Diavole*  
ft.), guide necessary; Piz  
(11,515 feet — 6 hours), guide

**594:** By diligence from  
**PONTRESINA via BERNINA**  
**POSCHIAVO, LE PRESE &**

The mail-coach runs twice  
Pontresina to Poschiavo. The  
(80 km) winds along the  
slopes to Montebello, where  
fine view of mountain an  
opens out. We pass the Val  
(7 km.), which is half way to the  
hospice, well-situated near lake



## LE PRESE (Bernina Route). KURHAUS HOTEL & PENSION "LE PRESE"

(BERNINA ROUTE). 6 HOURS FROM PONTRESINA; 4 HOURS FROM MILAN.

Lake of Poschiavo, in the Grisons, Switzerland, on the road from the Upper Adige to the Lake of Como, and the Stülferjoch (Bormio). 960 meters (2,300 ft.) above sea-level. Open during the Season, from May to the end of September.

Season: Grand Hotel, Nervi. 3619 New Proprietor, GEORGE TREU.

Several fine ascents. From the main road (not used in winter) the

BERNINA PASS (7,850 feet) and descend down past La Rösä to

POSCHIAVO (3,820 feet. — POP.: well-built little town with a Gothic church.

### LE PRESE.

Altitude: 2,800 feet.

See below.

LE PRESE, a delightfully situated village at the northern end of lake Poschiavo, in the vineyard district of the Grisons. The place clusters together at the foot of rugged heights, by which it is protected from the winds from the north and east. Owing to this and the proximity of the lake, its climate is remarkably healthy, mild, and agreeable, the mean temperature

the hottest day never exceeding

17° C., and the mercury never sinking below 12° or rising above 25°.

Le Prese is famous for its sulphur baths.

*Kurhaus, Hotel and Pension Le Prese.* This building is fitted up in modern style, so as to meet the latest demands of hydrotherapeutics, and has an annex containing a number of baths of various kinds. The hotel is in villa style, faces the lake, and, besides the usual accommodation, affords opportunity for lawn-tennis, gymnastics, gondoling, fishing and shooting &c.

The waters, taken cold, have an exceedingly beneficial effect on the mucous membrane, and are therefore very helpful in the treatment of the digestive and respiratory organs, as well as in hoarseness, liver complaint and constipation.

The surrounding country offers



ity for mountain-clim-  
 ons. The chief places  
 :— Bernina Pass, La  
 itelvio Pass, Trafoi  
 se, the road skirts the  
 ore of lake Meschino,  
 chiavino, and proceeds,  
 s. 1,200) and through  
 n to Campocologno, a  
 yond which it crosses  
 ndary; and we reach  
 se at Piattamala.

m. brings us to Madonna  
 the road branches, the  
 e railway line down the  
 going east to the town  
 be same river.

# ence from ST. MORITZ ER, SILVAPLANA, FEX and MALOJA.

(ALT.: 6,000 ft. — HOT.:  
 prettily situated village  
 f romantic scenery con-  
 y-wooded heights. At its  
 ie of Camper, girl with  
 s; while, beyond, the  
 plana and Sils come

MA (ALT.: 5,954 feet. —  
 Maus: Feet). It is little  
 d among extensive green  
 n the gravel slopes that  
 ' the Julier Pass. It is  
 mountain heights (such  
 , Piz Julier, Munt Arias),  
 and the beautiful Silva-  
 This last has its source  
 f Piz Surlej and Munt  
 are are chalybeate and

: To Fuorcla Surlej, a  
 in the ridge of Piz Cor-  
 rias (7½ hrs.), the route  
 lej and Corvatsch, and  
 ned being exceedingly  
 ascent may be made to  
 l Roseg Valley.

6. — ALT.: 5,945 feet. —  
 rales, 1st class; Giger's  
 el, opening June 1905. —

SILS MARIA is situa-  
 tion of 5,945 feet and  
 higher than its sister  
 Baselgia.

Above the village tow  
 of *Piz Lagrev*, one of the  
 covered hills which encl  
 on all sides, and throu  
*Fexbach* has cut its co  
 the beauty of the place  
 its mild climate causing  
 to be filled with a weal  
 and adapting it especially  
 tives and similar patien

WALKS & EXCURSION  
 dels Mullins (10 min.). Meet  
 to Laret and Fex Valley  
 many other lovely spots  
 diate neighbourhood. Mo  
 are the following — to  
 to Fex Crasta and Curt  
 to Fedos Glacier, throug  
 the same name. The follo  
 ascents require guides  
 Margus; Piz Lat; to the pas  
 Chapfisch or Kurette, 1  
 Piz Corvatsch; via the l  
 to the Valley of Roseg;  
 Piz Grevasalvas.

From Sils Maria, 5  
 Maloja carriages may l

Fexstal, in which stan  
**HOTEL FEX** (ALT.: 5,945 feet). A  
 comfortable house in modes  
 electric light, telephone, l  
 installation, photogr. dark  
 lawns, golf-links &c.

The Fexstal is one of t  
 tiful side-valleys of the U  
 Exempt from dust and  
 flora, it is a favourite  
 excursions and for reside  
 an hour distant, from  
 the foot of the Fex Glas  
 1½ hours brings us to l  
 or to Lake Alv; while the  
 affords some good mon  
 (Piz Tremoggia, Piz Ch  
 Gläschaint).

**MALOJA** (5,945 feet)  
 plateau near Lake Sils,  
 brated Hotel Kursaal Ma  
 ficient building erected  
 company at a cost of a ;  
 and commanding a fine v

fast above  
 en-level --- Engadine

# el Fex

ARQUENT.

LARGE RESTAURANT  
 The lovely, wind-free  
 charming walks and me  
 a most agreeable resort.  
 excursion from St. Moritz  
 Maloja, which lie 1½ h  
 Prospectus. — Daily O  
 1904 from St. Moritz



**59C: From SAMADEN down the INN VALLEY to PONTE (ALBULA PASS) and TARASP-SCHULS-VULPERA, returning via SÜS to FLÜELA PASS.**

From Samaden we follow the course of the Inn past the pretty village of **BEVERS** (see route 59 above), situated at the foot of the rugged Crasta Mora, to **PONTE** (HOT.: Albula). Up the valley of a tributary to the right lies Camogask, at the mouth of the narrow Chiamuera Valley. At Ponte, the road divides into two, the one going on to Süs (see below), the other running up the valley to the left across

**ALBULA PASS** (Hospice. — ALT.: 7,608 ft.). This celebrated pass is situated between the rugged granite peak of Crasta Mora and the lime-stone points of Piz Uertsch. The route on the further side descends gradually past precipitous crags and then, through a magnificently wooded valley, to Bergün, whence it continues past Filisur, Alvenen Bad and Sarava. A short distance before reaching the last place, the route branches past Alvenen to Davos (see route 50 D); while, beyond Sarava, it again divides, — one road going northwards across Lenzerheide to Chur, and the other southwards to Tiefenkastel (see Thusis, route 59).

The main road from Ponte down the Engadine follows the left bank of the Inn, past **ZUOZ** (Hot. Concordia) and **Scanis** — at the foot of Piz Vadret Puntota — through Brail and across Ota Bridge, which divides the Upper from the Lower Engadine. A short distance further, we enter Zernes, where a road to the right runs across Ofen Pass to St. Maria and Tyrol (cf. Landeck, route 56), a new road, traversed by daily post, having been opened, in 1901, between St. Maria and Bormio (see sub-route 72). From Zernes, an hour's walk through the Lower Engadine brings us to **SÜS** (Schweizerhof), an important village overlooked by the ruins of an old castle. From Süs, the Flüela Pass leads up to Davos (see below); while the Kereina Pass runs across Weisshorn to Klosters (see route 59 D). Here the Engadine road turns sharply to the right, and, in about one hour, reaches

**TARASP-SCHULS-VULPERA.**

**ALTITUDE:** 4,100 feet.

**ARRIVAL:** From Bale, Zürich or Lake stance to Landquart; thence per etian Railway via Davos and Flüela s or via Chur, Thusis and Bevers to asp (6 hrs. from Davos; 5 hrs. from ers). From Landeck by mail-coach, ra. From Meran by mail-coach. m Italian Lakes to Chiavenna and nce post-coach (1 day). — Luggage est forwarded via Chur-Bevers.

**SEASON:** 15th May till end of Sept.

**HOTEL:** Kurhaus.

**BANKS:** Banque de Grisons is represented here.

Barque Cantonale des Grisons has an agency here.

This resort, as its name implies, consists of three separate divisions, which, lying some 20 min. distant from each other, bear, respectively, the names of: *Kurhaus Tarasp*, with salt-water springs, chalybeate springs and baths; *Schuls*, with chalybeate springs and baths, and *Vulpera*, on the right bank of the Inn.

**Treatment.** — 1. Owing to the elevation of the place, the climate is of an Alpine character, but is distinguished by mildness and equability. While, therefore, bracing and invigorating, it has no deleterious effects in cases of severe nervousness.

2. The waters fall into two classes: — Strongly alkaline springs (*Lucius* and *Emerita*); and springs partly alkaline, partly chalybeate (*Bonifacius*, *Wy*, *Sotsass*). The former of these contain from one-and-a-half times to twice as much mineral salt as their most famous European competitors. Treadwell's analysis of the *Lucius* Spring made in the year 1900 gives the following percentages: — Sodium Chloride .388, Sodium Bicarbonate .431, Sodium Sulphate .224, Carbonic Acid .555.

3. Alkaline and chalybeate baths are administered at Kurhaus Tarasp, and the latter also at Schuls. The bath houses at both places are elegantly fitted and are provided with the most modern appliances.

4. Alpine climate.

The happy combination of Glauber's salt and chalybeate springs in an Alpine resort permits whole families, whose various members require different treatment, to reside here together. Moreover, many cases occur in which the use of iron and Glauber's salt is extremely beneficial.

**Indications:** — Complaints of the Digestive Organs (dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach and intestines, piles, stone &c.;



Season: 15th May - 25th Sept. **Schuls-Tarasp.**  
Lower Engadine, Switzerland.

## **Hotels Belvédère, Post & Parc A.-G.**

Electric Light and Lift. 200 Rooms. 250 Beds.  
modern comfort. Large park. Close to Steel Spring  
Baths. Regular tram service to Tarasp Springs.

Board and lodging, frs. 8 — frs 18.  
Special cuisine for dyspeptics, diabetics &c

The fine situation and the beautiful prospects from  
terraces render the hotels admirable for summer rest.

The New Inn Bridge leads, in 10 min., to the  
magnificent mountain forests with their nume-  
rous walks small restaurants & lovely views.

For further information apply to **E. B. Smith, Dir.**  
**Hotels Belvédère, Post & Parc, Schuls.**

## **Hôtel Victoria.** SCHULS-TARASP ENGADINE.

Nearest Hôtel in Schuls to Tarasp B  
New prop. **MAX BARTELS**, formerly Kurh.



# Hotel Hohenfels. SCHULS TARASP.

3345

OPENED 1905

Modern comfort. Latest English sanitation. Finest open situation at head of new Inn Bridge and near Springs and Woods. Nearest hotel in Schuls to Tarasp Bath. Large terrace with restaurant. Moderate charges. Own carbonic acid spring from which excellent mineral water is supplied free of charge.

E. BIGLER, Prop.

Nervous Complaints (neurasthenia, hemi-crania &c.); Diseases of the Secretive & Excretive Organs (obesity, anæmia, diabetes, gout &c.); Chronic Affections (alcoholism, nicotinism &c.); Heart Diseases; Bronchial Affections; Female Complaints.

KURHAUS TARASP is a handsome building situated on the river "Inn" nearest to the Pump Room: it is surrounded by a large, shady park and by woods; both house and gardens have electric light.

The hotel has fine public rooms, vestibule and splendid dining-room (which is much admired) is fitted up with every comfort. For baths see paragraph 3, above.

Own carriages and horses are kept; and a good band gives concerts three times daily. —

The surroundings of Tarasp are rich in walks which lead to fine picturesque spots such as Vulpera, the Castle of Tarasp and Fetan.

An omnibus runs every ten minutes to Schuls; and there is also a good road to Vulpera.

**SCHULS.** — **HOTELS:** Belvédère, Post & Parc, 1<sup>st</sup> class, near springs and baths, all modern comfort, electric light, 250 beds, large hall, terraces and gardens; **Hotel Victoria**, 1<sup>st</sup> class, enlarged 1903, electric light, comfortably appointed, perfect sanitation, verandahs, garden, tennis; **Hotel Hohenfels**, small but 1<sup>st</sup> class, beautifully situated at head of new Inn Bridge, large terrace commanding fine view. **RESTAURANT & CONDITOREI BIGLER**, à la carte & à prix fixe. Wine & beer on request. Afternoon Tea. American Bar. This village is large and populous, and extends from the river-side high up the mountain-slope. Standing

on a gentle acclivity in which the grassy eminences of the northern mountain chain terminate, its situation is very picturesque. The houses of the hamlet cluster together in two distinct groups similarly to those of Vulpera. The larger of them is Unter-Schuls, which ends in a steep knoll crowned by the Parish Church. Between the two sections stands a Bathing Hall supplied with the chalybeate waters of the Wy Spring.

A bridge, called the "Gurlaina" was thrown across the Inn Valley in 1904/1905 by Messrs. Bosshardt & Co. Näfels. Built at the instance of the "Hotelier Verein" of Schuls-Tarasp, it is a bold and elegant structure, 150 metres in length and 40 metres above the stream, joining the shady to the sunny side of the valley and giving immediate access to the woods.

**VULPERA** consists of two parts, called respectively *Outer* and *Inner Vulpera*; the former containing *Hotel Waldhaus*, *Villa Wilhelmina* and its dépendances; and the latter containing *Hotel Schweizerhof* and its dépendances.

The rapid growth of the resort is due principally to its nearness to the world-famous Springs of Tarasp, which are coming more into vogue every year.

Vulpera, like its two sister resorts, is to be particularly recommended for patients passing to or from St. Moritz, — that is, such as intend to make the Cure there, or such as have already made it.

From a spot near Hotel Waldhaus, a rather rugged path leads down the romantic Ravine of the Clemgia. This



**DAVOS - DORF**  
 SWITZERLAND.  
 5,200 feet above sea-level.

# Sanatorium Dr. D

Propr. ABR. GRE

First-cl.  
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# DAVOS-PLATZ. --- --- d Hotel & Belvedere

Very First-class

Best situation in Davos  
Rooms, specially adapted to  
Winter. Quiet rooms, all  
— commanding fine view

Every modern

Large Reception Rooms, Theatre  
with modern Grill Room. Ca  
Kur" band. Electric Light.  
Heating. —

Omnibus meets tra  
Moderate Charges.

## S-PLATZ.

100 feet.  
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Cantonale des Grisons

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I'S OUTFITTER: Max  
de, 1st class store, sport-  
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Beautifully situated in  
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well-known for its  
acter, remains fresh

and invigorating even in the height  
of summer, and renders it one of  
the most delightful of resorts.

Excellent hotels, pensions and villas  
vie with each other in providing  
every comfort and luxury.

The water of Davos is pure, sparkling  
and delicious: the sanitary arrange-  
ments leave nothing to be desired.

For the entertainment of visitors,  
there are, daily, open-air and evening  
concerts; while dances, theatricals  
and other evening amusements are  
constantly given in one or other of  
the English hotels

Besides the German churches, there are  
an English and a Roman Catholic church,  
in which regular services are held.

There is also an excellent English  
library. A sanatorium, approached by a  
cog-railway, has recently been erected.

**BERGER, FIRST-CLASS**  
**GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER.**  
**DAVOS PLATZ, PROMENADE.** 3798  
**QUALITY: SPORTING GOODS & ARTICLES**  
**FOR LYING-OUT TREATMENT.** □



The excursions in the neighbourhood are as numerous as they are beautiful, and walks of charming variety and great extent can be taken. Mountaineers will find that Davos forms a capital centre for climbing. A section of the Swiss Alpine Club has its headquarters in Davos. Botanists will discover a rich and rare harvest of Alpine flowers. Entomologists and Geologists will also find ample matter of interest. Boating can be had on Davos Lake.

From the middle of November, the presence of ice and snow affords means of indulging in the delightful winter sports of sleighing, skating, tobogganing, curling and skiing. The ice-rick is exceptionally fine, and it is doubtful whether any other place in the world offers such facilities for obtaining proficiency in the art of skating. The English National Skating Association has a branch at Davos — the only one in Switzerland. International Tournaments have been held, at which some of the finest skaters of the world have competed for the championship. The popular Curling Club also counts many members.

Davos is within easy reach of London & Paris. The railway service via Amiens-Dale-Bale is the most convenient, the journey taking only 20 hours from London and 16 hours from Paris.

A mile and a half distant from Davos is situated a charming Alpine hamlet named

**CLAVADEL. — ARRIVAL:** By rail to Davos-Platz and thence by diligence twice daily. **ELEVATION.** ALT.: 5,500 ft.

— The village lies on a sunny plateau, near the entrance to the picturesque Hertig Valley, and possesses in a remarkable degree those climatic conditions which have made the whole district so famous. Moreover, it can boast of great natural beauties of its own and is absolutely free from mist, smoke and dust.

## KLOSTERS.

**ALTITUDE:** 5,584 feet.

**ARRIVAL:** By rail from Landquart (Rhodian Railway).

**HOTELS:** Grand Hotel Verei, 1st cl.

central situation, fine view, comfort, 200 beds, Hotel 1. Karham Klosters, 1st class. **SEASON:** May till Oct.

This summer-resort is situated on account of its delight among woods and meadows by high mountains, it falls into two groups, namely—Klosters D. Platz and Klosters Brücke. The resort has an altitude of 5,584 feet, the climate is compensated by the protection of the surrounding heights. It is, excellent stopping-place on higher regions, and those of mountain-sickness should here before proceeding to a resort.

Klosters is also an excellent station of various kinds. It has a drying mill, a bracing barometer and is supplied with water. Thus it is especially useful for nervous debility, and for slow convalescence.

The resort contains some 1,000 beds, of which the principal ones are five min. walk from the village.

The view of the Silvretta is very celebrated, and the environs some delightful.

**EXCURSIONS:** The short trip to Salsfranz, Flatsch, Schwarzen and Bâle. The route, for which guides are sent, are Silvretta Höhe (7,000 ft.), 7,300 ft., Camardhorn (8,500 ft.), 8,500 ft., Flatschhorn (8,780 ft.), via Verena Pass to Susa is interesting. Other routes via Silvretta Pass to the Gröden & via Fuorcla Zad.

**GO: From LANDQUART, RORSCHACH and LAKE (Bregenz, Linderhof, SCHNEIDEN, NEUHAUSEN, RHINE FALLS).**

**RORSCHACH. — PLAZZ.** ALT.: 1,512 ft. — **HOTEL:** station, modern comfort.

Climatic  
Resort.

## KLOSTERS.

In Upper Prätigau, Grisons, Switzerland. Station of the Rhodian Rail. 1. Davos-Engadine. — Recommended by the faculty as transition station.

# Grand Hotel Verei

Every modern comfort. Lounge, Lift, electric Light, Baths on all floors. Sanitation, excellent Spring Water, Glass Verandah, Parklands, Tennis Woods 5 minutes from Hotel. Thoroughly adapted for Winter sport. Prospectus free on application. Dr. Karer: Dr. Diethelm. Tel.







## NEUHAUSEN.

**ALTITUDE:** 1,356 feet.

**HOTELS:** Schweizerhof, omnibus at Neuhausen and Schaffhausen, favourite house with all modern convenience, patronised by best American society, lovely health-resort, pension arrangements — extensive grounds — deer park — own English chapel — band plays daily — the illumination of the falls takes place every night in the season; Bellevue, 2nd class.

NEUHAUSEN is situated some  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour distant from Schaffhausen. It is a small place with a few large factories and made celebrated by its vicinity to the *RHINE FALLS*: these are considered the mightiest and most beautiful in form throughout Europe. Goethe refers to them in the following terms:

"This natural phenomenon will often

be painted and described: it will astound every beholder, induce many to make the attempt to put his sensations into words; and yet none will reproduce it, still less exhaust it."

The breadth of the fall above is 360 feet — its height 45 feet: the picturesque surroundings, the vastness of the fall itself, and the peculiar changing light of the spraycloud are truly grand.

This light is most interesting when the slanting beams of the rising or the setting sun so fall upon the spray and spume as to form most beautiful rainbows, or when the silver light of the moon illumines it with her cold rays.

The finest months for seeing the fall to perfection are June and July. In these months, the snow of the Alps

3358

NEUHAUSEN near SCHAFFHAUSEN.

**HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF**

◆ **OPPOSITE THE FALLS OF THE RHINE.** ◆

MOST DELIGHTFUL FIRST-CLASS SUMMER RESORT.

having melted, the stream is swollen to vast proportions and a gigantic volume of water then leaps in three cascades from between rugged and picturesque rocks that, here and there, are overgrown with trees and bushes.

The falls should, of course, be seen from various points of view. An excellent prospect of them is obtained by taking the boat which carries the tourist to the grand rock that divides the falling waters: standing here, surrounded by the boiling surge and spray, the beholder is almost overwhelmed by the booming and thundering of the grand phenomenon.

But the falls should also be seen from above, as the effect then produced is a very peculiar one. The best spot from which to obtain such a view is near the railway bridge that

spans the Rhine with its remarkable sweeping arches.

Moreover, above the falls, on the opposite side of the river, stands *Laufen Castle*, a mediæval structure with extensive walls and turrets in a picturesque situation on the left bank of the stream. Two points of view close by, which are named respectively *Känzeli* and *Fischetz*, are celebrated spots, from which a magnificent prospect of the falls is obtained, and should not be missed by those who wish to get a good idea of the grand of this imposing spectacle.

About 10 minutes distant from Laufen Castle lies *Dachsen*, a Station on the Winterthur-Zürich Line, and excellent centre for excursions at the left bank of the Rhine: it is here that the two points of view mentioned above are best visited



RHINE FALL.





## BALE (Basel).

POPULATION: 130,000.

ALTITUDE: 870 feet.

(See also *Badenweiler, Höchenschwand, Schluchsee, St. Blasien and Todtnaas*, — all situated in the Black Forest.)

**HOTELS.** A. *Near the Central Railway:* Grand Hotel & Hotel Euler, delightfully situated in tranquil spot with large and terraced garden and fitted with electric light, steam-heater and lift; Grand Hotel de l'Univers, opposite Central Station. Opened July 1905, all up to date comforts, suites and single rooms with bath & lavatory. Meals at small tables only, garden, auto-garage; "Victoria", 1st class; Continental, 1st class, opposite station, renovated, well-recommended, lift, central heater, electric light &c.; Schweizerhof, 1st class; Bristol, facing Central Station.

B. *In the town:* Three Kings, 1st class; Bauer on Rhine, comfortable.

**CABS:** Two pers.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., 80 c.; 4 pers., fr. 1.20.

**U. S. CONS.:** George Gifford, Esq.,

2 Theater St. Office hours 6—12 a. m., 2—4 p. m.

**BANKS:** Schweizerischer Bankverein (Swiss Bankverein)—Bale, Zürich, St. Gall, Geneva & 48 Lothbury, London E.C. — is highly recommended for letters of credit, negotiation of stocks, shares and bills as well as for all other banking business.

Basler Kantonalbank, Exchange Office. All kinds of banking operations. Letters of credit and circular notes cashed.

E. Probst & Co., 44 Freie St. This concern is highly recommended for exchange and other business.

**POST OFFICE:** Freie St.

**UNDERCLOTHING:** Rumpf's Cape Weaving Co., Ltd. Rumpf's Cape Underclothing is agreeable in wear, elastic, porous, tested and sold by first-class dealers.

BALE lies, as it were, at the knee of the Rhine, where it bends northwards to flow through its deep valley towards the sea. The town forms the

## || BASLE. ||

# GRAND HOTEL de l'UNIVERS

3406

opposite the Station.

Newly opened. Most luxurious house. Suites with bath.

entrance to the Swiss Alps and has been well-named the Golden Portal. Much lower in elevation than any other town in Switzerland, it possesses a climate so exceptionally mild that many a tropical fruit thrives in its soil.

Of its many celebrated buildings the most striking is the

*Minster*, a cruciform basilica, in Romanesque style with two towers, surmounted by minarets, and built of white and red sandstone. Though begun at the opening of the 11th cent., the main part of the present building dates back only as far as the 14th cent. It was admirably restored in the years 1880 to 1889. Its interior, consisting of a nave and two aisles, is grand in its severity. The choir is picturesque and shut off by seven columns. The chancel (1486) contains some beautiful

works of art, including a font of 1495; while, in the aisles, there are some interesting tombs of the 14th and 15th centuries, among them being that of Erasmus of Rotterdam. The transept contains some excellent carved seats of the 15th cent.

Behind the Minster, at Mauer Terrace, stands the *Pfalz*, overlooking the Rhine from a height of 70 ft. Adjoining it are the premises of the *Allgemeine Lesegesellschaft*, containing a Library of 55,000 volumes & 200 manuscripts. Crossing the Münster Pl. to August Gasse, we reach

The *Museum*, a magnificent building in Greek style. It contains on ground floor, the University Library of 150,000 vols., and 5,000 MSS. the former including some valuable incunabula: on the first floor, there mineralogic and biologic collections







— BASLE. —

## \* Hotel Continental (Gehrig's). \*

1401

Opposite Central Station.

*House of longstanding repute, thoroughly renovated; every comfort.*  
Lift, Electric Light. Moderate prices.

in the second storey will be found the picture gallery, which possesses a number of celebrated drawings by Dürer and the Holbeins &c.

At Markt Pl. stands

The *Rathaus*, with a tasteful façade and interesting interior, the apartments containing some good frescoes and beautiful carvings and friezes; while the stained-glass is very fine. In Freie St., but with its façade towards Post Gasse, stands the *General Post Office*, originally the *Kaufhaus*, parts of which, such as the arches and windows, are still recognisable. At Steinenberg will be found

The *Kunsthalle*, the property of the Bale Art Union: it is a modern building in Italian style beautifully decorated throughout. The façade contains five key-stones, carved into grotesque faces from designs by Böcklin, who was born at Bale in 1827 († Florence in 1901). The dining-hall is embellished with frescoes by Brünne, representing Woman, Wine and Song. The first-floor contains paintings by Swiss artists; while the stair-case was painted by Stüchelberg.

Adjoining the building is the *Stadt-theater*, which is capable of seating

## SCHWEIZERISCHER BANKVEREIN

BASLE, ZUERICH, ST. GALL, GENEVA.

## SWISS BANKVEREIN

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PAID-UP CAPITAL FR. 62,800,000.

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EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED







the terrace, from which a splendid prospect is obtained, we re-pass the Museum and the Minster, and turn down Ritter Gasse, past *Wettstein Bridge*, to *St. Alban's Gate*, and thence, through the charming gardens, to *St. Jacob's Monument*, a beautiful piece of work commemorating the Battle of St. Jacob (1444) and carved in marble by Ferd. Schilling.

Retracing our steps to Äschen Pl., we continue our way along the prettily laid-out Äschen Graben to the *Central Railway Station*. Hence, through Elisabeth St., we reach

*St. Elisabeth's Church*, a grand Gothic structure of sand-stone, erected in 1856-1865 from funds provided by Christoph Merian-Burckhardt. From here, down Klosterberg Hill, to the *Zoological Gardens* and returning past the Viaduct and the Schützenhaus to Spalen Gate, where the *Botanical Gardens* (entrance, 3 Schönlein St.), are situated, and thence through Spalen Vorstadt to *Holbeinbrunnen*, opposite which is the interesting old *Muesshaus*. Hard by is the *Industrial School*, beyond which stands the *Armory*. Hence, across St. Peter's Square, to Bernoulli St. and the *Bernoullianum*, whence we return to Spalen Gate and thus back across the *Fisch Markt*, with its beautiful Gothic fountain, to the centre of the city.

**EXCURSIONS:** To Schloss Birseck; to Mönchenstein; to the Ruins of Pfäfers Castle; to the imposing Castle of Angerstein, in excellent preservation; to the Ruins of Landskron &c.

## SOOLBAD RHEINFELD.

POP.: 3,500. — ALT.: 886 feet.

**HOTELS:** des Salles; Diesschy sur Krone.

SOOLBAD RHEINFELD, founded in the 11th cent., is situated near the Black Forest, with which it is connected by a bridge across the Rhine. It possesses famous springs.

**GOA: From**  
**St. GALL, WINTER**  
(Lake of

**ST. C**

POP.: 33,000. — 1

**HOTELS:** Walder (R. Mader), first-class newly furnished, but patronised by Am. "Auf der Wald" (for see below), between Constance.

**CABS:** Inner town and 120 fr.; every and 60 c.; outer 9 p. m. double fare with driver advisable.

**BANK:** Schweizer (St. Gall Branch), recommended for 1 well as for all business.

**HAMBURG-AMER** Leonhard St.

**EDUCATION:** Dr. Schmidt, a work which is frequented countries.

**Home School for** Seydel and daughter Lachen-Vonwil — a references.

**U. S. CONS. GE** Peters, Esq.

**POST OFFICE:** A FORWARDING AG Ltd., International highly recommended.

ST. GALL is an facturing town with in lace and embroidery of machines at more than 20,000.

Its situation is among the larger and its position is tiful, as it lies in valley bordered by open, on the north to the Lake of ranges of hills are and rich in idyllic to the N. is called to the S. consists *Freudenberg*; an



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== ST. GALL. ==

# Institute Dr. Schmidt.

## International School for boys.

One of the largest and most renowned boarding-schools in Switzerland, visited by pupils from all parts of the world.

~~~~ Careful education. ~~~~

Thorough general and practical instruction; special attention paid to Commercial Sciences and Languages.

Palatial buildings in elevated position, in splendid and healthy district, with large gardens and play-grounds; wonderful panorama including the Lake of Constance.

835 For Prospectus etc. apply to the Principal,
Dr. SCHMIDT.

tained from them include Lake Constance, the fine Säntis Hill, and the distant Alpine heights.

The town itself, which is said to have been founded in 604 by an Irish missionary named Gallus, con-

tains a number of interesting buildings, of which the principal are the following:—

The *Abbey Church*, begun in 1756; several modern churches, and a 9th cent. edifice named *St. Magnus*.

❧ "Kuranstalt Auf der Waid" ❧

~~~~ (LOWER WAID). ~~~~

Telephone. Between **St. Gall & Lake Constance**, (Switzerland). Telegraph.

**Magnificent view of Lake and Mountains. Very healthy climate.**

**Beautiful walks and excursions. — Lawn tennis.**

**DIETETIC ESTABLISHMENT.** Dietetic treatment, (highly nutritious vegetable diet with special table for meat dishes). Air and sun baths, vapour baths, hydrotherapeutics, gymnastics, massage. **SANATORIUM** for treatment of nervous complaints and affections of the stomach.

**Medically healthy station with admirable arrangements for convalescents and persons needing repose.**

~~~~ **CAREFUL ATTENDANCE.** 2 ~~~~~

982

Prospectus and full particulars from the proprietor,

The *Government Offices* in the Klosterhof, formerly a monastic edifice, on the ground-floor of which will be found the abbey archives, consisting of 17,500 records as well as a number of state archives: in the same building there is a large relief of the Cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell.

In the Stadt Park, there is a *Museum* containing the collections of the Art Union, the Scientific Society and the Historical Union.

In the Cloister buildings is a very celebrated library consisting of 30,000 volumes, of which over 1,500 are incunabula.

EXCURSIONS: In the immediate neighbourhood, there are some beautiful short walks, the favourite being to Solitude, to Nest, to Fröhlichsegg and

WAID,

a frequented health-resort situated between St. Gall and Lake Constance, and possessing, at Lower Waid, a sanatorium called

"Kuranstalt auf der Waid". This well appointed hydro' lies in a healthy and beautiful spot 2,068 feet above the sea-level. It is easily reached either from Rorschach, St. Gall, or Mörschwil, the last station being the nearest. If desired, carriages are sent to any of the three.

The treatment takes careful account of seven main points, viz., diet, air, sunlight, hydrotherapy, gymnastics, dermatotherapeutics and rest. In the main, the establishment is a vegetarian hydro' paying special attention to anæmia, debility, gout, rheumatism, obesity, neurasthenia and pulmonary complaints; in the cure of which excellent results have been obtained.

Of the more distant trips from St. Gall the finest is the road winding along the northern slope of Freudenberg past Notkersegg, to

VOGELINSEGG,

a fine height 3,163 feet above the sea-level, the view obtained of the lake of *Constance*, of *Mattenland*, *Säntisstock* &c. being very fine. We descend the hill on the other side to *Speicher*, and bear leftwards to Trogen (see route 60): from here, the route

runs southwards, via *Gäbris* and *Gais* (railway to St. Gall), to

APPENZELL.

POP.: 4,500. — ALT.: 2,572 feet.

HOTEL: Hecht.

APPENZELL, the terminus of the railway from Herisau and Urnäsch. In the neighbourhood is the pretty little spa called *Weissbad*, whence *SÄNTIS*, a snow-covered height of 8,210 feet and the loftiest in the Canton of Appenzell, may be ascended.

The rail from Appenzell to Herisau is a small-gauge one, running parallel with the carriage-road. It passes through Gonterbad, with chalybeate springs, and thence to Gonten, beyond which lies St. Jacobsbad (mineral springs). From Urnäsch the rail-road proceeds northwards, past *Waldstatt*, possessing good hotel and chalybeate springs, to the important town of

HERISAU.

POPULATION: 13,000.

HERISAU is remarkable for its interesting clock-tower (7th cent.), and extensive muslin mills.

A few miles beyond it lies *Winkeln*, the junction with the St. Gall-Winterthur Line, the only places of importance passed on the route to the latter being *Flawyl* and *Wyl*.

WINTERTHUR.

POP.: 28,000. — ALT.: 1,450 ft.

HOTELS: Goldener Löwe; Krone; Adler.

BANK: Zürcher Kantonalbank. Cantonal guarantee, every description of banking business transacted.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Hermann Grl Esq.

WINTERTHUR is a busy, industrial town containing several celebrated machine factories and some fine buildings, e. g., Stadthaus, Municipal Library, Museum and Riding School. It is a very important railway junction with branch lines running to Constance, Schaffhausen &c. and Zurich.

the northern end of the lake to which it has given its name. Its situation is superb. "It lies in a deep valley, where the limpid Limmat rushes from the beautiful Alpine lake. The long bridge spanning the effluence . . . forms one of the most delightful promenades anywhere to be found. At the further end of the lake rise the gigantic summits of the Alps of Glaris and St. Gothard and the glaciers of the Berner Oberland, — a sweeping semicircle lighted up by the setting sun; while a magic twilight lay upon the still waters of the lake". (Moltke's Letters.)

The Limmat, which flows through the middle of the town and is crossed by eleven bridges, is joined by the Sihl. At this point a narrow tongue of land bordered by the Sihl and the station, rises

Landesmuseum (National Museum). It is a large and handsome building whose façades, towers, and gables recall reminiscences of various districts and cities of the country. In its saloons are together many relics illustrating the glorious past of the little town. The grounds surrounding the

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are embellished with monuments to Gessner the poet, to Hadlaub the minnesinger, and to Baumgarten the composer. Passing along the bank of the Limmat and across the Sihl Canal, we pay a short visit to the excellently arranged & conducted *Orphan Home*, turn up Oetenbach St. and then to the left through Lindenhof and Pfalz Gasse, to

St. Peter's Church, interesting for its enormous clock-face and the tomb of Lavater, which lies on the northern side of the building; the celebrated preacher laboured for 23 years at this church. Recrossing St. Peter's Hof, and turning to the

left across Eier Markt, round Augustinerkirche (now in the hands of the 'old catholic' community), past the Old Post Office, 1 Pl., where the *Credit Anstalt* is situated. At the corner of the street rises the *Bourse*, erected in 1826. On the other side of the street is the *Stadthausanlagen*, forming a finely laid-out square on the north of the Lake. A short distance towards, on the fine Alpen (the handsome new *Tonhalle*), a large and finely ornamented hall of proportions, in which concerts are given daily. Retracing our steps

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hours; Lake of Lucerne, 1 hour; Rigi, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours; Ragatz,
dine) 6 hours.

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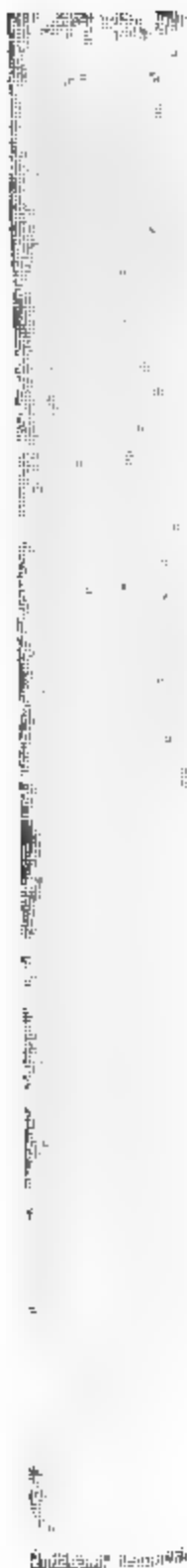
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ZÜRICH.

arsenio Spa Levico-Petriolo (South Tyrol): 1857 see cover.

1828

EMANUEL PETER

JEWELLER & GOLDSMITH

14 THEATER STR.

ZÜRICH I.

corner of the Quai Brücke, we turn down Stadthaus Quai (with the Official Inquiry Office located in No. 1), leading to the "Bauschänzli", a small island in the river; on our right hand, then, past the fine new General Post Office on the left, and the Kaufhaus on the right, to Münster Brücke. Opposite the head of the bridge stands the 12th cent. *Fraumünster*, whose red steeples overlook the town from a majestic height. At the other end of the bridge is situated the

Municipal Library, consisting of 170,000 volumes, with numerous incunabula and 4,500 manuscripts, besides a collection of portraits, a cabinet of coins, busts of celebrated citizens, and a gong of the year 1294 &c. Hard by is the most interesting building in the city, namely,

Gross Münster, built in honour of Sts. Felix, Regula and Exuperantius, who, according to tradition, were

martyred on the banks of the Limmat. The present edifice, which is Romanesque in style, was built in 1078, on the site of the original church, destroyed by fire. The construction is somewhat peculiar: the choir closes in a right angle; while the main porch is at the side, instead of opposite the choir. The towers have been finished in Gothic style; and, on the western one, there is an enormous figure of Charlemagne in a sitting posture (12th cent.). Returning to the bridge, we walk down Rathaus Quai past the Rüden, formerly the 'Zunftthaus' of the nobles: the building now contains a permanent exhibition of educational requisites, and is called the Pestalozzianum, in honour of Pestalozzi, who was born in Zürich. At the further corner of the quay stands the *Rathaus*, a Renaissance edifice completed in 1698. It is not only interesting for the works of art

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1828

which it contains, but in one of its rooms, the Regierungsratsaal, the Peace of Zürich was signed on the 10th Nov. 1559, whereby the Austrian dominion over Lombardy was transferred to the house of Savoy. Close to the Rathaus stands the so-called *Museum*, a handsome building consisting principally of reading-rooms, and in this respect, one of the most important in Switzerland. Here will be found all leading newspapers and journals from Germany, England, France, Italy

&c. Admission is obtained on recommendation by members, by the 'Official Inquiry Office' and by many of the hotel-keepers. We now turn down Markt Gasse and to the left into Niederdorf St., whence Brunn Gasse brings us to the Predigerkirche, formerly a Dominican monastery and now containing, in its high choir, the Cantonal Library. Passing out of the square at the northeast corner, we cross Seilergraben to Neue Friedenskirche, a few paces beyond which rises the

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opposite Fraumünsterkirche.

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University, perhaps the most celebrated in Switzerland. It is called the Polytechnicum, was founded in 1832, and built in 1864. In and around the main edifice, there are a number of other affiliated institutions, such as the Chemical Laboratory, various hospitals and the Physik Gebäude; while, some distance northwards, is the Liebfrauenkirche, and southwards, just beyond the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the

Künstlergülli, which contains a considerable number of paintings by modern artists, including some by

Böcklin and Aschenbach. Behind the Polytechnicum, Rämi St. runs towards the lake. On the left-hand side lies the old Cemetery, on the Hohe Promenade. On this promenade, which is lined with magnificent lime-trees and affords a most beautiful view, stands the recently renovated *English Church*. From the further end of the Promenade we pass under the railway, and through Falken Gasse to the beautiful *Stadt-theater*, a new building, capable of meeting all the demands of modern histrionic art. Beyond it, stands the

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Panorama at the end of Uto Quai, where, passing southwards along the shore of the lake, we reach Zürichhorn.

In the western districts of the city will be found the old moat, running in the usual zigzag line from the lake to the Sihl. In its extreme western corner lie the *Botanical Gardens*, while, away to the S.W. and beyond the harbour, is *Belvoir Park*. Across Casernenbrücke, in the N.W. stands the Armory, which completes the list of interesting places within the town itself.

EXCURSIONS: To *Waldhaus*

Dolder (Dolder Grand Hot., opened 1899), 1st class, 200 rooms, every comfort) with Wildpark (Deer Park) and golf-links (18 holes) attached, a rope-railway running up the hill from the halting-place of the town tramway to Waid, with beautiful view of lake and city, hill and dale; Frauenkloster Fahr (10 km.); Sihlwald per rail through beautiful woods; close by the last is W park in Langenberg, where there is also a railway-station called Gontenbach; to Nidelbad, by (Rüschlikon Station) or by wagon, the view being very fine.

THE ALPS CHAIN is 2,000 ft. high, and may be ascended in 1½ hours by various footpaths, but the usual way of reaching the spot is by the *mountain railway*, worked on the adhesion principal. The rail begins at Zelnau, about 10 minutes from the centre of the city, and, as it rises, affords opportunity for viewing the surrounding country to great advantage.

spots by means of the double brakes with which the coaches are fitted. During the ascent the train is pushed by the engine; while, during the descent, it is pulled.

Arrived at the summit, the prospect which opens out before the eye of the beholder is truly superb. Below, lies the beautiful lake, its shores dotted

with pretty hamlets, and closed, at its northern end, by the city of Zürich, whence the Limmat is seen flowing through the valley; while, in the distance, the Alps from Säntis to the Stockhorn, as well as the Jura and Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest, come into view. Furthermore, the spot is threaded with shady and beautiful walks, which lead along the ridge of the hills and down their slopes, so as to render a stay at the excellent Hotel & Pension exceedingly agreeable, especially as it is a climatic resort of the first order and may be reached from Zürich in 28 minutes, the trains running 9 times daily.

Finally, from Zürich, a line of rail runs down the western shore of the lake to Zug (Schönfels), and joins the Rigi-bahn at Arth-Goldau lying at the southern end of Lake Zug (see Zug).

Subroute: From ZÜRICH via MEILEN to RAPPERSWYL, WEESEN, GLARUS, STACHELBERG BAD and LINTTHAL.

Meilen am Zürich See. On one of the sunny slopes that border the Lake of Zürich lies the delightful village of Meilen. Surrounded by well-kept vine-yards and tall fruit-trees, by which it is almost hidden from view, the pretty village has justly earned the renown of possessing the best situation on the Lake.

RAPPERSWYL (POP.: 3,000. — HOTELS: Lac; Schwan) is a busy town, containing an old castle (1091), a Museum of Polish Antiquities, a Rathaus with fine wood-carvings, and a celebrated lime-tree, from whose foot a beautiful view is obtained.

From Rapperswyl, a line of rail traverses the coast of the lake, westwards, to Schmerikon, Uznach and

WEESEN (POP.: 800. — ALT.: 1,510 ft. HOTELS: Schwert; Mariahalden; Rössli; Speer) at the western end of the beautiful Lake of Walen, in a sheltered spot surrounded by vineyards and fruitful orchards, and commanding fine views of the lake and surrounding mountains, — Neuen Kamm, Mürtchenstock &c.

From Weesen a line of rail runs southwards up the valley of the Lint to

GLARUS (POP.: 5,500. — ALT.: 1,590 feet. — HOT.: Glarner Hof), a manufacturing town, admirably located at the foot of the beetling Glärnisch and surrounded by other fine heights, the most striking of which is the Wiggis.

Near Glarus the valley divides, a fine excursion being up the Klönthal to Lake Klönthal.

The main valley, however, continues southwards past Schwanden (Schwandener Hof) to

STACHELBERG BAD (Kurtaxe: 1 fr. weekly. — ALT.: 2,180 feet), — a much frequented spa with strong sulpho-alkaline springs. The position is exceedingly fine, and the view from the terrace of the Kurhaus superb.

A short distance beyond it lies

LINTTHAL (POP.: 2,250. — ALT.: 2,170 feet. — HOTELS: Bär; Raben), the terminus of the railway and a fine spot for excursions, e.g. to Fätschbach Falls, to Kammerstock (6,970 feet), to Böser Faulen (9,200 feet).

A new road runs from here through tunnels and galleries, past the Fätschbach Falls, across the height of Urner Boden and through Klausen Pass, Unterschächen and Springen to Altdorf (see route 71B).

61: From BALE, via OLTEN, to AARAU, LENZBURG, SCHINZNACH, BRUGG, BADEN and ZÜRICH.

OLTEN (POP.: 5,000. — ALT.: 4,200 ft. — HOTELS: Schweizerhof; St. Gotthard), an important junction between Bale and Zürich where a network of railways is formed.

The line of rail coming from Biel descends the valley of the Aar to

AARAU (POP.: 7,000. — ALT.: 1,200 feet. — HOTELS: Gerber; Terminus. — U. S. CONS. AGT.: Alfred C. Tevis, Esq.), the capital of Aargau, and a prettily situated town manufacturing silk ribbons, optical instruments &c. The Town Hall contains some notable stained-glass.

A branch line communicates with Lenzburg beyond which comes Bresten-burg Bath — then follows Muri, whence the rail continues southwards to the St. Gotthard Railway.

Beyond Aarau lies

SCHINZNACH BAD (ALT.: 1,200 feet), with two institutes known as the Old and New Baths, the springs, which are of great renown, being thermal, sulphurous and saline and very effective in the treatment of skin-diseases, nervous complaints, lupus &c. Above the resort stands the celebrated old castle of Habsburg (Alt.; 1,680 ft. — date, 1020).

Lenzburg und Schinznach have separate communication with

BRUGG, a junction on the line between Bale & Zürich. Here the Aar joins the Reuss.

BADEN (Switzerland)

Hot sulphur spring

The sulphur waters of Baden, containing a great deal of calcium chloride (constant temperature 116° F.), issue from the earth in 15 at Baden and 3 at Ennetbaden, with a mean daily volume of 220,000 gallons. They supply the 650 baths in the different hotels.

The various appliances in use at the Baths are: a) the mud in the form of electric baths, gas vapour baths, douches, inhalations, of gas or impalpable spray, packing (general or local), drinking-cure; b) remedies to the thermal cure: massage, gymnastics, brine baths, hygienic baths, cow's and goat's milk, kephir, every kind of mineral water.

Disorders in which the waters are beneficial: Cases of convalescence after acute muscular and articular rheumatism &c., rheumatic neuralgia (trigeminal-cervical-bronchial and intercostal neuralgia) and sciatica, chronic gout, rheumatic gout, functional disturbances after fracture, luxations, &c.; diseases of the respiratory organs in connection with rheumatism or gout; abdominal plethora, hemorrhoidal affections, chronic irritations of the renal basin and of the bladder by uric acid or gravelly deposits, metritis in connection with rheumatism or gout, metallic poisoning.

Summer-season: from April to October; winter-season from November to March. (The Hotels have first-rate accommodation for winter, and such cures have proved very beneficial.) The Casino (with a splendid concert hall and ball room, a reading-room, a refreshment-room, a smoking-room and a collection of archaeological objects) is all situated on a beautiful terrace and surrounded by a well-kept park. Amusements: Daily concerts, réunions dansantes, theatrical performances (operas, operettas and comedies) fire-works &c. For further particulars and prospectus, which are sent gratis and pre-paid, apply to

The Society of the Casino

The rail crosses the streams, and climbs the valley of the Limmat to
BADEN.

ARRIVAL: Baden is the junction of the Winterthur-Zofingen, Zürich-Berne and Bale-Zürich-Buchs lines. Distance from Zürich $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., Paris 10 hrs., Berlin 18 hrs., Vienna 21 hrs., Rome 24 hrs.

ALTITUDE: 1,275 feet.

POPULATION: 6,000.

VISITORS: 20,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel (prop. W. Hafen), a superb structure on left bank of Limmat, in own grounds (15 acres), 200 rooms, 100 bathrooms, 4 own hot springs, perfect accommodation; Verena-Hof-Limmat (prop. J. Borsinger), enjoying old celebrity as cure and bathing establishment with 120 bath-rooms — fitted up with every modern comfort, own hot springs in the hotel, best situation — lawn-tennis &c.; Hotel Quellenhof (prop. W. Amsler-Hünerwadel), 1st class, close to Kurpark. Own hot springs and baths in the Hôtel. Excellently appointed.

BADEN is a famous bath of great antiquity. It is mentioned by Tacitus; and a large number of relics, preserved in its Museum, also testify to its great age. Destroyed by the Allemani, it became, in the middle-ages, a baronial seat; and the waters regained their former celebrity. Popes and princes sought their help, and gradually the modern spa sprang up close to the little town.

It lies in a sharp bend of the Limmat, just where the stream turns at right angles and flows due west to join the Aare. The spot is a well-protected one, shut-in, except to the south-east, by wooded and vine-clad heights. This, in spite of the altitude of the place, renders it comparatively mild. Fog is rare, local winds are unknown, though light breezes are almost constant; the

variations of temperature are very slight and the humidity lower than in most places of a similar character. There are 21 springs, — all thermal yielding daily a million litres. They rise on the banks of the stream, at the corner of the flat tongue of land on which Baden stands. Their temperature is 47° C. In chemical analysis, they yield chiefly sulphuric

acid, chlorine, sodium, calcium and carbonic acid; while all the alkalies and alkaloids are represented; and phosphoric, boracic and arsenic acids occur.

The diseases most successfully treated are those of the following groups:—rheumatism and gout; affections of the mucous membrane; female complaints, kidney disease and disturbances of the digestive organs; metallic poisoning; effects of bone fracture; dislocation and cramp; after-effects of grip, in which the waters are exceptionally effective.

The place is well-provided with means of entertainment, including a concert-room, an excellent band and good theatre. There are also a summer-theatre and a handsome casino.

The town itself lies to the south of the Kur Park, and contains several interesting buildings, in one of which (Baldinger Haus) have been preserved many of the Roman relics above referred to. Opposite the town and perched on a height 270 ft. above the old bridge, stand the ruins of Stein Castle, adding greatly to the picturesqueness of the place.

ZÜRICH (See route 60A).

62: From BALE, via OLTEN (see route 61), to SOLOTHURN, BIEL, NEUCHÂTEL, YVERDON, St. CROIX, COSSONAY, BALLAIGUES, MORGES, ROLLE, NYON &c. and GENEVA.

SOLOTHURN (Solzsure).

POP.: 10,000 — **ALT.:** 1,452 ft.

HOTEL: Krone, a famous house with every modern comfort in central position facing cathedral, with auto-garage and dark-room.

BANK: Solothurner Kantonalbank.

This is the capital of the canton of the same name. It is situated on the banks of the Aar, and, with the exception of Treves, is perhaps the oldest Trans-alpine city extant.

Fortified by the Romans in A. D. 272, it was abandoned by them to the Allemani and passed through the vicissitudes common to central Europe during the dark ages and the mediæval period. Gothic architecture characterized its buildings, and a Gothic cathedral was raised in memory of St. Ursus and Victor, soldiers of the Theban legion who were beheaded here in 303 A. D. These buildings disappeared under influence of the French at the Renaissance, almost

SOLOTHURN HOTEL KRONE

(CROWN HOTEL.)

OLD RENOWNED HOUSE WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

Situated opposite the famous St. Ursus' Cathedral and quite close to the chief sights of the city. Large Auto-Garage.

Dark room.

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all being removed. Among those which were left untouched were the ramparts with their *Leaning Tower* and *St. Ursus' Bastion*, two remarkable structures which are still intact.

Of the Renaissance edifices the finest is the

Cathedral, completed in 1773 from designs by Pisoni. It is a very beautiful example of Italian Renaissance, with a shapely cupola and a fine approach. The interior is embellished with eleven altars and numerous reliefs and paintings. It also contains considerable treasure.

Other buildings of interest are:—

The Professors' Church, built by the Jesuits in 1689 in their characteristic Barocco style.

The City Museum, with antiquities and paintings, the latter including a famous Madonna by Holbein the younger.

The Armoury, with a very extensive collection of arms and trophies.

The Town Hall, originally erected in 1476, received a Renaissance façade in 1662—1712.

The Clock Tower, on the Market Place, was built in 1250, and possesses a famous clock constructed in 1515.

The Gate of Bâle, is an interesting specimen of fortress-work (A. D. 1504). Other relics of the fortifications are St. Ursus' Bastion, Riedholz Tower (1518), the Leaning Tower (1462), the Gate of Bienne and the Buris Tower (1535).

The Concert Halls, North Ring St., a much-frequented, modern structure.

EXCURSIONS: The most celebrated is that to Weissenstein (4,225 ft.), one of the most renowned mountains in the Swiss Jura. The view obtained is considered somewhat less beautiful than that from the Rigi but is unquestionably more extensive; for, during clear weather, the whole range of the Alps from Mont Blanc to the Tyrol comes within the ken.

There is a fine walk from Weissenstein to the Hasenmatte which commands a beautiful view of the Black Forest and the Vosges Mts.

Other trips are to the famous Her-

mitage, to Kurhaus Ober-Balmberg, Attisholz &c. This year a railway affording splendid views of the Alps and running to Munster in the Jura, Bale and Delle is to be opened.

BIEL or BIENNE (POP.: 80,000. — ALT.: 1,445 ft.) — **HOTELS:** Bieler Hof; Krone) is an industrial town (celebrated 'Omega' watches &c.), situated at the northern end of Lake of Biel, the population speaking French and German. It contains a Museum, with interesting collections of weapons, coins &c., and is surrounded with magnificent avenues that lead down to the lake.

A funicular railway gives access to **MACOLIN or MAGGLINGEN** (Altitude: 2,900 feet. — **Hotels:** Kurhaus; Bellevue), a favourite mountain resort, affording a magnificent view, and frequented by persons needing rest and recreation.

Another funicular runs to **EVILARD or LEUBRINGEN** (Altitude: 2,300 feet. — **Hotel:** Drei Tannen), also a nice place and cheaper than Macolin; while a tramway connects Biel with Bözingen, where there is a famous gorge named Taubenlochschlucht.

The train, following the margin of the Lake of Biel (Bienne), calls at Neuveville (Faucon), a pretty townlet of 2,500 French-speaking inhabitants and in the neighbourhood of which rises the fine peak of Chasseral.

Some few miles further, we reach the railway station at

NEUCHÂTEL.

POP.: 20,000. — ALT.: 1,433 ft.

ARRIVAL: Neuchâtel has direct and express railway connection via J. earlier with Paris.

HOTEL: Grand Hotel Bellevue, 1st c. only hotel situated on the lake with view of the Alps,—patronised by best American families. Open all the year round.

BANK: Banque Cantonale Neuchâtel, 20 Faubourg de l'Hôpital, all kinds of banking business: letters of credit negotia-

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short distance westward, and on | along the mountain ridge to Unassee!
levation overlooking the town, rises | (5,278 ft.), whence a magnificent view
Old Castle now used as Government | of western Switzerland, of the Black
The building, which dates back | Forest and the Vosges Mts. is obtained.

last town, the rail branches along the shores of the Lake of Geneva to

MORGES (POP.: 4,800. — **HOTEL:** du Mont Blanc), a town with an old Castle and a harbour, and celebrated for its magnificent view of Mont Blanc.

ROLLE (**HOTELS:** Tête Noire) in the neighbourhood of which is Hot. Signal de Bougy, reached by electric mountain-railway and commanding a grand view of Mont Blanc and the intervening lake.

The terminus of the railway is

GIMEL (ALT.: 2,416 ft. — **HOT.:** Grand) with very efficacious alkaline springs.

NYON (POP.: 5,000. — **HOT.:** Beau Rivage) is a very old town possessing a fine 16th cent. castle with five towers and enormous walls; moreover, the place contains, on the terrace, relics of the Roman occupation, and offers splendid views similar to those mentioned above.

The situation on the borders of the lake is very beautiful, and renders it a favourite trip by rail or boat from Geneva, especially as the excursions in the neighbourhood are exceptionally fine. Among these the most celebrated is to

ST. CERGUES SUR NYON. — ALT.: 3,500 ft. — **HOT.:** Grand Hot. de l'Observatoire; Capt; Pens. Anderson.

This is a delightful village and health-resort in a pretty and fertile valley. It possesses a most healthy climate, rendered bracing by its proximity to the lake and the pine-forests. At a distance of one hour is the Dôle (5,514 ft.), the highest peak in the Swiss Jura, and commanding a magnificent view of Mont Blanc.

An hour's ride by diligence from Nyon lies

DIVONNE-LES-BAINS (ALT.: 1,550 feet) in French territory and with well-appointed and much-frequented hydro. It is a good spot whence to visit the Dôle.

GENEVA.

POP.: 100,000. — ALT.: 1,245 feet.

HOTELS: National; Beau Rivage; Grd. Hot. de la Paix, 1st class, in fine situation

opposite Mont Blanc and the lake; d'Angleterre, finest position. Magnificent view of Lake and Mont Blanc. First-class Hotel recently enlarged, new rooms with lavatories, suites with private bath, beautiful hall. Billiards. — Hot-water heating. Open all the year. Reduced Pension prices in Winter; de l'Ecu, 1st cl.; de la Poste, situated in the best part of the town near G. P. O. with electric light &c.; Suisse; Hot. Pens. Fleischmann, Rond Point de Plainpalais, beautifully situated, 1st class house, near Theatres, University and Promenades; Hot.-Pens. L. Frey, 16 Boulevard des Philosophes, is highly recommended for central and tranquil position; Grand International Hotel, opposite station, opened 1903, comfortable, moderate rates.

BOARDING-HOUSES: Pens. de Hiller, 7 Quai du Mont Blanc, one of the finest boarding-houses in Geneva, in splendid situation opposite Mont Blanc, electric light, bath &c.; Pens. Beau-Site, Place du Cirque and Blvd de Plainpalais, near Theatre, Prom. des Bastions and Museums, — every modern comfort.

CABS: Drive in the town, 1.50 fr.; per hour 2.50 francs.

BANKERS: Leubé, Premet & Cie., 8 Rue du Mont Blanc, agents of the Hamburg-American Line;

Schweizerischer Bankverein, a well-known house, has a branch here.

U. S. CONS.: Francis B. Keene, Esq

BATHS: de la Poste; des Alpes.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Holy Trinity, Rue du Mont Blanc. Rev. W. Reyner Cosens, D. D., Sun. 8.30 a. m., 10.30 a. m. 5.30 p. m. H. C. Sun. 8.30 a. m. and 1st and 3rd at noon.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES: Chapel of the Macchabees, Ministers of Church of Scotland, Summer.

POST OFFICE: Rue du Mont Blanc.

AMUSEMENTS: Theatre; 'Kursaal' with Variety Theatre.

PHARMACY: Pharmacie Anglaise, Place des Alpes. Specially for American and English travellers the department

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This hotel, with the best sanitary arrangements, is situated in the finest part of the Town, close to the General Post Office, the principal Bankers, and the New Opera House. Fine view. Well recommended to families and single gentlemen for its great comfort and very moderate charges. Table d'hôte: dinner frs. 3.50, supper frs. 3, incl. wine. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. 100 well furnished Bedrooms from 2½ to 4½ frs., Electric Light included. Central Steam-heating. Restaurant. Pension from 7½ to 10 frs. a day. Telephone. 3398 CH. SAILER, Proprietor.

is unique, staff and stock being entirely English. Every American patent medicine of repute can be obtained at this pharmacy. Prescriptions of all countries prepared according to their respective pharmacopœias.

Ackermann's Anglo-American Pharmacy, 14, Corraterie. The oldest English Pharmacy in Switzerland, estab. 1616. Highly recommended by the English and American Colony for the prompt and accurate execution of prescriptions, large stock of patent medicines, moderate prices and special attention paid to orders by post.

Karl Molin, G. D., Swedish Institute

for Massage and Medical Movements. 6 Rue du Commerce. Highly recommended.

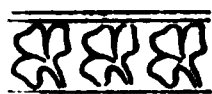
GENEVA, the most famous town in Switzerland and especially renowned for its numerous and excellent educational institutes, lies at the south-western corner of the Lake of Geneva (Léman), being divided into two parts by the blue waters of the Rhone.

Dating back beyond the days of the Roman empire, it became, after the fall

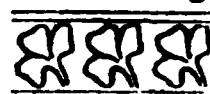
GENEVA, 14 Corraterie 14.

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of Rome, the capital of Burgundy. In 1536, John Calvin fled hither from Paris; and Geneva became celebrated for its connection with the reformation and the early printing of the bible. It was this city, too, that gave Rousseau to the world.

Along the margin of the lake lie a number of quays, those on the north-western shore being Quai du Léman, Quai des Paquis, and Quai du Mont Blanc. Between the first and second,

there is a large jetty with a swimming-school attached, another jetty opposite running out from Quai des Eaux Vives at whose south-western corner begins the Promenade du Lac or Jardin Anglais. At the other end of this Promenade, a fine bridge, called *Pont du Mont Blanc*, spans the effluence of the Rhone and, together with five other bridges, connects the two divisions of the city.

3499

GENEVA.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

The only first-class Hotel opposite the station.
MODERATE CHARGES.

OPENED 1905.

H. BALLET, PROP.

GENEVA.

HOTEL PENSION FLEISCHMANN

Rond Point de PLAINPALAIS.

First-rate house, beautifully situated, full South, close to the Theatres, University and Public Promenades. Well furnished Apartments and Rooms for families and single travellers.
 654
 TERMS: 6, 7, and 8 francs per day. Arrangements per month.

The principal buildings will be found on the left bank of the stream, the most important being the following, namely:—

The *Cathedral*, situated almost in the very centre of the southern half of the city. It stands on an elevated spot, and is a building which has undergone many modifications. Founded in the 11th cent., it is mainly Romanesque in appearance, but was rebuilt in the 12th and 13th centuries and received,

in the 18th cent., a new porch with Corinthian columns. It consists of a nave with two aisles and a transept, and contains several interesting tombs including those of *Rohan* and his consort and son. There is, moreover, a memorial tablet to *Agrippa d'Aubigné*.

In the immediate neighbourhood is the *Armory*, containing the *Historical Museum* of Geneva with interesting collections of weapons.

Hotel-Pension L. Frey, ☆ GENEVA, ☆ 16 Boulevard des Philosophes.

Established reputation. Near Theatre, University 3872
 and Trams going to Station, Boats and G. P. O.
 ELECTRIC LIGHT. BOARD from 6 francs. Quiet neighbourhood. TRANQUIL SPOT.
 BATH-ROOMS. Perfect Sanitation. ENLARGEMENTS.

Opposite is the Town Hall, a building in Florentine style of no great beauty, but with an interesting stairless ascent. Hard by is the house in which *Rousseau* was born, namely, at 40 Grande Rue. In the same street, at number 11, there is a *Museum* of classical and mediæval antiquities called, from the name of the donor, *Musée Fol*.

From the Town Hall, we cross
 1. *Treille* to the *Botanical Gardens*,

beyond which is the much-frequented *Promenade des Bastions*. Between the Promenade and Rue de Candolle, rises the *University*, consisting of three buildings attached to one another by glass-corridors. The library is very valuable and contains upwards of 130,000 volumes and 1,700 MSS., together with some 250 portraits of celebrated Genevese; furthermore, there are a number of miniatures, some papyri of St. Augustine, and

Quai du Mont Blanc

GENEVA

Quai du Mont Blanc 7

PENSION DE HILLER.

7

FIRST-CLASS.

Best situation in Geneva, Sunny side, fronting the Lake in full view of Mont Blanc. the comforts of a modern Family Home. Electric light throughout. Terms 7 & 8 frs.

several wax tablets of the 14th cent. In connection with the Library, there is an *Archæological Museum* and a *Musée Epigraphique*. The University also possesses a *Natural History Museum* with very celebrated and valuable collection, including about 35,000 beetles.

To the N.W., where la Treille, Rue de la Croix Rouge, Promenade des Bastions and Rue du Conseil Général

meet, there is the *Place Neuve* which the *General* is flanked by the *Conservatoire* to the N. The Renaissance façade on the N. side is able of sea view. The opposite is

—→† ESTABLISHED 1785. —

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The *Musée Rath* named after General Rath, the founder: the collections have since been greatly augmented. The pictures, whose number is very considerable, consist mostly of paintings by Swiss masters, though the left-hand room contains several specimens of the Dutch school and some works by Velazquez.

Along the banks of the Rhone there are several quays. On "the island" stands the old tower of Julius Caesar,

which has struggled for the freedom of the city.

In close proximity to the factory of Vacheron & Co. stands the oldest and most representative watchmaking industry in the world.

At the end of the Rue du Mont Blanc, the monument commemorating the

the canton into the federal union. At the northern end of Pont de la Coulouvrenère, there are some prettily laid-out grounds with a bronze bust of James Fazy, the democratic statesman.

Among the educational establishments of Geneva, "Chateau de Lancy", the famous "Haccius" School (now conducted by Mr. Haccius' son-in-law, Dr. Brunel), deserves special mention: it is highly recommended by the best American families, and draws a large number of its pupils from the U. S. A.

The environs of Geneva are of a very interesting character, and the means of communication good. The most celebrated spots are Pregny and Ferney, and

Musée Ariana, at Varembe. The museum is a handsome building in a beautiful park and is the gift of the author Revilliod to the city. It contains some very varied collections, including a picture gallery &c.

Some distance further is the castle of Baroness Ad. Rothschild, at Pregny.

Ferney lying just beyond the boundary and within French dominion, was formed by Voltaire, whose statue stands opposite the station.

SALÈVE (ALT.: 4,540 feet. — HOT.: Bellevue Salève, 1st class, electric light, veranda, concerts &c.) is a favourite mountain and health resort visited both summer and winter.

The place is reached from Geneva in one hour by one of the celebrated and interesting mountain railways called "Les Chemins de fer électrique du Salève" and constructed on Abt's system.

Vestiges of the ancient Roman road from Annecy to Geneva exist in the well-defined track which traverses the bald summit of the mountain. From it a magnificent view of Mont Blanc and the neighbouring Alps is obtained.

Chapel-les-Bains is a health-resort adjoining Geneva and possessing a famous Hydropathic Establishment and the fine Grand Hôtel Beau-Séjour with park &c.

Other places of interest are Vernier, Bois de la Bâtie, St. Julien &c.

43: From GENEVA, via ANNEMASSE Junc., BONNEVILLE and CLUSES, to CHAMONIX, MT. BLANC, ARGENTIERES, TETE NOIRE and ARTIGNY, (FINHAUT, VERNAYAZ, see route 67).

From *Gare des Vollandes* (a railway station in the eastern corner of Geneva) trains run, via Annemasse Junc., to

Le Fayet and *Samoëns* (omnibus to *Sixt*), the stations for Mont Blanc.

The route lies through French territory as far as Tête Noire, but is pre-eminently Swiss in character.

ANNEMASSE JUNCTION (HOT.: de la Gare), a small, straggling town, where the main turnpike-road runs off to Samoëns, and where the railway branches to Bellegarde-Bouveret.

The main-line crosses the Arve and turns into the Vale of Arve. Thence to *La Roche-sur-Foron*, the junction for *Annecy* and where trains must be changed. Having crossed the Foron, the Borne and the Arve, we stop at

BONNEVILLE (POP.: 2,500. — HOT.: de la Balance), a picturesquely situated and important place, beyond which, on the banks of the stream, are two monuments, one to the soldiers who fell in 1870, the other to King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

The rail from here continues up the narrow valley of the Arve to

CLUSES (HOT.: Buffet de la Gare), formerly the terminus of the railway. The line, however, runs on through the valley of the Arve, now a wild ravine, to Balme and Magland, beyond which the valley opens out and the Mont Blanc group is displayed in all its splendour.

A few miles further we reach

SALLANCHES (POP.: 2,000. — HOT.: du Mont Blanc), a straggling village, close to which is Pointe Percée (9,030 ft.) affording magnificent views.

ST. GERVAIS-LES-BAINS (ALT.: 2,080 ft. — HOTEL: Gd. Hot. de la Savoie) is a famous and much-frequented bath.

LE FAYET (ALT.: 1,859 ft. — HOTELS: Buffet de la Gare; de la Paix), has now an electric line running to

CHAMONIX.

ALTITUDE: 3,445 feet.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Imperial, 1st class, renowned and refurnished 1905, large new terrace, meals at separate tables, patronised by leading American families; Grand Hot. Royal et de Saussure, 1st class; de Londres et d'Angleterre; Hot. du Mont Blanc; Gouttet; Savoy; des Alpes; de la mer de Glace: France et Union; Beau Site; Beau Rivage; Moderne & Victoria.

This spot exists mostly for tourists, and is, of course, filled with guides, who have formed an association under a director styled the 'Guide-chef'. Many of the ascents, however, such

as those of *Brévent*, *Flégère* and *Motanvert*, may be accomplished without assistance. The last is an excellent point from which to see the celebrated Vale of Chamonix, to which Coleridge wrote his magnificent "Hymn Before Sun-rise"; and those wishing to see the valley in all its glory should start at least 2½ hrs. before dawn.

"Besides the rivers, Arve and Arveiron, which have their sources in the foot of Mont Blanc, five conspicuous torrents rush down its sides; and within a few paces of the Glaciers, the Gentiana Major grows in immense numbers with its 'flowers of loveliest blue'."

"Hast thou a charm to stay the morning-

In his steep course? So long he seems
star
to pause

On thy bald awful head, O sovran Blanc!
The Arve and Arveiron at thy base

Rave ceaselessly; but thou, most awful
Form!

Risest from forth thy silent sea of pines,
How silently! Around thee and above
Deep is the air and dark, substantial,
black,

An ebon mass: methinks thou piercest it,
As with a wedge! But when I look, again,
It is thine own calm home, thy crystal
shrine,

Thy habitation from eternity!"

(Coleridge.)

The valley, which has only become generally known during the past 150 years, is about 20 miles in length and a mile in breadth: it is bordered, on the one side by the mountain ranges called *les Houches* and *Col de Balme*, and, on the other side, by *Mont Blanc*.

Mont Blanc is a mountain summit 15,783 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest point of the magnificent group to which it has given its name; it is thus the highest mountain of Europe. — The whole mountain mass consists of some 20 peaks of a

grand and rugged character, between which the celebrated *Mer de Glace*, the *Bossons*, and other glaciers move slowly down. Mont Blanc itself was first climbed by Drs. Paccard and Balmat, in 1796: since then, the ascent has frequently been made. It is, however, only to be accomplished by skilled mountain climbers; and, indeed, the views obtained from the points mentioned above, such as *Motanvert* and *Chapeau* are all that can be desired, and considered, by many, to be finer than that from the summit itself. From *Motanvert*, it is usual to cross the *Mer de Glace*, a guide being necessary.

From Chamonix, there is a celebrated route across Tête Noire to Martigny. It runs up the Arve, past the *Glacier des Bois*, and the Chapeau, on the right, to Argentières. A railway is being constructed to along the route so as to connect Chamonix with Martigny on the railway route between Geneva and Viège. The new line is already working as far as

ARGENTIERES.

ALTITUDE: 4,250 feet.

HOTELS: *de la Couronne*, facing Mont Blanc, electric light, dark-room, baths, large garden; *du Glacier et Terminus*, fine situation facing glacier, Engl. spoken, moderate charges; *du Mont Blanc* and *du Chardonnet*.

ARGENTIERES is a village at the foot of the mighty Glacier d'Argentières, that lies between *Aiguille Verte* and *Aiguille du Chardonnet*. The last, as well as the *Col d'Argentières*, the *Col Dolent*, and the *Col des Grand Montets* &c., are commonly taken from this point.

Twenty minutes from and 400 feet above the village stands the *Gr Hotel du Planet*, a fine new build

Hotel de la Couronne · Argentière

Place of stay, facing Mont Blanc.

Pine-forests in immediate vicinity. Large garden. Telephone. Electric Light. C throughout year. Dark-room. Baths.

Müller-Devouassoux,

Member of French and Swiss Touring Clubs and of the "Clubistes".

Hôtel du Glacier et Terminus

2908

facing Mt. Blanc & the Glacier of Argentières.

Advantageous arrangements for families making prolonged stay. Special terms in June and Sept. Electr. light. Telephone. English spoken. Man spricht deutsch.

Charles Michel Ambroise, prop., Member of French Alpine Club and of Touring Club.

surrounded with thousands of acres of pine and larch forests and crowning a bold plateau which closes in the valley of Chamonix. This situation actually gives it all the year round three hours a day more sun than Chamonix, and in consequence the air is singularly pure and dry. On the left, looking towards Chamonix, the chain of mountains which culminate in Mont Blanc stands prominent and every detail of this king of mountains up even to the observatory on his summit can easily be distinguished. Once there, one realises almost at a glance the advantages of a unique situation. Being at the head of the valley where it is narrowest, at the foot of the Col de Balme and of the Col des Montets, there are easy excursions as well as stiff climbs

in every direction. The glacier d'Argentières is only 4,500 feet away, that of Le Tour is forty minutes distant, and the peaks that lie adjacent to them are as bold as those seen anywhere in the Alps.

The hotel, standing in its own grounds of 4 acres, with its public rooms and terraces, which alone cover a space of over 4,000 square feet, contains every thing a reasonable man could want to fill up an idle day.

The fine position of the hotel has called forth the most enthusiastic praise from various quarters. Among others, Mr. R. P. Scott writes in the "Review of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters" for May 1904:—

"The view from my window was of surpassing beauty; during the day the whole valley with its ill-clad sides and its towering peaks delighted the eye, while the night scene



Winter Sports at Le Planet above Argentières.

THONON (POP.: 6,000. — ALT.: 1,400 feet. — HOT.: Grand), the capital of the province of Chablais, picturesquely situated on the shores of Lake Léman and containing a number of fine, modern buildings. Its waters, resembling those of Evian, are much prized.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS (HOTELS: des Bains; Grand Hot. d'Evian) is a beautifully situated spa on the shores of the Lake of Geneva sheltered by the offshoots of the Chablais Mts. (See route 81).

BOUVERET (HOTELS: Chalet de la Forêt; Aiglon) near the infall of the Rhone (see route 67).

GRAMMONT (7,144 ft.) is a difficult but favourite ascent, the summit of the mountain affording a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps.

Beyond Bouveret, the rail turns up the valley of the Rhone to

MONTHEY (ALT.: 1,455 feet. — HOTELS: Croix d'Or; Cerf), an industrial town with an ancient château and interesting 'erratic blocks' in a neighbouring wood. The town lies at the entrance to the celebrated

VAL D'ILLIEZ, one of the finest valleys of the canton. It is filled with beautiful woods and rare plants, and contains several frequented resorts, of which the most celebrated is

CHAMPERY.

ALTITUDE: 8,452 feet.

HOTELS: Hot.-Pens. de la Dent du Midi, in finest situation with splendid view of the mountain, — telegraph, telephone &c.; de la Croix fédérale; Berra; Orny.

The facility of access to Champéry from various points, its Alpine climate and its situation close to the plain, place the resort in the first rank of mountain stations; while its pure air, its well-kept walks, varied flora and incomparable panorama attract an ever-increasing number of visitors, many of whom are English.

The place possesses tennis-lawns, excellent fishing and a fine park. The sulphurous springs (the property of hotel) contain salts of sodium lithium. In the neighbourhood are famous peaks of *Dent du Midi* (694 feet) and *Tour Sallière*.

ORIGINS-LES-BAINS (ALT.: 4,620 — ARRIVAL: From Geneva 7 hours. HOTEL: des Bains, 1st class).

This spa occupies a fine, mild and glorious situation on the shores of a small lake, in whose glassy surface

are mirrored the encircling pines and the green summits of the Dent du Midi. From the woods are exhaled terebinthine essences whose effect upon the health is of the highest importance, while the environs afford outdoor exercise on varying gradients amid beautiful scenery.

The treatment is specially intended for the weak and anæmic, the chief methods adopted being the administration of whey and of the celebrated waters. These latter contain chlorides and carbonates of the alkalies, sulphate of magnesia, bicarbonate of iron and other salts, and, combined with the bracing air, render the bath exceedingly suitable in cases of poorness of blood and its consequences.

The rail proceeds from Monthey to **ST. MAURICE** (HOTELS: Hot. Pens. Simplon; Hotel des Alpes), a prettily situated village at the junction of the two lines of rail that surround Lake Léman. It is a very old place known to the Romans as Agaunum, and connected with legend of St. Mauritius, who is said to have been martyred here in 302. There is a Convent in the hamlet, supposed to have been founded in the 14th cent., and possessing some interesting old works of art. A hermit's cell named Notre-dame-du-Sex lies to the W. of the station. Beyond it, there is an interesting cave called "La Grotte aux fées".

St. Maurice is the junction of the Annemasse-Bouveret Line (see above and route 63).

At a distance of one mile from St. Maurice lies the celebrated bath of

LAVEY-LES-BAINS (ALT.: 1,422 feet. — HOTELS: Grand Hotel; des Bains. — SEASON: May 15. — Sept. 30.), forming a much-frequented spa. The waters are thermal and sulphurous, and contain chlorides of the alkalies &c. They have been in use for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a century, and are effective in many complaints especially rheumatism and skin diseases.

65: From GENEVA across the Lake to OUCHY and LAUSANNE.

From Geneva, there is an excellent steamer service connecting the various towns both of the Swiss and the French coasts. The boats leave several times daily, the first important place called at being *NYON* (see route 62), from which port there is direct communication with Ouchy.

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Montriond le Crêt

OUCHY-LAUSANNE.

School for Sons of Gentlemen.

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Modern Languages thoroughly taught. History, geography, mathematics, physics, natural sciences, commercial subjects. Preparation for exams. Gymnastics. — Good board. Comfortable. Charming location. Baths. Electr. light. Large shady park. Play grounds. Home life.



LAUSANNE.



LAUSANNE

Hôtel de Lausar

Opened 1905.

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100 bedrooms and sitting rooms

High Class Hotel — Furnished with every regard to comfort. Cen

Large Restaurant — Hall — Reading Room
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Branch House. HOTEL BRISTOL, C

LAUSANNE, Avenue de la Gare.

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ntly enlarged. Magnificent
id Alps. Central location.
160 beds. Large shady gro
l promenade. Large winter
t sanitary installation. Hol
ly concerts and balls. C
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LAUSANN HOTEL-PEN VICTOR

Highly-reputed House with
Situatd in a quiet part, betw
and Town, surrounded by large
of the Lake and the Alps. Room
Luncheon 2 fra. 50. Dinner 3 fra.
pension from 6 1/2 to 9 fra. C
Station. Electric Light in
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HOSIERY, SILKS, WOOLS, COTTONS, NOVELTIES

SPORTING REQUISITES: Sweaters, Golf Blouses, Tam-o'-Shanters. Caps,
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Underwear. Chief depot for Rumpf's Hygienic Krepp Underclo

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Banking in all its branches. — Special British and American
Correspondents of the principal English and American

Palace is situated, a building erected in the 13th cent. and now converted into Government Offices. On the other side of the Cathedral is the *Musée Cantonal*, which contains collections of antiquities and biological specimens, among the former being relics of the *lake dwellings*; furthermore, the Cantonal Library of 120,000 volumes is deposited in the same building. Another Museum is that called *Musée Arlaud*, in Riponne; it is a picture gallery containing a number of interesting paintings.

EXCURSIONS: To *Mont Benon* (1,625 feet), which affords a fine view of the lake: it lies almost within the town itself and is approached by beautiful avenues from the Post Office at the corner of Grand Pont; on its slopes stands the handsome *Palais de Justice fédéral* (Court of Cassation). To *Signal* (2,127 feet), which lies about a quarter of an hour northwards from the city, and affords splendid views of the surrounding country. To *Village Suisse* (Pension). To *Grandes Roches* (1½ hour, 1,642 feet), with magnificent view of the lake and the Alps, including *Mont Blanc*.

66: From LAUSANNE via ROMONT and FRIBOURG to BERNE.

ROMONT (ALT.: 2,550 ft. — POP.: 2,000. — **HOTELS:** *Cerf; Couronne*) is a quaint old town surrounded with towers and ramparts, and picturesquely situated on the top of a mountain. It possesses an ancient Gothic church, with interesting interior and a 10th cent. castle built by the Kings of Burgundy and now containing public offices. Romont, which is worth stopping at for its charming views, is the junction for the line of rail running southeastwards to *Bulle* (see route 67).

FRIBOURG.

POP.: 17,000. — ALT.: 2,100.

HOTELS: *de la Gare & Terminus; Schweizerhof; Faucon.*

FRIBOURG, founded by Berchtold IV. of Zähringen in the 12th cent., is a very old and interesting town with a bilingual population. Its towers and partially preserved ramparts, as well as many of its buildings, give to it a mediæval appearance.

The principal places of interest are the following, namely:—

St. Nicolas Church, a fine structure with a high and handsome tower,

founded in the 13th cent. but remodelled in Gothic style during the 15th cent. Entering by the main porch, above which there are some remarkable reliefs of "The Day of Judgement", we visit the *Choir*, with interesting columns and late-Gothic seats: the interior also contains a fine organ and some stained-glass &c.

The *Rathaus* is a 16th cent. structure with an octagonal tower. In front of the building, there is an enormous old tree of which the legend runs that it sprang from a linden branch dropped from the hand of a lad, who, bringing news of victory from Murten, sank exhausted on the spot after shouting the word "Sieg". The age of the tree, however, belies the tale.

The *Cantonal Museum* contains, on the ground floor, a Picture Gallery and a Collection of Statuary; while, on the first floor, there are collections of antiquities including relics of the lake-dwellings, and, on the second and third floors, biological and mineralogical cabinets.

From Fribourg, a line of rail runs westwards to

PAYERNE (POP.: 4,200. — ALT.: 1,488 feet. — **HOTELS:** *Ours; Croix Blanche*), an important railway junction, whence there is communication with Yverdon (see route 62). The Lausanne line proceeds from Payerne to Murten (Morat), and along the shores of Murten Lake past Aarberg, to Solothurn.

The main line from Fribourg continues northeastwards to *Berne*, for description of which see route 70.

67: From LAUSANNE to VEEVEY, CLARENS, MONTREUX (Territet, Glion, Caux &c.) to VILLENEUVE; thence via AIGLE, BEX, VERNAYAZ &c. to MARTIGNY (St. Bernhard).

From Lausanne, either by rail, or on foot, to Pully, Lutry and

CHEXBRES (ALT.: 2,096 feet **HOT.:** *du Signal*), much frequented the sake of the prospect obtained from *Signal de Chexbres* (2,157 feet), betw the village and the station. The s commands a grand view of the l^e the Rhone Valley, Gr. Moëveran &c.

Chexbres is connected by rail with Vevey and the following shore towns of the lake; but the road along the hills is much to be preferred on account of the fine views it affords.

VEVEY.

POP.: 10,300. — ALT.: 1,265 feet.

HOTELS: Hotel Mooser, 1,640 ft. above sea-level, 1st class family house, park, garden, every modern comfort, tennis, milk and grape treatment; Grand Hot. de Vevey and Palace, 1st class; des trois Couronnes, 1st class; d'Angleterre; Pens. des Alpes; Hot. & Pens. Comte, magnificent position, garden, tennis-lawns &c., reading and billiard rooms, bath; du Lac, 1st class; Grand Hot. Belvédère, see Mont Pélerin.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from Grand Hotel to Montreux and Castle of Chillon every 10 minutes.

CABS: Within the town, one-horsed 1 fr. 50 c., two-horsed 2 frs.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Theodore F. Dwight, Esq.

BATHS: Lake-bathing at western extremity of town.

ENGL. CHURCH: All Saints' Church, Rev. G. W. Crawford, L. L. B., Belaria, La Tour. Sun. 10.30 a. m., 3.0 p. m. (Summer, 4.0 p. m.). H. C. 1st and 3rd Sun. noon.

THEATRE: Rue du Théâtre.

BOARDING-SCHOOL: Institution Sillig, Bellerive, La Tour-de-Peilz, boy's school, established 1836, delightful situation, excellent education.

VEVEY is an important town in superb situation, commanding a fine view across the Lake of Geneva. Due south is seen the influx of the Rhone. Beyond rise the heights of the Valais Alps, prominent among which are St. Bernhard and Mt. Catogne flanked by Dent de Morcles and

3860

VEVEY.

OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR.

--- ALT.: 1640 ft. ---

:: HOTEL MOOSER ::

PATRONISED BY THE BEST AMERICAN FAMILIES.

FAMILY HOTEL OF 1ST RANK.

The finest and healthiest position. Beautiful and salubrious spot. Large Garden and Parklands. Unrivalled prospect of Lake and Mountains. Electric Light. Central Heating. Orchestra. Lawn Tennis. Billiard. Milk and grape treatment. Omnibus free. Most agreeable for prolonged residence. Prop.: C. SCHWENTER.

Dent du Midi; while further to the right is the Dent d'Oche.

The town is very ancient and full of historical associations. To the east peeps out, from among surrounding trees, the *Tour-de-Peilz*, supposed to have been built by Count Peter of Savoy (cf. Chillon, below). Near the railway station rises the gilded dome of the Russian Church: close by is the *muséum*, a handsome edifice containing biological collections and picture gallery.

But the most interesting building is *St. Martin's Church*, which stands on a hill a short distance from the town itself. It was erected in 1498, and contains a marble tablet to the memory of *Broughton* and *Ludlow*,

who took part in the condemnation of Charles I. in 1648.

The church is surrounded by old chestnuts & limes, from among which beautiful prospects are obtained.

Electric railways now connect Vevey with various lines, and form an interesting network, bearing the collective name of *Chemins de Fer Veveysans*. The chief routes are:—

(α) Vevey-Blonay-Chamby-Bernese Oberland;

(β) Vevey-Châtel St. Denis-Bulle-Montbovon-Bernese Oberland;

(γ) Vevey-Chexbres-Berne-Bernese Oberland.

Lines α and β join the Montreux-Oberland-Bernois railway at Chamby and Montbovon respectively (see page 516).

Hotel and Pension Comte, Vevey-La Tour.

Magnificent position, with outlook on-to the Lake and Alps. 2613
Reading, billiard and smoking Rooms. Winter Garden. Baths, Douches.
Central water-heating.
Lawn Tennis, large and shady Garden adjoining the Lake. L. Comte, Proprietor.

The "Oberland" is the famous high-land district enclosed by the Hasli-Thal and the Lakes of Brienz and Thun, at its N. E. end, and by the Rhone along its S. E. side and at its S. E. end; while, bordering it to the N.W., lies the celebrated cheese-producing district of Gruyères. This last, whose chief town is Bulle (see below), is encircled by lines α and β ; and thus this country, so well known by name but so little in fact, has been opened up to modern traffic and resort.

Vevey is consequently destined to form a most important tourist centre, with frequent and rapid communication to the above-mentioned districts and through trains via Montbovon to

Spiez (route 70) and via Chexbres to Berne.

There is also a funicular railway up Mt. Pélerin (ascent, 20 min. — Vevey terminus near Grand Hot de Vevey), the stations being:—

Corseaux, Beau-Site, Chardonne-Jongny and Beaumaroche.

MONT PÉLERIN (3,555 ft.) is a fine height lying behind the town of Vevey, with magnificent prospect of Lake Léman and the Savoy Mts.

JONGNY (2,060 ft.) is situated in a healthy spot high up the mountain-sides; it is a centre for interesting excursions, and commands fine views of lake and mountain. Its Park Hotel, 5 min. from Chardonne Station, is fitted

BELLERIVE. Institution Sillig, for boys.

Tour-de-Peilz.
(Switzerland)

Established in 1836. Delightfully situated on Lake of Geneva.
Thorough general and practical instruction. Sports of all kinds. Best references in England and United States. 1382
Principal: MAX SILLIG.

up with every modern comfort, perfect sanitation &c., and is surrounded by garden, park and wood.

Near Beaumaroche, the terminus of the funicular, stands the

GRAND HOTEL BELVÉDÈRE (Alt.: 3,300 ft.), containing fine apartments, fitted with every comfort, surrounded by pine forests, and very suitable for prolonged stay.

The following are also favourite

EXCURSIONS: To Hauteville Castle ($\frac{3}{4}$ hour), and thence to the Castle of Blonay, a quaint old structure in the hands of the Blonay family for several centuries: beyond the latter castle is the peak of Pleiades (4,475 feet), with magnificent prospect.

ST. LEGIER (Pens. Richemont) is a favourite resort, remarkable for its decorated houses and known as the "Painted Village". The frescoes are the work of a native artist named Beguin, once well known in Parisian circles. Sick and weary, he retired to his Swiss

home, and observed on the barn-doors the remnants of some ancient sketches. These he retouched and added-to, taking, mostly, scenes of the village life as his subjects. A number of the doors having been sold to tourists and collectors, he confined himself for the future to the cottage-walls.

Some four miles further along the lake lies

CLARENS.—HOTELS: Royal; Moser; Sans Souci; des Crêtes; du Chatelard.

— **ENGLISH CHURCH:** Christ Church, Rev. A. Vandeleur Carden, M. A., Maison Rousseau, Sun. 10.30 (Sum.) 4.0, (Win.) 2.0. H. C. Sun. (Sum.) 8.0 (Win.) 8.30; 1st and 8th noon). — This is a delightful resort consisting of some 25 vi and 6 hotels &c.

Here begins the celebrated coast cu which, open only to the S., possesses wide repute as a winter-resort consumptives. Along its shores, th stretch a number of watering-pla loosely connected with one anot and bearing the common name Montreux.



MONTREUX.

POP.: 10,000. — ALT.: 1,442 feet.

HOTELS: Montreux-Palace, very 1st class, excellent situation, magnificent views, 800 rooms; National, 1st class, modern comfort; Lorus, 1st class, well-recommended; Grand Hotel Continental, a leading house with every modern convenience, large park bordering lake; Splendid Hotel & Restaurant, a palatial structure, opened 1904, situated 2 min. from station, facing pier, uninterrupted view of lake, complete private suites with lavatories and baths on English model, lift, central heating, electr. light, dark-room &c.; Breuer, 1st class family hotel, with every modern comfort and situated in sheltered part of the town, — under Mr. Breuer's excellent management which is well known to Americans, — omnibus meets trains and boats; Eden, Quai du Midi, new, every modern comfort, very fine situation on verge of lake with magnificent view of Alps;

de Paris, well-recommended house, boarding on moderate terms; Beau Rivage, central and sheltered position, with fine view, electric light, central heating &c.; Hotel du Parc & Lac, good second-class with all modern comfort, moderate charges.

RESTAURANTS: Hotel du Parc & Lac, Grand Rue, opposite English Garden, well-recommended, large covered terrace, wines and beer on draught; Hotel Splendid.

BOARDING-SCHOOL: "Marlburia" (English School), preparation for all examinations, attention paid to all physical sports.

BANKS: Banque de Montreux. Branch Offices at Territet, Bon-Port and Aigle. This house is well recommended for letters of credit, banking operations &c.

D. Miéville, Bank-Geschäft, facing English Garden, is an excellent house for letters of credit, cheques, exchange &c. Mons. Miéville is agent of the Hamburg American Line.

== MONTREUX. ==

HOTEL BREUER.

First-class Family Hotel,



every modern Comfort. Apartments with private bath and lavatory. Situated in the most charming and sheltered part of the town. Omnibus meets every train and boat at Montreux Station. 3861



== GEORGES BREUER. ==

ENGL. CHURCH: St. John the Evangelist, Rev. P. Menzies Sankey, M. A., les Marronniers, Territet, Rev. H. L. Graham. Sun. 8.0 a. m., 10.30 a. m. H. C. 8.0, on Thurs. 10.30 a. m.

KURTAXE: fr. 1.50—fr. 2 per week.

MASSAGE: Misses Laura Westman and Bertha Funkquist, 56 Grand Rue, are both graduates of Roy. Instit. of Gymnastics and Massage, Stockholm, and highly recommended. Consultations between 2 and 3 o'clock.

BIJOUTERIE AND ANTIQUITIES: Fr. Engel. Sole manufacturer of the Old Thun Filigree. Branches at Interlaken and Thun.

FANCY GOODS: Les Magasins Anglais Splendide, is recommended for fancy articles (see also Lucerne).

MINERAL WATERS: Société des eaux minérales alcalines de Montreux exports the excellent Montreux waters as a table beverage specially recommended for the digestive organs, the kidneys and bladder.

WOOD CARVING: Albert Schild, 50 Grand Rue, is a famous house exporting

to all parts of the globe (cf. Interlaken).

WINE GROWERS: Georg Masson, proprietor of the celebrated Mont-d'Or Johannisberg.

MONTREUX consists of a network of villages, lying alongside the shores of the lake and on the slopes of the surrounding hills. Each of them has its own hotels and its own separate life; but, together, they form an important health-resort extending from Clarens, on the W., to Territet, Veytaux and Chillon on the E.: while inland lie Charnex, Sonzier, Glion &c.

Its climate has been accurately described in the following terms: "The mean temperature for the year is 51.04°, so that Montreux enjoys the warmest climate of any place in

First-class Family Hotel

Opened Spring 1904. Finest situatio
opposite the landing-pier and overlookin

MONTREUX. Grand Hotel Continental.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE

with all modern conveniences. — Large park bordering the lake.

J. A. NEUBRAND, prop.

Switzerland on the northern slopes of the Alps, with the exception of Sion, the annual mean of which exceeds that of Montreux by half a degree. . . . Only on the southern side of the great Alpine chain do we find a few Swiss spots having a mean annual temperature slightly greater than that of Montreux, and even if we go as far south as Italy we shall find but few places having such an equable climate, — that is to say, exhibiting so little difference between the maxima and minima of temperature The absence of sudden fluctuations which has been noticed in the district of Montreux is attributable to the proximity of the Lake of Geneva, which is, like all extensive sheets of water, a great regulator of climate. The surface of the Lake of Geneva is 1,230 ft. above the level of the sea: this altitude, although inconsiderable, is sufficient to render the barometric variations much less important here than on

HOTEL EDEN. MONTREUX.

1st class. Loveliest situation. Quai du Midi, next to Kursaal. Latest comfort, lift, electric light, central heating throughout. Baths. Large shady garden. Omnibus meets trains & boats.

Moderate charges. 3378

F. ALLEGER-WIESCH,
prop. & Manager.

the sea-shore. The mean height of the barometer at the level of the lake is 28.71 inches; only once has a fall of an inch below this mean been recorded."

The heart of the resort is the town of *Montreux-Vernex*, with its station, landing-stage and quays, its pavilion, market and beautiful gardens. Its cemetery, too, contains an elegantly executed statue of the late Empress Elisabeth of Austria, assassinated on this soil. The pavilion (Kursaal)

is particularly handsome, forming, indeed, the chief point of attraction in Montreux. It contains a concert-room, theatre, reading-room and reception-rooms, café, restaurant and room for petit jeu. In the beautiful gardens surrounding the structure, there is a band-stand for use in the warmer months of the year. The whole occupies a broad tongue of land midway between Clarens (see page 504) and the almost extreme western resort of Territet (see page 514).

MONTREUX. HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

3rd-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Central and sheltered position. Splendid view of lake, shaded Garden. Central Heating Electric light. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate charges. Lift, Ascenseur. Open-air Restaurant. Golf. Fishing.

J. U. SPALINGER, Prop.

MONTREUX

A

NATURAL ALKALINE MINERAL WATER

MONTREUX WATER is recommended
with success for the treatment of the
STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS
and **BLADDER.**

3857

TABLE WATER OF EXCELLENCE"

LONDON: INGRAM & ROYLE LTD,
Upper Thames Str. London E. C.

PARIS: LAURENT-BARRAULT,
96/120 Rue de Lyon 96/120.

MONTREUX

:: LEADING RESORT ON LAKE OF GENEVA. ::
STOPPING-PLACE OF ALL EXPRESSES PARIS-
SIMPLON-MILAN. DIRECT TRAINS TO INTER-
LAKEN AND LUCERNE BY OBERLAND LINE

SPRING SEASON. March to June. — Easter Sports.
— Golf. — Tennis. — Pigeon-
shooting. — Regattas.

SUMMER SEASON. Mountain-climbing. — Walks,
canoeing, fishing, lake-bathing.

AUTUMN SEASON. Unique in Switzerland, climate
being constant. Delightful even-
ings. Grape treatment. Venetian fêtes &c.

WINTER SEASON. Mildest climate north of the Alps.
Sunny, sheltered spot. Quay
several kilometres long. WINTER SPORTS on the neighbouring
heights to which mountain railway runs. — Lugeing. Bobsleighing.
Skiing. Skating. Curling. Hockey.

o o o

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY. Oberland Electric (Les
Avants - Château d'Oex -
Zweisimmen). Funicular Territet-Glion. — Cogwheel-Railway
Glion-Caux-Rochers de Naye. At Naye is the most elevated
Alpine Garden.

CASINO.— Superb establishment with beautiful park. — Two
concerts daily. Symphony concerts. Theatrical
performances &c. Open all the year.

ALKALINE WATERS. Excellent table water, re-
commended for gravel, chronic
nephritis, pyelitis cystitis, gastritis, dyspepsia, biliary stone &c.

GRAPE TREATMENT. MONTREUX
WINE. 80 HOTELS & Boarding-houses.
Perfect Sanitation.

COLLEGE (classical & commercial). High-school for Girls.
Boarding-schools. 3856



MONTREUX

Hotel du Parc & Lac

2 minutes from the Station — opposite English Garden.
Well - recommended house, 2nd class with all
modern comfort. Large terrace with Restaurant.
2916 G. Dequils, prop.

3377

MONTREUX.

BANQUE DE MONTREUX.

Capital Fr. 2,000,000. Reserve Funds 560,000.

Established 1868

BRANCH OFFICES AT TERBITET, BON-PORT and AIGLE. ||
|| EXCHANGE OFFICE. BANKING OPERATIONS.
Letters of Credit and circular notes cashed.

Marlburia, School for sons of Gentlemen, Montreux.

Headmaster: Reginald Hawkins M. A. 1019

PREPARATION FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS. — SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
MATHEMATICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.
Football, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Gymnastics and Cycling.

MASSAGE

Swedish Movement Treatment

2915
Mlle Laura Westman G. D. and
Mlle Bertha Funkquist G. D.
Graduates of the Royal Institute of
Gymnastics and Massage, Stockholm.
Successor to Karl MOLIN, G. D.
56, GRAND RUE — MONTREUX.

Opposite the
English Garden.

MONTREUX.

Opposite the
English Garden.

BANQUE & CHANGE

Bank & Wechselgeschäft.

EXCHANGE OFFICE

2115

D. MIÉVILLE.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
AND CHECKS.

AGENT OF THE
HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LINE.

(Par le Simmenthal)

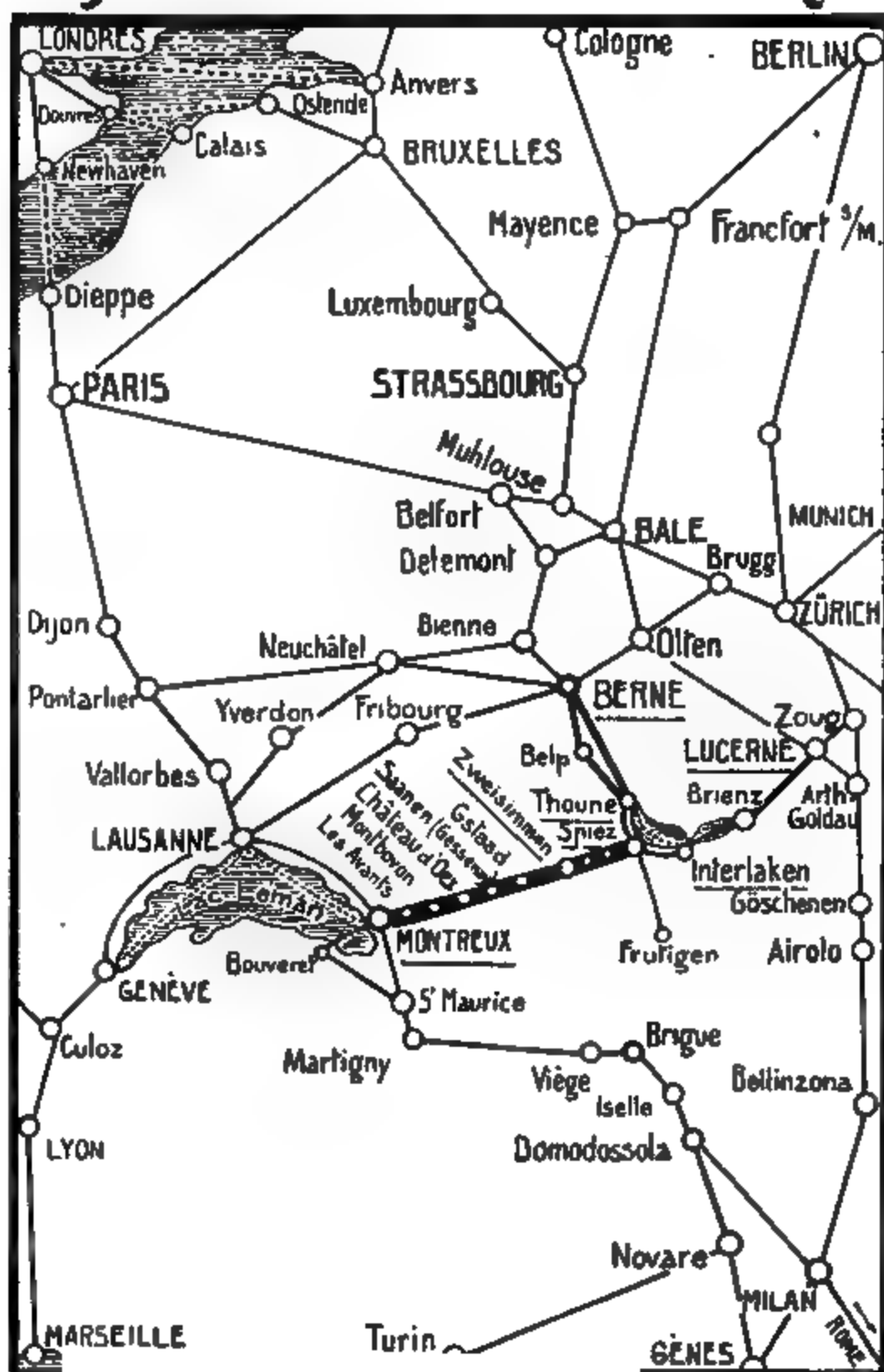
BERNOIS

Ligne directe



COUWEL7

CARTE ROUTIÈRE



Montreux et Interlaken

sont bien, en Suisse, les stations climatiques les plus connues. Relier directement ces deux célèbres centres d'étrangers par une voie ferrée traversant les plus belles vallées de la Suisse, tel est le but que remplit le Chemin de fer électrique Montreux-Oberland Bernois.

Partant de la gare de

Montreux C. F. F.

installé confortablement dans une voiture luxueuse, le voyageur s'élève insensiblement. Tandis que le paysage défile sous ses yeux ravis, il voit, à chaque seconde, l'horizon s'élargir. A partir de

Chernex

(600 m d'altitude) le panorama devient sublime et qui l'a contemplé une fois en gardera l'impérissable vision. Le regard plonge dans la vallée du Rhône, y admire la Dent du Midi (altitude 3280 m), tandis qu'aux pieds même du voyageur ébloui, le Léman étale sa belle nappe azurée et paisible. En face, les Alpes de Savoie dressent leur masse énorme. Tout au fond, la silhouette bleuâtre du Jura fait un cadre discret à ce tableau magnifique. S'élevant toujours et entrant dans la zone alpestre, le voyageur parvient

aux Avants

station climatique et sportive de premier ordre (altitude 1000 m), située à l'abri de tout vent et recherchée pendant toute l'année grâce à la douceur et à la régularité de son climat. Des Avants, la ligne après avoir traversé le tunnel de 2500 m de longueur, passant à l'altitude de 1100 m sous la Dent de Jaman, atteint en 35 minutes Montbovon (km 22), localité de la Gruyère bien connue. A la sortie du tunnel de Jaman, le contraste avec la vallée précédente est saisissant. Le voyageur se trouve transporté au sein d'une contrée sauvage et romantique, au milieu de beaux pâturages parsemés de groupes de sapins et de chalets. Des troupeaux paissent çà et là sur le flanc des montagnes. Plus loin, la ligne suit la vallée de l'Hongrin, au fond de laquelle mugit le torrent du même nom qui roule ses eaux dans des gorges tantôt sombres et profondes, tantôt élargies et accessibles. Après Montbovon, la vallée s'élargit peu à peu et, en 20 minutes, on atteint

Château d'Oex

altitude 1000 m (km 33). Cette station alpestre, entourée de hautes et belles montagnes, est une villégiature très fréquentée. Le climat est agréable et sain. En été, un courant local ascendant tempère au milieu du jour l'ardeur du soleil; ce courant d'air cesse en automne et l'hiver, lumineux et ensoleillé, y attire en grand nombre les amateurs de sport, pour lesquels chaque année Château d'Oex aménage de superbes pistes pour luges et skis et de grands étangs de patinage. De Château d'Oex, la ligne suit toujours la vallée de la Sarine jusqu'à

Gessenay

première localité de l'Oberland bernois et arrive à

Gstaad

charmant village en pleine voie de développement. Cette localité, hier encore inconnue, prend maintenant, grâce aux étrangers qui commencent à y affluer, un essor réjouissant. Plusieurs hôtels très confortables sont à la disposition des voyageurs. Point de départ pour de nombreuses ascensions dans les Hautes Alpes. Gstaad est à la jonction des deux vallées pittoresques de Gsteig et de Lauenen; dans cette dernière localité, un grand établissement thermal est en construction. Les diligences fédérales font le service entre Gsteig et Aigle par le col du Pillon (altitude 1550 m.), seule communication entre le bassin de la Sarine et celui du Rhône. La ligne gravit ensuite les Saanenmöser (altitude 1300 m), d'où l'on jouit d'une vue incomparable sur les Alpes bernoises, décrit une grande courbe terminée par un tunnel et parvient au gai village de

Zweisimmen

station d'étrangers très courue en été grâce à la verdure de son paysage et à son climat frais et salubre; en hiver, les célèbres concours de skis et de luges y attirent une foule d'amateurs. Zweisimmen est la station terminus du chemin de fer électrique M. O. B. qui se raccorde ici à la ligne du Zweisimmen-Spiez-Thoune-Interlaken-Oberland Bernois.

Un service de **wagons-restaurants** est organisé au train de midi et du soir (Voir Horaire).

Horaire d'été du 1^{er} Mai au 30 Septembre 1906.

Montreux-Zweisimmen-(Spiez-Thoune-Interlaken)

[illegible]

Horaire d'été du 1^{er} Mai au 30 Septembre 1906.

(Interlaken-Thoune-Spiez)-Zweisimmen-Montreux

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Prütigen | — | — | 635 | 930 | — | 1149 | 155 | 745 | 955 | — |
| Berne via Mühlingen | — | — | 535 | 845 | — | 1059 | 159 | 155 | 350 | 675 |
| " via Bolp | — | — | 535 | 755 | — | — | 1104 | 204 | 450 | 655 |
| Thoune (Thun) | — | — | 640 | 904 | — | 1137 | 232 | 324 | 512 | 745 |
| Interlaken | — | — | 641 | 930 | — | 1130 | 225 | 232 | 500 | 745 |
| Spiez | — | — | 725 | 1100 | — | 1212 | 303 | 344 | 545 | 804 |
| Zweisimmen Arr. | — | — | 905 | 1145 | — | 155 | 430 | 525 | 705 | 900 |
| ZWEISIMMEN Dép. | — | 613 | 932 | 1140 | — | 215 | 437 | 537 | 715 | 1005 |
| Eschseite | — | 630 | 930 | — | — | 232 | — | 524 | 732 | 1005 |
| Saenenmöser | — | 612 | 930 | — | — | 244 | — | 604 | 744 | 1033 |
| Schönried | — | 641 | 945 | — | — | 311 | 500 | 611 | 749 | 1030 |
| Gstaad Arr. | — | 652 | 1004 | 1223 | — | 300 | 511 | 624 | 800 | 1044 |
| Postes (s. Gstaad-Pistes) | — | 755 | — | — | — | 315 | 530 | — | — | — |
| pour Lausanne | — | — | 1010 | — | — | — | — | 635 | — | — |
| Gstaad | — | 701 | 1004 | 1225 | — | 303 | 512 | 624 | 802 | 1041 |
| Saenen (Gessenay) Arr. | — | 705 | 1019 | 1230 | — | 307 | 516 | 628 | 806 | 1045 |
| Dép. | — | 703 | 1013 | 1231 | — | 300 | 511 | 620 | 802 | 1040 |
| Rougemont. Dép. | — | 715 | 1034 | — | — | 317 | 525 | 639 | 815 | 1104 |
| Piendruz | — | 720 | 1030 | — | — | 322 | — | 644 | 821 | 1109 |
| les Oranges (arr. fac.) | — | 728 | 1037 | — | — | 328 | — | 650 | 827 | 1115 |
| Château-d'Ex Arr. | 734 | 1034 | 1208 | — | — | 333 | 530 | 655 | 832 | 1120 |
| Dép. | 537 | 734 | 1038 | 1255 | — | 336 | 541 | 658 | 834 | — |
| Chardonne-les-Moulins Arr. | 544 | 741 | 1045 | — | — | 342 | 548 | 707 | 841 | — |
| Poste pour Les Mosses Dép. | — | 930 | — | — | — | 506 | — | — | — | — |
| Chardonne-les-Moulins | 545 | 742 | 1046 | — | — | 344 | 549 | 708 | 842 | — |
| Rossmières | 550 | 747 | 1050 | — | — | 348 | 554 | 713 | 847 | — |
| La Tine | 557 | 753 | 1057 | — | — | 355 | — | 720 | 854 | — |
| Monthovon Arr. | 604 | 802 | 1104 | 120 | — | 402 | 601 | 721 | 901 | — |
| pour (nach) Bulle Dép. | 608 | 810 | 1106 | 124 | — | 407 | 609 | 728 | 901 | — |
| Monthovon Dép. | 610 | 807 | 1107 | 122 | — | 404 | 600 | 725 | 903 | — |
| Les Schéras (arr. fac.) | 616 | 813 | 1113 | — | — | 412 | — | 733 | 909 | — |
| Allières | 627 | 824 | 1123 | — | — | 423 | — | 744 | 920 | — |
| Les Avants Arr. | 645 | 841 | 1141 | 156 | — | 441 | 643 | 807 | 921 | — |
| Dép. | 645 | 845 | 1143 | 167 | 216 | 444 | 645 | 808 | 923 | — |
| Chamby Arr. | 702 | 850 | 1157 | 211 | 232 | 500 | 658 | 823 | 953 | — |
| pour (nach) Vevey Dép. | 704 | 853 | 1159 | 215 | — | 504 | 700 | 825 | 955 | — |
| Chamby Dép. | 703 | 902 | 1158 | 212 | 233 | 501 | 649 | 822 | 954 | — |
| Sonzier (arr. fac.) | 709 | — | 1204 | 239 | — | 507 | — | 829 | 1000 | — |
| Chernex | 715 | 910 | 1209 | 243 | — | 511 | 710 | 834 | 1005 | — |
| Fontalvent-Brent | 719 | 911 | 1213 | 247 | — | 515 | 714 | 838 | 1009 | — |
| Châtelard | 723 | 915 | 1217 | 251 | — | 520 | — | 843 | 1013 | — |
| Vuarennes | 728 | 920 | 1222 | 255 | — | 524 | — | 847 | 1017 | — |
| MONTREUX Arr. | 732 | 924 | 1226 | 257 | 300 | 528 | 725 | 851 | 1021 | — |
| Montreux Dép. | 745 | 940 | 1235 | 305 | 305 | 619 | 535 | 728 | 945 | 1037 |
| Lausanne Arr. | 845 | 1047 | 134 | 404 | 405 | 725 | 617 | 845 | 1000 | 1145 |
| Genève | 1023 | 105 | 320 | 600 | 600 | 830 | 730 | 1105 | 1125 | 1255 |
| Montreux Dép. | — | 920 | 1239 | 304 | 308 | — | — | 720 | — | 1255 |
| Brigue (Brig) | — | 1204 | 337 | 750 | 700 | — | 1015 | — | 306 | — |
| Milan | — | 410 | 755 | 1200 | 1200 | — | — | — | 708 | — |
| Montreux Dép. | 848 | 1032 | 104 | 323 | 322 | — | 628 | — | — | — |
| Ouchy-Lausanne Arr. | 1040 | 1155 | 210 | 445 | 445 | — | 800 | — | — | — |
| Evian | 1040 | 1240 | 250 | 525 | 525 | — | 840 | — | — | — |
| Genève | 104 | 305 | 435 | 800 | 800 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Montreux Dép. | 810 | 932 | 1145 | 135 | 323 | — | 540 | — | — | — |
| Bouveret | 810 | — | 1240 | 215 | 405 | — | 640 | — | — | — |

TARIFS

A. Billets ordinaires.

B. Transports de sociétés.

De 16-60 participants . . . 30% de rabais
au-dessus de 60 participants 35% » »

C. Transports de pensionnats et d'écoles.

1^{er} degré d'âge 65% de rabais sur la simple course
1^{er} » » 70% » » » double »
2^{es} » » 50% » » » simple »
2^{es} » » 55% » » » double »

D. Abonnements.

Abonnement kilométrique
de 300 km, valable 12 mois : 30% de rabais
» 500 » » » 35% » »
» 1000 » » » 40% » »
» 3000 » » » 45% » »

E. Billets circulaires.

Il est délivré des billets circulaires pour
différents itinéraires avec 25% de rabais.

















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MAISONS RECOMMANDÉES

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| CHATEAU D'EX | Pages | 15-16 |
| MONTREUX ET ENVIRONS | " | 16-22 |
| OBERLAND BERNOIS (Zweisimmen, Thoune et Interlaken) | " | 22-23 |
| LUCERNE | Page | 23 |

CHATEAU D'EX Altitude
1000 m. **PATINAGE réservé
aux Hôtels BERTHOD**

Luges. — Ski. — Bobsleigh.

== CURLING ==

Sports d'été et d'hiver.

Ouvert toute l'année.

lon

**OUT
CEX**

d, propr.

Hôtel-Pension **ROSAT** Château-d'œx

Situation en plein soleil

Altitude 1000 mètres

Ouvert toute l'année. — **Sport d'hiver.**

Maison recommandable par son confort, 70 lits, balcons, salons, billard, fumoir, grande veranda vitrée, chambre de bain et lumière électrique.

ORCHESTRE

En hiver: Patinage appartenant à l'hôtel Bonne piste pour la luge, le ski.

OMNIBUS

Parties de traîneaux.

TÉLÉPHONE

Les Avants

Station climatérique de 1er ordre — Altitude 1000 m.

Grand Hôtel des Avants

Ouvert toute l'année — Sports d'été et d'hiver

*Hôtel de Jaman ****

**** Les Avants*

Nouvellement construit avec le dernier confort. — Sports d'hiver et d'été. — Cuisine renommée. — Recommandé pour séjours.

Ad. Nicodet-Dufour, propr.

Grand Hôtel des Narcisses et Buffet Terminus

— de CHAMBY sur MONTREUX —

Confort moderne. — Vue splendide.

Ouverture Printemps 1907.

CHERNEX SUR MONTREUX 600m Höhe

HOTEL-PENSION DUFOUR

Station Montreux-Oberland. Das ganze Jahr geöffnet. Altbekanntes Familienhaus. Grosser Garten. Herrliche Aussicht. Bad. Elektrisches Licht. Mässige Pensionspreise.

H. Beyer, Besitzer.

Montreux **Grand Hôtel** **BELMONT**

Agrandi et installé avec le dernier confort moderne. Seul Hôtel situé agréablement loin du lac (5 min. des gares et des tramways), situation reconnue idéale, charmante, la plus belle et la plus tranquille de Montreux. Ouvert toute l'année. **Thos Unger-Donaldson**, prop.-directeur.

MONTREUX SPLENDID- HOTEL

Installation des plus modernes. Position ravissante en face du débarcadère et à proximité de la gare. Restaurant attenant. — B.ères ouvertes (Suisse, Munich et Pilsen). **Otto LEIBBRAND**, propr. ex-directeur de l'hôtel du Cygne, Montreux.

Grand Hôtel Monney et Beau-Séjour au lac Montreux

Hôtel de 1^{er} ordre d'ancienne réputation. Position charmante et tranquille à proximité de la gare et du débarcadère.

Vaste salle à manger, grand jardin d'hiver avec spacieuse terrasse vitrée et Hall nouvellement construit. Chauffage à eau. Appartements avec chambres de bains.

H. Leemann, Directeur.

MONTREUX

Montreux-Palace-Hôtel

1300 chambres

20 Salons

Appartements et chambres avec salles de bains privées.

Eau chaude et eau froide dans chaque cabinet de toilette.

Salle de fêtes. Grand hall.

Salon de conversation. Salon de correspondance.

Billards anglais et français. Installation sanitaire anglaise.

Lawn-Tennis. Garage d'automobiles.

Grands jardins. — Vue étendue sur le lac et les Alpes.

Pour tout renseignement, s'adresser au directeur.

Montreux **HOTEL NATIONAL** Montreux

Maison de premier rang.

L'hôtel est entouré de beaux jardins ainsi que de terrasses d'où l'on jouit d'une vue étendue.

Chauffage central. Lumière électrique. Ascenseur.

La Direction envoie sur demande des prospectus.

Montreux **HOTEL LORIUS** Montreux

Maison d'ancienne renommée et fréquentée essentiellement par la clientèle allemande.

Situation merveilleuse et tranquille au bord du lac.

Lumière électr. Chauffage central. Bains. Chambre noire.

Prix de pension modérés.

HOTEL DU CYGNE

MONTREUX *Hôtel du Parc & du Lac*

à proximité des gares et débarcadères.

MAISON RECOMMANDÉE AUX TOURISTES ET FAMILLES

Vue superbe sur le lac et les montagnes.

Confort moderne **LIFT** Chauffage central.
PRIX MODÉRÉS **G. DEQUIS, PROP.**

CORBEYRIER 3350 feet above sea level above **AIGLE** **HOTEL VICTORIA**

Summer & Winter Resort

Tennis court. Excursion centre. Skating Ring. Tobogganing.
TERMS from 5.50 to 9 fr. Entirely free from fog. **A. DEQUIS, Prop.**

Montreux **Grand Hôtel** **Continental**

Maison de 1^{er} ordre, installée avec le dernier confort.

Vue et situation uniques. Omnibus à la gare et au débarcadère de Montreux.

J. A. Neubrand, propriétaire.

HOTEL BREUER **MONTREUX**

Maison de premier ordre, installée avec le dernier confort et renommée pour son excellente cuisine. — Grand jardin avec Terrasse ombragée au bord du Lac. — Omnibus: Gare et Débarcadère Montreux

GEORGES BREUER.

MONTREUX **Hôtel-Pension des Palmiers**

vis-à-vis du Kursaal et à proximité de l'église catholique, au centre de la ville et de toutes communications.

Lumière électrique. Chauffage central. Lift. Confort moderne. Prix modérés. Grand Café-restaurant attenant à l'hôtel. Bières de Munich et Pilsen. Billards. Journaux. **Léop. Degenmann-Weber, propr.**



Grand Hôtel Eden

MONTREUX

Situation unique au bord du lac à côté du Kursaal

Dernier confort • Jardin

Prix modérés

Fallegger-Wyrsch, Propr.

HOTEL DE

2 minutes en dessus de la Gare
Pension Fr. 5-7. Chambres depuis
Fr. 2.—. Dîner Fr. 2.50. Souper
Fr. 2.—.

Cuisine renommée.

Recommandé aux touristes.

Lumière électrique.

Portier à la Gare.

MONTREUX

B. TSCHANZ, propriétaire.

MONTREUX

Hôtel Bellevue

Ouvert toute l'année. A proximité de la gare, poste et télégraphe.

Vue magnifique sur le lac et les montagnes. Salon, Fumoir, Billards, Véranda vitrée, Terrasse, Lumière électrique, Chauffage central.

TÉLÉPHONE — LIFT — BAINS — JARDIN

Portier à la gare et au débarcadère. Restauration en plein air à toute heure.

Tenancier: J. MOJONNET.

BANQUE DE MONTREUX

Fondée en 1868

Exchange Office — Wechselgeschæft

Correspondant des principales maisons étrangères.

Siège central: **MONTREUX** Rue de la Gare

Succursales.

TERRITET

Grand Hôtel

BON-PORT

Avenue du Kursaal 16

AIGLE-LES-BAINS

Bureau de change à Château d'Oex.

Pianos - Orchestrions

A. EMCH, Montreux

Grand Salon d'Exposition sous le Montreux Palace Hotel

AUDITIONS GRATUITES

LOCATIONS DE PIANOS

BOITES A MUSIQUE

Centre admirable pour séjours. Par leur différence d'altitude, ces stations reliées entre elles par un funiculaire et chemin de fer à crémaillère, offrent à MM. les étrangers tous les sports possibles, tels que : Canotage, Pêche, Golf, Tennis, Excursions.

GLION sur Territet-Montreux

Hôtel Bellevue et Belvédère

Ouvert toute l'année.

La plus belle vue de toute la contrée. Grande et belle terrasse ombragée avec panorama grandiose. Lumière électrique et chauffage central à eau chaude dans toutes les chambres. Restaurant et grand hall-promenoir. Tea Room. Même maison: Grand Hôtel des Diablerets, Vallée des Ormonts.

F. Buchs, propr.

NOUVEAU PARK-HOTEL

Altitude
700 mètres

Lac de Genève -- GLION s. Territet

Vue et situation incomparable. Confort le plus moderne. Chauffage central partout. Lift. Grandes terrasses. Parc-Forêt. Ouvert toute l'année. Wintersport.

E. Gaiser, propr.

Chexbres **VEVEY** Mt-Pélerin

Station **CHAMBY**

BLONAY ————— **ST-LÉGIER**

Nombreux Hôtels — Ouverts toute l'année.

THOUNE

Centre d'excursions dans l'Oberland bernois.

Grand Hôtel Thunerhof

Appartements

avec bains W.-C., eau chaude et froide

HOTEL BELLEVUE

Pension du Parc

Lifts. Ascenseurs. Chauffage central.

KURSAAL * = Saison =
Avril-Octobre

Zweisimmen.

Hôtel de la Gare Terminus

Restaurant avec terrasse.

Diner à toute heure à Fr. 2.50 et 3.—. Chauffage central. Pension depuis Fr. 6.—.

J. Hubler, propr.

== Zweisimmen. ==

Hotel-Pension Krone und Kurhaus

Sommer- und Winterbetrieb.

Waldungen mit Promenade in der Nähe. Elektrisches Licht. Bäder, Douchen. Familienhaus. Restaurant. Im Winter Ski-, Eis- und Schlittbahn. Zentralheizung. Prospektus. Pensionspreis Fr. 5.— bis 8.—.

J. Schletti-Abeggler, propr.

Grand Hôtel des Alpes - Interlaken

vis-à-vis de la Jungfrau.

1^{er} ordre — Restaurant-Pension,

Confort moderne. — PRIX MODÉRÉS. — Parc et Jardin.

Golf links.

Matti, propriétaire.

Interlaken Seiler's Hôtel Métropole & Monopole

Maison de 1^{er} ordre au Höheweg.

Remis entièrement à neuf. Appartements avec bains. Table d'hôte par petites tables.

E. Seiler, propr.

anc. directeur de l'hôtel Jungfrau.

Lucerne * Hôtel des Balances-Bellevue

Position magnifique

avec vue superbe et pittoresque sur le lac et les Alpes
Grandes terrasses sur l'eau avec restaurant. — Maison de famille
renommée par son excellence et son confort.

Ascenseur. Lumière électr. et chauffage central. Prix de Pension de Fr. 8 à 12.50; juillet et août Fr. 10 à 15. Ad. Zähringer, J. Höcki succ., nouveau propriétaire.

Tout près de la gare LUCERNE °° beim Bahnhof °°

Hôtel-Restaurant DU NORD

60 lits depuis Fr. 2.—. — J. GURTNER, Propriétaire.

Vue de l'intérieur d'un Wagon-Restaurant du chemin de fer M.-O.-B.

THE HOTEL BONIVARD • TERRITET-CHILLON

Well known English house
situated in its own grounds
in a quiet and most healthy
part of Territet.

Large public rooms. — Salle des
Fetes with well fitted stage.

Weekly dances.

Afternoon Tea Concerts.

For prospectus apply to

Mme Adrien Alblas, propr.



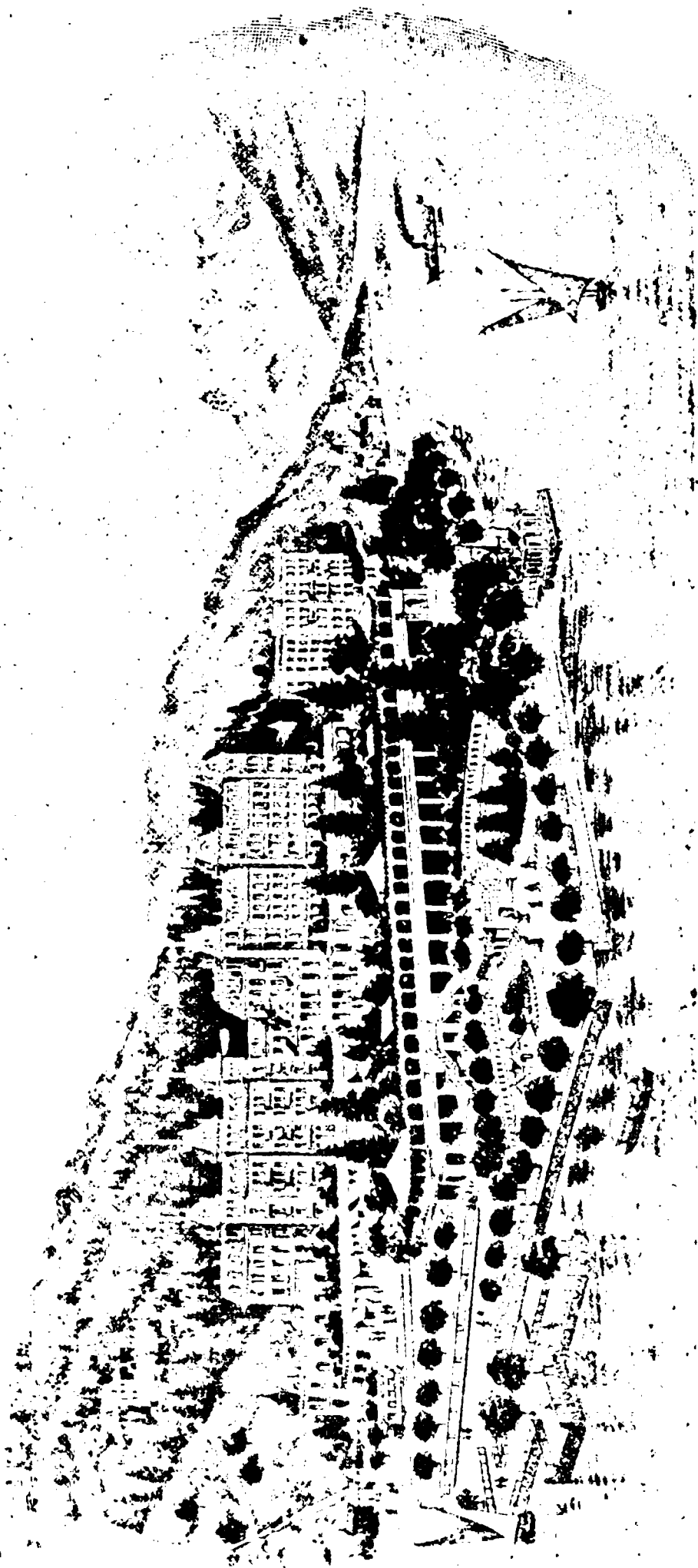
IMPR. NOUVELLE - CH CORBAZ - MONTREUX (S. A.)



The Grand Hotel

at **Territet.** Switzerland.

The social centre of the
Lake Leman Riviera.



3869

|| TERRITET. ||

PENSION VERNET.

2336

VILLAS LES TOURELLES ET MONT-RIANT.

High-class family house close to station and landing-stage. Open the whole year. Latest comfort. Magnificent terraces. Choice cuisine. Late dinner at small tables. Mme. Vernet, prop.

TERRITET.

ALTITUDE: 1,813 feet.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel and Hotel des Alpes, newly enlarged, latest up-to-date comfort, suites with bath-rooms and lavatory, unrivalled position on the lake, large terrace, new elegant dining-room, American bar.

BOARDING-HOUSES: Pension Vernet: Villas les Tourelles & Mont-Riant, high-class family house, close to station & landing stage, modern comfort, good cuisine.

TERRITET is one of the loveliest of the many lovely villages that dot the famous Vaudois shore of the Lake of Geneva.

Belonging to the parish of Montreux, it is situated in magnificent scenery opposite the Alps of Valais and Savoyard. The slopes behind it are covered with the most luxurious subtropical vegetation and studded with picturesque villas.

Looking southward across the vast expanse of the lake, the eye rests on lofty summits girt with wooded slopes, the pedestals and drapery of the mountain range stretching from Savoy to the Valais Alps.

Owing to its perfectly sheltered situation, Territet enjoys a quite exceptional climate. Consequently, a Kursaal and several hydros and similar establishments have been erected in the place; while the hotels, too, are fitted with modern appliances for bathing &c.

Close by stands the Roman Catholic church, the place also possessing two protestant places of worship and an English church, — the last situated near the Grand Hotel.

Although the shore is somewhat narrow, various means of transport are provided for the comfort of tourists. Carriages and steamboats are constantly plying; railways and electric tramways have been constructed; while a funicular railway gives access to Glion, 21 trains being run daily and the journey occupying only 9 minutes. For continuation of railway from Glion to Caux and Rochers de Naye see description below.

A short distance along the coast stands

CHILLON, the castle made so memorable by Byron's immortal poem of "The Prisoner of Chillon".

From the days of "Ludwig the Pious" the dungeon had held prisoners of various character; and when the persecutions of the reformation days set in, it appears to have engulfed many a victim, of whom the most celebrated is Bonnivard, thus described by Byron:

"François de Bonnivard, was born in 1496 . . .

. . . In 1519 he became the martyr of his country. The Duke of Savoy having entered Geneva with five hundred men, Bonnivard, apprehensive of his resentment, endeavoured to return to Fribourg to escape the threatened peril; but he was betrayed by two men who accompanied him, and conducted by order of the prince to Grêlée, where for two years he remained a prisoner".

The Castle, founded at a very early period, is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic in style. In order to fully appreciate the romantic spirit which hovers in and around the place, one should watch the setting sun through the narrow windows of the dungeon, keeping in mind, at the same time, Byron's lines:—
 "There are seven pillars of Gothic mould,
 In Chillon's dungeons deep and old;
 There are seven columns, massy and grey,
 Dim with a dull imprison'd ray,
 A sunbeam which hath lost its way,
 And through the crevice and the cleft
 Of the thick wall is fallen and left;
 Creeping o'er the floor so damp,
 Like a marsh's meteor lamp;
 And in each pillar there is a ring,
 And in each ring there is a chain;
 That iron is a cankering thing,
 For in these limbs its teeth remain . . .

GLION.

ALTITUDE: 2,245 ft.

HOTELS: Grd. Hot. du Bight-Vaudois, 1st class house, in fine situation with large shady park and tennis-lawn; Grand Hotel Victoria, 1st class family house, large park, branch house: Hotel de l'Europe, Heidelberg; Park Hotel, 1st class, opened spring 1905, with the latest comfort, moderate charges, large interesting forest-like park (formerly private property), recommended for afternoon-tea; Hotel de Glion, 1st class

GLION sur Territet

Grand Hôtel du Righi-Vaudois.

One of the most beautiful situations in whole Switzerland. Hotel of the finest order. All modern comfort. Balconies. Verandas. Central heating & electric light in every room. Baths. Large shady park. Lawn Tennis. Lift. Splendid view of lake and mountains. Open all the year.

F. Riechelmann (Propr.)

GLION sur TERRITET
SWITZERLAND.

PARK HOTEL

First class Hotel. Opened Spring 1905. Most modern and up-to-date. Suites with baths and lavatory. Own large forest park 24,000 sq. metres. Finest view. Open all the year. Winter sport.

2917 E. Gaiser, Propr.

house, highly recommended for its comfort; Hot-Pension Belle-Vue, a magnificently situated 1st class house.

This is a charmingly situated spot, visited, in winter, for its mild climate, — in summer, for its verdure and the refreshing breezes of the neighbouring Chauderon Gorge, whither a foot-path runs from Glion; while the view afforded by the hotels and embracing the lake, the Rhone Valley, the Dent du Midi and other mountains, is supremely beautiful.

From Glion an interesting cog-railway runs up, through picturesque country, to

CAUX. ALT.: 3,610 feet. — **HOTELS:** Palace and Grand Hotel — the former opened 1902 — both luxuriously appointed, terrace, with magnificent view. — **ENGLISH CHURCH:** Chalet Caux,

Sun. 8.30, 10.30, 5.45. H. C., Sun. 8.30 and noon. — Caux is a famous summer and winter resort commanding fine views of the Lake of Geneva and surrounding mountains.

ROCHERS DE NAYE. — ALT.: 6,708 ft. — **HOT.:** Grand Hotel des Rochers de Naye, where boarding arrangements may be made, is property of the railway company. — This is a celebrated group of rocks, where the railway terminates. Ascending on feet to the summit, a most glorious view is obtained, embracing various ranges of the Alps: the Diablerets, Gr. Moeran, the Tour de Naye, Grand Combin, Aig. Verte &c.

Another delightful excursion from Glion is into the wooded

GORGE DE CHAUDERON, a romantic glen with beautiful views: return journey down the gully to the bridge at Montreux.

Beyond the head of the gorge lies Les Avants (see the following sub-route).

GRAND HOTEL des ROCHERS de NAYE
sur MONTREUX. ALT.: 6,708 FEET.

Boarding Arrangements for prolonged stay. Grand view of Lake Léman, the Bernese and Valais Alps.

3880

**CHEMIN DE FER ELECTRIQUE MONTREUX
OBERLAND-BERNOIS (Par le Glmenthal).**

See plan, page 512/513.

Montreux is the point of departure of the **Bernese Oberland** route, 63 kilometres long, to the Lake of Thun, passing **Les Avants**, **Château-d'Oex** and **Zweisimmen**, and effecting at **Spiez** a junction with the **Thun-Interlaken** Railway. Leaving the central station, the line rises almost immediately through the vine-clad slopes and meadows of *Pallens*, *Châtelard* and *Chernex*, affording the traveller a series of unrivalled views of the glorious blue lake at his feet.

In 40 min. we reach **LES AVANTS**. — 11 km. — ALT.: 3,000 feet. — **HOTELS**: Grand Hot. des Avants & Hot. de Jaman. — **ENGLISH CHURCH**: Sun. 8.30, 10.30, H. C. Sun. 8.30 and noon. — This is a mountain resort of the first order, frequented all the year round and justly famed for its position at the head of a great valley open to the lake on the south and sheltered on all other sides by lofty mountains. The place is no less renowned for its admirably-appointed hotels, and the attractions offered to tourists. In spring the meadows from *Sonzier* upwards are carpeted with narcissi (poëtiques) and other early flowers. In summer **Les Avants** forms an advantageous centre for mountain excursions, with abundance of walks of a more pastoral character. The month of September brings a host of votaries of lawn-tennis, for the annual tournament (*Swiss Championships*); while winter provides an endless round of outdoor distractions in the shape of luge-ing, skating, ski-ing, &c.

After leaving **Les Avants** the line passes under the **Jaman Mountains** by a tunnel 2,500 metres long and, in 35 min., reaches **MONTBOVON** (22 km. — ALT.:

2,626 feet. — **HOT.**: de Jaman) situated in the charming valley of the **Gruyère** (see below).

The scenery here is in striking contrast to that of **Les Avants**. Around us all is now rugged, silent and severe, with pastures girding the base of mountain peaks.

Beyond **Montbovon** the valley widens out considerably; and, in 20 min., a halt is made at

CHÂTEAU-D'OEX. — 38 km. — ALT.: 3,800 feet. — **HOTELS**: Hot. Berthod, 1st class, in its own large grounds, patronised by Anglo-Saxons; Grand Hotel, new, 110 rooms, opened 1905, with suites, baths, lavatory, and all other modern conveniences. — **ENGLISH CHURCH**: Saint-Peter's, Sun. 11.0 H. C. noon; also 1st and 8rd 8.30.

This is a most delightful summer and winter resort situated on the banks of the brawling **Sarine**, and rapidly growing in fame and favour. No place, perhaps, is more tempting to artists, botanists and anglers; while well-kept tennis courts attract a large number of players, both amateur and professional.

The climate is agreeable and very healthy. In summer a cool breeze tempers the heat of the sun in the middle of the day. This breeze ceases in autumn, and the winter days are bright. Fog is of rare occurrence; the sun shines almost daily in a cloudless sky. After the first snowfall luge-ing and ski-ing begin; and, at the first hard frost, the new rink is converted into a fine sheet of ice having an area of 7000 sq. metres (20,000 sq. ft.) and affording excellent skating.

Château-d'Oex, with its Engl. Church, its admirable schools & excellent hotels,

3300 ft.

CHATEAU d'OEX

3300 ft.

HOTEL BERTHOD

Open the whole year. Summer and Winter Sports. 3 Lawn Tennis Courts. New Skating Rink, 20,000 square feet. Tobogganing. Consumptive Patients are not admitted. — The Grand Hotel will be opened in Winter 1905 with all modern comforts.

2918

Berthod Brothers, prop.

is surrounded by mountains that, varying in height up to 10,000 feet, afford climbs both easy and difficult, and command scenery of the most grand and beautiful character.

From Château-d'Oex the railway follows the valley of the Sarine to **GESSENAY** (42 km. — ALT.: 3,326 ft. Comfortable hotels), the out-post of the Bernese Oberland, crossing, on the road, two precipitous gorges by delicate iron bridges, and keeping up, the character of the line throughout for boldness of construction. Presently a sharp curve brings us to **GSTAAD** (46 km. — ALT.: 3,442 ft.) and the **Saanenmöser** (ALT.: 3,900 ft. — See subroute B. of route 70) — famous for its superb view of the Bernese Oberland. This is mounted, and the descent begins to **Zweisimmen**, where the electric line joins the **Spiez-Erlenbach-Zweisimmen Railway**.

As indicated above, Montbovon lies at the southern end of the Gruyère (Sarine) Valley in which lie Bulle and Gruyères (see also route 66), to which places a branch electric line now runs.

BULLE (ALT.: 2,496 feet. — POP.: 3,000. — **HOTELS**: des Alpes; Union) is the capital of Gruyère and the centre of the celebrated cheese industry. In

the neighbourhood are the famous height of Moléson (6,907 ft.) and the old town of

GRUYERES (ALT.: 2,725. — **HOT.**: Fleur de Lys), picturesquely situated and possessing a well-preserved 14th cent. château.

CONTINUATION OF MAIN ROUTE 67.

VILLENEUVE (**HOT.**: Byron, high class house) is a delightful little town, situated in a small bay at the south-eastern corner of the Lake of Geneva and some few miles east of the Rhone, which empties its waters into the lake at Bouveret. Villeneuve is surrounded by well-preserved ramparts, and is celebrated for its wines.

The two most important excursions in the vicinity are: via Col de la Tinière to Montbovon, and to Chillon (see above).

From Villeneuve, the line of rail follows the valley of the Rhone past Roche to

AIGLE-LES-BAINS.

ALT.: 1,875 feet. — POP.: 4,000.

HOTELS: The Grand Hotel (see below); Hotel Pension Beau-Site; Victoria.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Church of St. John the Evangelist, in grounds of Grand

AIGLE.

3387

THE GRAND HOTEL.

1st CLASS.

OPEN FROM MARCH
-- TO NOVEMBER. --

On the International Simplon Line. 17 hours from London, 9 from Paris, 6 from Milan. Situated in the beautiful Rhone and Ormonds Valleys. An ideal resort for golfers, the well-known Montreux links (at Aigle) being in close proximity to the hotel.

Magnificent elevated position, very large pine forests, splendid climatic conditions, tennis courts and croquet, orchestra.

Hydro Establishment, alkaline springs, salt waters, Fango massage.

Own electric tram running 50 times a day between Station, Town & Grand Hotel (10 min.)

W. NIESS & CO., proprietors.

Hotel. In summer, Sun. 8.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m. H.C. 1st and 3rd Sun. at mid-day.

Situated on the banks of the "Grande Eau". Aigle is a beautiful spot with a fine castle. It has also, during recent years, become famous as a spa. The waters spring from rocks near the Grand Hotel.

The Grand Hotel, situated above the town at an altitude of 1,900 ft., is a modern structure connected with the station by electric tram. It

commands a fine view of the Rhone Valley and the Savoy Alps.

Exempt from dust and remarkable for its dryness, the place is a favourite spring, summer and autumn resort much frequented by the enervated, the lymphatic and the anæmic.

In an annex, connected with the Hotel by a covered passage, is the hydropathic establishment. It is fitted with all modern appliances, and is also provided with salt waters and

mother-lye from the Bevioux salt mines; so that, if necessary, the Aigle waters may be strengthened to any desired degree. These latter are bicarbonate, alkaline waters slightly Mineralised and resembling those of Evian. They are successfully used for glandular complaints, female disorders, anæmia, kidney-disease, affections of the liver and stomach.

Nauheim and Kissingen treatment, as well as grape and milk cures, massage etc., are also used.

The locality is remarkable for its charming views (especially from Plantour Hill) and its

EXCURSIONS: To Villars and Ollon, favourite resorts with pretty environs; to various mountains, the principal being Chamossaire (8,946 ft) for which guide unnecessary; to La Forclaz, au Pont, Plambuit, les Ecorets; and by post-coach to Ormont-dessus (*Gd. Hot. des Diablerets*), which has communication with Saanen-Zweisimmen (see route 70, subroute B).

An electric railway also gives access to Leysin where, 650 feet above the village, stands a recommended sanatorium.

From Aigle, crossing the Grande Eau and turning to the left, we bear to the right where the road forks, and climb past Yverne to

CORBEYRIER (ALT.: 3,060 feet — **HOTEL:** Grd. Hot. Victoria, open the whole year, modern comfort, near woods), in sheltered spot and commanding splendid views of the Rhone, Lake Léman, Dent du Midi &c.

From Aigle a road runs via le Comballaz and les Moulins to Château d'Oex (see above).

CHESIERES s/OLLON (ALT.: 4,019 feet. — **HOT.:** Du Chamossaire) is a hamlet situated in the neighbourhood of Bex. The terrace on which it lies commands an unbroken view of the Rhone Valley, of the Savoy Mts., the Dent du Midi and the lofty summits that give birth to the Trient Glaciers as well as of Tour and Argentières in the Mont Blanc group. Though the prospect is less romantic than that from Glion, it is more majestic and more restful to

the eye. The verdant terraces in the foreground slopes gently towards the plain; the escarpment beyond is abrupt, but produces no sense of giddiness; one can enjoy the mountain scenery, its grandeur of outline, its vast perspective and its variety of tint and formation, without becoming over-wrought by its ruggedness and sublimity.

The two principal points of attraction in the environs are Chamossaire and the Lake of Chavannes.

The former is a mountain carpeted to its summit by the most beautiful flowers, growing in such profusion that one can scarcely step without crushing a heart's-ease, an anemone or an orchid.

The Lake of Chavannes is a beautiful circular sheet of water in whose surface are mirrored the neighbouring greenwards and woods. It is from the lovely tint thus imparted to the lake that it has derived its appellation of "Le Lac Vert".

Half an hour beyond Chesières lies

VILLARS s/OLLON (ALT.: 3,936 feet. — **HOTELS:** Grand; du Moverand; Hot.-Pens. Bellevue), a beautifully situated resort in a sylvan district and commanding a magnificent view of Mont Blanc.

BEX (POP.: 4,600. — ALT.: 1,430 ft. **HOTELS:** Gr. Hot. des Salines; Grd. Hot. des Bains; Villa des Bains) is a health-resort prettily situated on the banks of the Avançon. Apart from the charming walks and well-kept promenades of the immediate vicinity, the town is a favourite centre for more distant trips, of which the finest are the following:—

EXCURSIONS: To Champéry, le Montel ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour, fine view); to the ruins of Tour de Duin & Boë; to Les Plans de Frenière; to Les Plans s/Bex (5,676 ft. — Pens. Tanner); to Pont de Nant; in the vicinity of the last two, the Glacier de Plan-Névé, the Tête à Pierre Grept (9,548 ft.), Croix de Javernaz, Dent de Morcles (9,779 ft.), Gr. Moveran (10,047 ft.) &c.

St. Maurice (Hot.-Pens. Simplon), see route 64.

VERNAYAZ.

ALTITUDE: 1,500 feet.

ARRIVAL: By rail via Geneva-Lausanne-Zermatt or by mountain-route via Chamonix.

Vernayaz-Gorges du Trient.

Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient & Hôtel Victoria.

Modern comfort. At entrance to most picturesque gorges in the world, and facing termin-
station of the Vernayaz-Chamonix (Mont Blanc) Electric Railway. Reuiller & Mottier, pro

-HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Gorges du Trient, 1st class, family house in own large grounds, patronised by Anglo-Saxons; Victoria, good 2nd class, with moderate charges.

VERNAYAZ is important on account of its situation below *Salvan*, near the Gorge of Trient, which leads up to Châtelard, Tête Noire, Trient &c. The gorge lies about 20 minutes up the valley: it is a cleft in the rocks 345 ft. high, and a wierd and beautiful spot. Down the valley, the stream forms the *Cascade de Pissevache*, one of the grandest waterfalls in Switzerland.

Subroute: From VERNAYAZ, via SALVAN, to FINHAUT, CHATELARD and CHAMONIX.

This is a fine tour among the Valais Alps, parts of which may be reached by carriage or coach. An electric mountain railway is in course of construction along the whole route which will ultimately connect Martigny with Chamonix. The section Martigny via Vernayaz, Salvan, Finhaut and Châtelard is to be opened this year; that from Chamonix to Argentières is already working; the intervening section between the two termini Argentières and Châtelard will be completed in 1909, and trains will then run from end to end.

SALVAN (ALT.: 3,125 ft. — **HOTELS:** Gr. Hot. Salvan; des Marecottes; Gorges du Triège; Bellevue; Union), is a finely situated Alpine village and favourite resort near the Cascade du Dalley. The route passes the celebrated Gorge and Cascades du Triège, then Triquent, and winds through the woods to

FINHAUT (ALT.: 5,000 ft. — **HOTELS:** Grand Hot. Bel-Oiseau, 1st class; Grand Hot. Fias Hauts, 1st class, patronised by Americans; Beau Séjour, very comfortable; Mont-Flauri, in finest part of the country; Belvedere; Mont Blanc; Croix Fédérale), another summer-resort midway between Vernayaz and Chamonix: it is rapidly coming into favour, especially among the English, and commands fine views. The Bel oiseau (8,850 feet) is the chief attraction.

Following the Trient upstream, we reach, in one hour,

CHATELARD (HOTEL: Suisse au Châtelard), beyond which lie the Barberine and the villages of Valorcine and Argentières: here, too, is the junction of the route Chamonix, Châtelard, Tête Noire, Trient and

MARTIGNY.

POP.: 1,600. — ALT.: 1,561 feet.

ARRIVAL: By rail from Geneva or Lausanne, or by mountain route via Tête Noire (see route 63).

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Clerc, fine, well-managed house, much favoured by Anglo-Saxons; Grd. Hot. du Mont Blanc, large and well-kept, much frequented by Americans and Germans.

MARTIGNY is a favourite summer-resort possessing great interest on account of the Roman relics which it contains and the magnificent excursions which may be undertaken in the vicinity.

EXCURSIONS: It is the starting-point of the Martigny-Chamonix Electric Railway and of the grand carriage-road Martigny-Aosta across the St. Bernhard to Turin.

The favourite are across *Tête Noire* (see route 63); to *Arpille* (6,830 ft.), whence the view of the Valais and Bernese Alps, of Mont Blanc & Glacier de Trient is very fine: to *COL DU*

Valais MARTIGNY Suisse GRAND HOTEL CLERC

1st class. Modern Comfort. Anglo-American Style. Martigny lies at the head of the Martigny—Chamonix Electric Railway. The hotel faces the station, and commands a magnificent panorama. Carriages to Great St. Bernhard &c.

2903

Managing Prop., OSCAR CORNUT BRUNNER.

MARTIGNY Rhone Valley

STARTING POINT of Martigny-Chamonix Electric Railway. Starting point of the grand carriage-road Martigny-Aosta-Turin over the Gt. St. Bernhard.

Grand Hotel du Mont Blanc

3853

MODERN COMFORT. — ADJOINING THE STATION OF THE MARTIGNY-CHAMONIX LINE. — — CARRIAGES TO ALL PARTS.

GEORGES MORAND, Managing proprietor.

LEIN (Alt.: 5,000. — *HOT.: Grd. Hot. de la Pierre*, 1st class), situated 3 1/2 hours from Martigny, and in the neighbourhood of which is *Pierre à Voir* (8,125 feet), a splendid lime-stone peak; through the wild *Gorges du Durnand* and the *Val Champex* to

LAC DE CHAMPEX (*Hot.-Pens. du Lac*), a delightful summer-resort with a mild climate and in whose vicinity lies Orsières.

Subroute: From MARTIGNY on foot or by vehicle across the GREAT ST. BERNHARD to AOSTA (Italy).

The route, as far as the village of *La Croix*, is the same as that back to Chamonix (see *Tête Noire*, route 65). It follows the left bank of the Drance to Bovernier, beyond which it crosses a bridge, but soon returns to the right bank and enters Sembranchier, where the two streams, Drance de Bagne and Drance d'Entremont, converge, the former flowing down from Chermontance, — the latter from St. Bernhard. The road turns sharply southwards, crosses and recrosses the stream, and runs along the foot of Mt. Catogne to

ORSIERES (ALT.: 2,897 feet. — *HOT.: des Alpes*), in the neighbourhood of which are the Valley and Lake of Champex, as well as *Cabanes d'Orny* (8,820 ft.), *Mont Brûlé* (8,816 ft.) and other fine heights.

At Orsières, the road crosses the stream; and the magnificent snows and glaciers of Mont Velan soon burst upon the view. A short distance beyond, we pass through the village of LIDDES

(Hotel du Gr. St. Bernhard), which lies near the foot of Merignier. Three and a half miles bring us to

BOURG-ST. PIERRE (ALT.: 5,250 ft. — *HOT.: Au Déjeuner de Napoléon*), a village of considerable size near which is *Linnaea*, a celebrated garden of Alpine flowers: in the vicinity; there are some favourite excursions, such as up the valley of the Valsorey, with its beautiful waterfall. Moreover, there are some fine peaks in the neighbourhood, the most striking of which is *Grand-Comb* (14,164 ft.).

Continuing the route up the Drance, we reach, in another 4 miles,

LA CANTINE DE PROZ (ALT.: 5,913 ft. — Tavern), from which practised Alpinists ascend *Mont Vêlan* (12,166 ft.): this summit affords a magnificent and extensive view, including not only the more immediate monarchs of the Alps, such as Mont Blanc and Grand Comb with the Lake of Geneva beyond, but also Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn and the Valley of Aosta.

At La Cantine commences the actual ascent of the *Great St. Bernhard*. Though so celebrated for its pass and hospice and in connection with the campaigns at the close of 18th cent., the pass itself is generally considered so beautiful many of the others in the dist. The hospice was built during 16th cent., — the church some years later. It contains various collections, and once possessed, in connection with the convent, vast treasures, the gifts of benevolent pe-

of the middle-ages. The *morgue* stands close by the hospice.

The stories of the monks and their wonderful dogs are too numerous and well-known to need more than a bare reference. One, however, demands special mention, *viz.*, Barry, the dog that saved the lives of 40 persons and was killed by the hand of the forty-first.

There are, in the neighbourhood, several peaks which are well worth climbing, such as Chenalette, Pointe des Lacerandes, Mont Mort &c.

From St. Bernhard, the descent to Aosta lies through Italian territory, and passes through St. Rémy, St. Oyen and Etroubles, and down the valley of the Buttier, to Gignod, a short distance beyond which it joins the road coming down the valley of Pellina. This route will shortly be rendered more accessible by the opening of the great road to St. Rémy.

68: From SION to VAL d'HÉRENS, SIERRE, LOËCHE, VIÈGE & ZERMATT (Monte Rosa).

SION (POP.: 6,000. — ALT.: 1,710 ft. **HOTELS:** de la Poste; Grand; du Midi) is the capital of Valais. It was known to the Romans as Sedunum, hence its German name of Sitten. The place, which has a fine climate, has retained much of its mediæval character, and possesses a town-hall, notable castle ruins, an interesting old church, a Transitional cathedral, remains of a Roman citadel &c. In the neighbourhood has been erected an 'erratic block' as a fitting monument to Ignatius Venetz.

The district is also famous for its Mont d'Or wine, of similar character to hock.

Subroute A: From SION through VAL d'HÉRENS to MAYENS de SION, EVOLÈNE, MAYENS d'AROLLA and SIERRE.

MAYENS de SION (ALT.: 4,480 ft. — **HOTELS:** Pens. Mayens de Sion; at d'Hérens; de la Rosa Blanche; au-séjour &c.), a favourite summer d climatic resort, well known for milk-treatment and its beautiful rge woods.

Another delightful spot in the same trict is **MONTANA**, renowned for Hotel du Parc Montana, and a

favourite resort frequented chiefly by the English.

VAL d'HÉRENS, a valley watered by the Borgne, which, some distance upstream, receives the Dixence from the side valley of Hérémence. Both valleys, together with those of Arolla and Ferpècle, offer splendid views of the glaciers &c. The chief village of the district is

EVOLÈNE (ALT.: 4,520 ft. — **HOTELS:** de la Dent Blanche and Grand d'Evolène, two 1st class hotels splendidly located), which lies in the Vale of Hérens, and forms an excellent touring centre.

MAYENS d'AROLLA (ALT.: 6,575 ft. — **HOTELS:** Gr. Hot. and Kurhaus Arolla; Hot.-Pens. Mont Colon) is a fine centre situated near the glacier of Arolla and Zigioreneuve, and some of the wildest peaks of Switzerland.

SIERRE (ALT.: 1,762 ft. — **HOTELS:** Bellevue; Château; Terminus. — **ENG-LISH CHURCH:** Saint Luke's, Sun. 8.30, 10.30, 5.30 H. C. Sun. 8.30; 1st and 8rd 11.30), in the neighbourhood of the beautiful Anniviers Valley, is a picturesque village built on a hill and possessing numerous quaint old houses. Especially fine climate in winter.

Subroute B: From SIERRE to VAL D'ANNIVIERS (Vissoie, St. Luc, Zinal).

Across the Rhone Bridge a road, bearing to the right, climbs to Val d'Anniviers, along whose steep sides the route creeps past Nivône to

VISSOIE (ALT.: 4,000 ft. — **HOTELS:** d'Anniviers, open throughout the year; des Alpes; Vissoie), situated three and a half hours from Sierre and the principal spot in the valley. Hence we climb to

ST. LUC (ALT.: 5,392 ft. — **HOTELS:** Grand Hot. du Cervin; de Bella Tola) a picturesquely situated place near the famous Bella Tola, a fine peak climbed in 4 hrs. Beyond St. Luc (8 hrs.) lies

ZINAL. — ALT.: 5,504 ft. — **HOTELS:** Gr. Hot. des Diablons; Durand; Besso, well-recommended, every comfort, verandah, moderate charges, telephone, 30 beds. — Zinal is a favourite Alpine village much frequented for its nearness to Alpe de l'Allée and other summits.

LOËCHE (ALT.: 2,470 ft. — **HOT.:** Krone) lies on a vine-clad hill about 20 min. from the station. It is picturesque and interesting. In the vicinity is

Loèche-les-Bains (ALT.: 4,680 ft. — Seven large hotels all under same management), a small place celebrated for its springs and 7 bath-houses. A curiosity of the spa is the bathing in common necessitated by one's having

Season: May 15th to Oct. 15th.

5,315 feet Altitude.

(Switzerland.)

ZERMATT

(Switzerland.)

Viège-Zermatt (open from May 15th to Oct. 30th) and **Zermatt-Gornergrat** (10,290 feet, open from 1st June) Railway Cos.

The most interesting and picturesque of
Alpine Railroads. 2nd and 3rd Class Carriages.

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Hôtel Mont Cervin (Lift). Hôtel Monte Rosa. Hôtel Zermatt. Hôtel Victoria (Lift, Central Heating)

Hôtel Riffelalp (Lift, Central Heating).

Hôtel Riffelberg. Hôtel Schwarzsee.

ALEX. SEILER & BROS., proprietors.

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to remain in the waters from 2 to 4 hours; the bathers are enveloped in long cloaks; tables float on the water; newspapers are read and dominoes &c. are played.

Among the favourite excursions are:—

a) *via Wolfstritt Torrentaine to*

HOT.-PENSION GR. TORRENTALPE (ALT.: 8,000 ft.), a magnificently posted house whence we proceed to **Torrenthorn**, a peak 9,800 feet high.

b) *to the celebrated*

GEMMI PASS (ALT.: 7,640 feet. — **HOT.:** Wildstrubel) beneath which, in bird's eye view, lies **Loèche-les-Bains**. (See also subroute 70A).

VIÈGE (Visp).

POP.: 1,400. — **ALT.:** 2,156 feet.

HOTELS: Post; Sonne; des Alpes.

This village is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Viège with the Rhone. It possesses a handsome church and some fine old houses; and there is a magnificent view of the snow-capped height of the **Balfrinhorn**, the first peak of the **Saasgrats** which separate the valley of **St. Nicolas** from that of **Saas**.

Subroute: From **VIÈGE** to **STALDEN**, (**Saas**), **ST. NICOLAS**, **RANDA** and **ZERMATT**.

At **Viège** commences the famous **Zermatt Railway** opened in 1891. It is on the narrow-gauge, cog-wheel system. The engines, constructed at **Winterthur** under the supervision of the famous inventor **Abt**, have each five breaks and consist of two machines, one of which has ordinary wheels and the other cog-wheels biting with 4 teeth at every revolution. Since the opening of the line only one slight accident has occurred.

On leaving the **Rhone Valley**, the train follows the bank of the **Viège** to **STALDEN** (ALT.: 2,610 ft. — **HOT.:** **Stalden**), delightfully situated among vineyards and orchards. The valley divides here into that of **St. Nicolas** and that of **Saas**, the latter forming a favourite 5 hours' excursion and containing two famous resorts:—

AAS IM GRUND (ALT.: 5,100 ft.

HOT.: **Monte Moro**), whence the peaks of **Weissmies**, **Sonnighorn** and **Belhorn** may be undertaken.

AAS-FEE (ALT.: 5,500 ft. — **HOTELS:** **Dom**; **Gr. Hot. Bellevue**; **Gr. Hot. Aas-Fee**) near **Mittaghorn**, **Egginerhorn**, **Allalinhorn** &c.

Beyond **Stalden** the scenery grows rarer and finer till we cross the **Mühlebühl** to

KALPETRAN (2,907 feet) in a soft expansion. The scenery becomes

wilder and the mountains more abrupt as we approach

ST. NICOLAS (ALT.: 8,000 feet — **HOTELS:** **Grand Hot. St. Nicolas**; **Hot.-Pens. Lochmatter**), beyond which a beautiful cascade with fine view of the **Breithorn**.

HERBRIGGEN (4,134 feet), a place of little importance, is the next station. The train then climbs to

RANDA (ALT.: 4,711 feet. — **HOT.:** **Weleshorn**), near **Schalli Valley** and **Hohlicht Glacier**. Some few miles further, a splendid view of the **Matterhorn** is obtained; and, passing through a short tunnel, we reach

TAESCH (4,777 ft.) — famous for its collection of skulls — and then climb to

ZERMATT.

POP.: 650. — **ALT.:** 5,815 ft.

ARRIVAL: From **Viège** 2½ hours; **London**, 22 hrs.; **Paris**, 16 hrs.; **Berlin**, 28 hours.

HOTELS: **Hotels Sailer**, viz.:— **Grand Hot. Mont Cervin**, the largest and handsomest, 300 beds; **Hot. Zermatt**, 180 beds; **Hot. Monte Rosa**, 100 beds, bought by **Messrs. Seiler** 1904; **Hot. Victoria et Angleterre**, 200 beds; **Station Buffet**, the building also containing beds — (For other **Sailer** hotels see below.)

EMBROIDERY: **H. Schoch** supplies, from own factory, **Swiss embroidery**, **ball and evening dresses**, **cambrics**, **muslins** &c. (see also **Interlaken**).

WOOD CARVINGS: **Ed. Binder & Co.** of **Brienz** have a depot here.

ZERMATT has been well described as "a little village" surrounded by green pastures, many-coloured rocks and the dazzling whiteness of eternal snows, — one of the grandest and most striking scenes in **Switzerland**.

The place contains an **English church** and, during the season, is filled with a cosmopolitan crowd, every modern convenience (including the **London dailies**) being provided.

Zermatt, as a modern resort, exists for visiting the **Matterhorn** and the numerous other fine spots of the surrounding districts. But even non-climbers are also found here in great numbers, as the view of the **Matterhorn** from the village is unsurpassed by any in **Europe**. What the **Jungfrau** is to **Interlaken** and **Vesuvius** to **Naples**, that the **Matterhorn** is to **Zermatt**.

The mountain was first climbed by **Whymper** and three other **Englishmen**, the latter losing their lives during the descent. Since then the difficult spots have been artificially improved, so that expert climbers, accompanied by good guides, can make the ascent in 10 hrs. from **Schwarz See Hot.** (8,495 ft. — 50 beds).

BRIGUE (Valais) Entrance to the Simplon.

Grand Hotel Couronne & Poste.

Leading American house with all modern comfort. Steam heating throughout.
American bar. Own carriages to all parts. Auto-Garage. Terms en Pension.
Open all the year round. 3852 Jos. Escher, prop.

A good idea of the peak is obtained by making use of the electric

GORNERGRAT RAILWAY.

This is a prolongation of the Viège Zermatt line. Its stations are:—

RIFFELALP (ALT.: 7,307 feet. — Grand Hot. Sella, 800 beds, handsome, adapted for protracted sojourn), a centre for some charming excursions.

As we rise, the view becomes vaster and more majestic, the prospect embracing the Rothorn the Dent Blanche, the Weisshorn, the Gabelhörner, the Mischabel Group and other summits.

RIFFELBERG (ALT.: 8,429 feet. — HOT.: Riffelberg, 50 beds), the second station, is past; and we climb to **Rotenboden**, a fine excursion centre.

The route then traverses the narrow cornice of the Gorner, and we reach the terminus at

GORNERGRAT (Hot. and Rest. auf dem Gipfel des Gornergrats, 9,096 ft.), the station, which stands close to the summit, being the most elevated in the world.

Gornergrat commands one of the grandest panoramas known. To the W., stands out, from among a multitude of grand glaciers, the mighty Matterhorn. Opposite lies the beautiful

Monte Rosa, ending in two peaks, of which the higher, Dufour, has an altitude of 15,863 feet; on its broad sides lies its glacier, below which, and enclosing it, are the Gorner and Grenz Glaciers; while, across the former, stands out the Stockhorn. Northwards, rises the beautiful form of the Mischabel, a double pyramid ending in the peaks of Dom and Täschhorn; while, southwards, between Monte Rosa and the Jumeaux (Castor and Pollux), is the Lyskamm. Of peculiar appearance is the Breithorn, stretching out between the 'Twins' and the smaller Matterhorn, of which last only the summit is visible. The Breithorn is the easiest of all the ascents from Zermatt.

An extremely difficult ascent is that of the **GABELHORN**, whose Virgin Peak was climbed in 1804, after annual attempts by different climbers extending over fifty years.

The Weisshorn was first ascended by Tyndall (1861).

Returning by rail to Visp Junction, we change trains and proceed to the terminus of the Rhone-Valley Railway, called Brigue (see route 69, below).

69: From VIÈGE to BRIGUE, the RHONE GLACIER, VIESCH, EGGIS-HORN, GLETSCH, GRIMSEL PASS and MEIRINGEN.

BRIGUE (Brig). — POP.: 1,250. ALT.: 2,240 feet. — **HOTELS:** Grand Hot. Couronne & Poste, large, 1st class house, every comfort, almost one half of the clientèle consists of Americans, — carriages, boarding terms; d'Angleterre.

This village forms the gate to the Simplon Pass, and possesses a fine château with four towers and large chambers: it was built in the 17th cent. by Stockalper, a merchant who controlled the trade across the Pass.

The surroundings of Brigue are very fine, the point of greatest interest being the Aletschhorn. It is 13,710 ft. in height and thus the second in the Bernese Alps. The Aletsch Glacier, which crowns the summit and flows down the sides and round the base in the form of a long, curved and pointed tongue, is the largest in Switzerland. At its foot, and 3 hrs. from Brigue, stands the Hot.-Pens. Belalp (1st class).

Another fine height and one affording a most extensive view is Sparrhorn (9,924 ft.).

From **BRIGUE**, the celebrated **SIMPLON ROAD**, by Napoléon and now rendered suitable for automobiles, traverses the *Simplon Pass*, and connects the valley of the Rhone with that of Antigoro (Italy), where the town of Domo d'Ossola lies, its station forming the terminus of the railway from Navara. The route is very winding one, and after a distance of 14 km., reaches *Berisal*, where after an hour or so, the ascent the Simplon Pass commences. A short distance beyond the pass the hospice (good accommodation from which the difficult *Monte Le* (11,680 ft.) may be climbed (view). From the pass (6,588 ft.) the descent is made to the village

Simplon, lying among green meadows & forming an excellent centre for visiting *Rosshoden Pass*, *Sirwolten Pass*, *Laquin Joch*, *Gamser Joch*, *Flletschhorn* &c.

SIMPLON RAILWAY.— From Brigue to Iselle (Domo d'Ossola) a railway now tunnels the Alps; so that a comparatively short run transfers the traveller from the bleak districts of Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn to the sunny slopes of Northern Italy.

The Simplon route is the shortest and quickest between Paris and Milan.

The road from Brigue up the valley of the Rhone crosses

THE RHONE GLACIER & THE GRIMSEL to MEIRINGEN, (see below). It leaves Brigue in a northerly direction, but, after a few minutes, turns eastwards, at Naters, crosses two mountain streams, passes through Mörell, crosses and recrosses the Rhone to the village of *Laax*, and enters a wild and awe-inspiring stretch of the Rhone Valley, bordered, on either side, by sombre forests. Half an hour's walk then brings us to

VIESCH (ALT.: 8,514 ft. — **HOTELS:** *du Glacier* and *Poste; des Alpes*). From this village, which is picturesquely situated near the confluence of a turbulent mountain beck with the waters of the Rhone, a number of magnificent mountain ascents may be undertaken. Of these the most renowned is that of

EGGISHORN (**HOTELS:** *Jungfrau*, alt. 7,220 ft.; *Hot. Biederalp*, alt. 6,250 ft.; *Pens. Biedersfurka*, alt. 6,890 ft., — all very comfortable), a splendid peak (9,626 feet) that towers up between the Aletsch and Viescher Glaciers. The route runs up the beck past Viescher and Hot. Jungfrau, and traverses, the most part, fine stretches of best country, leaving the Bettmerhorn, Elslücke and Viescher Horn on the left. At the hotel, the actual ascent commences, a zigzag path winding up to the summit and scarcely requiring a guide.

The view obtained from the top is

very fine. At our feet lies the beautiful sweep of the *Aletsch Glacier*, with *Marjelen Lake* below it, stretching away north-eastwards to the *Galenstock* (11,800 feet). To the E. is *Blindenhorn* (11,095 ft.) Northwards are seen the *Walliser Vescherhorn*, its peaks varying in altitude from 12,192 feet to 12,810 feet (*Great Wannehorn*): beyond them *Finsteraarhorn*, a little to the left and where the *Aletsch Glacier* comes within ken, the *Jungfrau Joch* connects the wonderful *Jungfrau* (13,670 ft.) with the *Mönch* (13,466 feet) and the *Biger* (13,043 feet). The prominent peak from which the Middle Glacier flows down to join the great one is the *Aletschhorn* (13,702 ft.). Westwards the *Rothorn* and *Nesthorn*: in the distance across the tip of the glacier, *Mont Blanc*. Due south *Mte. Leone*: to the right, and midway between it and the *Matterhorn*, rise *Flletschhorn* and *Monte Rosa*.

From Viesch we continue our way up the right bank of the Rhone, past Niederwald, Biel, Reckingen, Münster, Geschenen and St. Ulrichen to Obergestelen, where a path turns off leftwards to Grimsel Pass; but, following the main road, a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. brings us to *Oberwald*, beyond which the way winds through woods of pine and fir to the junction of the Rhone Road with that coming from the **Furka Pass** (see Andermatt, route 71 b), to the right, and that from Grimsel Pass to the left. At **Gletsch** there are a few houses and a hotel — *Gd. Hotel Glacier du Rhone*, provided with every modern comfort and comprising 200 rooms.

The Furka, Grimsel and Brigue diligences stop here at midday for lunch, the evening coaches putting up here for the night. Carriages to be had to all parts. An hour's walk from here is *Hot. Belvédère* (see route 71 b) with a beautiful view of the upper part of the glacier, and the

GLETSCH-RHONE GLACIER

== 5905 FEET ==

• HOTEL GLACIER DU RHONE •

On the bifurcation of the Grimsel Furka and Brig Roads.

250 Beds. Electric light. Modern comfort. Baths. Diligences stop here at midday and evening. Carriages to all parts.

== FURKA-ROAD ==

7216 FEET == 7216 FEET

• HOTEL PENSION BELVÉDÈRE •

3372 The most splendid view of the whole Furka Road.

Overlooking the Rhone Glacier, which is only 2 minutes distant. 90 Beds. Every modern comfort. Excursions & walks. Rich Alpine Flora.

== POST AND TELEGRAPH IN BOTH HOTELS. ==

J. SEILER BRUNNER, Prop.

Bernese and Valais Alps. The Rhone Road runs on for a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the foot of the **RHONE GLACIER**, whose edge forms a vast wall of ice, in which there is a beautiful vault constituting the cradle of the mighty Rhone.

We leave the *Inn* by the Grimsel Road, climbing rapidly and in great sweeps to

GRIMSEL PASS (7,100 feet), near which is the celebrated "*Dead Sea*", recalling the battle between the French and Austrians in 1799. Beyond the Pass, the road curves round *Grimsel Tarn*, with a fine view of the great Schreckhorn ahead, to the *Hospice* (6,148 ft.), whence a number of fine excursions may be undertaken, such as: to *Finsteraarhorn* (13,120 feet), the highest point in the Bernese Alps; to *Ewig Schneehorn* (10,927 ft.), reached via *Pavilion Dollfuss*; and to *Kleines Siedelhorn*.

A short distance below the hospice,

the road crosses the Aare near a waterfall and, some distance further, reaches the celebrated

HANDEGG FALLS, the finest of the Aare a stream described by the Rev. J. W. Hoisl y M. A. in the following enthusiastic passage:—

"A short account of the Aare should be interesting to those who stray on its banks at Meiringen, and cross and re-cross it in their expeditions. Its basin covers 816 square (German) miles, with a length of 37 (116 English) miles. It falls 5,987 feet in 57 Swiss leagues, with an average of 105 feet per league; but from Guttannen to Meiringen it falls 450 feet in one league. Issuing from the Upper Aare Glacier at 6,975 feet above sea-level, and the Lower Aare (5,750 feet), among the metamorphic wilds of the Finsteraarhorn, and receiving tributaries from the elevated tarns of the Todten See and the Gelmer See, thundering through the granitic dyke of the Grimsel, its waters, milky with snow water and granitic dust, bear their way to the Handegg Falls (the third finest in Europe), and there receiving the crystal Arlenbach, it plunges 250 ft. into the rainbow-spanned abyss and thence rushes downwards, to receive in the old lake bed of Imhof the streams from the Gadmen Valley at

to S., the river forms the
REICHENBACH FALLS (Gr. Hot.
in Alps, 1st class, 15 min. from station,
most fully furnished every comfort; Hot-
els, Reichenbach) one of the most
celebrated sights in Switzerland. They
are approached by a rope-railway and
are illuminated in the evening by
electric light, presenting then a most
fantastic and beautiful appearance.

In the neighbourhood, there are some smaller
glens that also repay a visit.

But the Gorge of the Aare is the
great sight which has made the cele-
brity of Meiringen. In the little guide
to Meiringen written by the Rev. T.
W. Horsley M. A. it is thus described:
"Here for 1,550 yards the river rushes
through and below cliffs which are

MEIRINGEN HOTEL & PENSION OBERL.

Well-known First-Class English Family House. Specially recommended. Garden. The only Hotel at Meiringen away from the dust and traffic of the No Station Noise. Glorious view. Perfect sanitation. Pension fr. 6.—, carriages for the Grimsel-Furka Route.

B. OESTERHAUS, Managing Proprietor, formerly at the Excelsior Hotel Nice-Cimiez and the Grand Hotel du Prince de Galles, Monte-Carlo.

in places only eight feet apart, while in others they open out so as to frame views of wood and mountain scenery. Formerly only passable by a raft when the river was very low, wooden galleries have now been erected on struts so that the whole of this marvellous ravine can be traversed. It is impossible to get photographs to do justice to this curious and beautiful gorge."

The chief industry of the place is wood-carving, a trade which it shares with its neighbour Briens. Among well-known concerns is that of Klein Bros. & Co., Manufacturers and exporters of Swiss wood-carving, from whom illustrated catalogues may be obtained.

EXCURSIONS: Besides the gorges referred to above, there is the ascent of Hasliberg, with fine view of the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn, as well as of the lower Hasli Valley. Beyond the mountain is the village of Heflish; while, among other delightful trips, there are those to Hohenstollen, to the Flampatte, the Giebel and the Schorenalp.

More distant is Brünig, the road

having been cut through some of the finest scenery. The prospect obtained from Faulhorn, Engelhorn and the Meiringen Valley is extensive and beautiful beyond, lie the celebrated Melch, whose romantic character and beauty tempt the tourist to follow further and further till he reaches the Lake of Lucerne. Meiringen is the terminus of the Brünig Railway (see route 70).

Subroute: From MEIRINGEN via ROSENLAUI and GROSSE SCHNITZ to GRINDELWALD.

From Meiringen by rope-rail (above) or on foot via Willisau Reichenbach Falls. At Willisau sharp to the right and follow road (3 hrs.). Beyond the Falls road crosses the Reichenbach and past Gschwendenschwandalp to Rosenlaui Bad. The road will be complete for carriages this summer.

ROSENLAUI BAD (ALT. 1,500 ft.) — **HOT.** Rosenlaui Bad lies in a wooded and picturesque valley Reichenbach. The resort is famous for visiting the Wetterhorn, the Weissenbach Gorge and the

Swiss
Wood
Carvings.



Manufacturers and Exporters
Klein Bros. & Co.

MEIRINGEN, SWITZERLAND
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

== Show rooms at LEIPSIK Fairs. ==

lani Glacier. These last two form one excursion. The Gorge, which is reached in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a road to the left, has now been made accessible throughout by the owner of Rosenlani Hotel. It has a length of some 660 yds. and the fantastic cliffs, between which it runs with scarcely room for stream and stage, tower above the bed to a height of 800 ft. The gorge itself is certainly one of the finest in Switzerland; while its interest is greatly enhanced by the beauty of the 9 cascades formed at intervals by the Weissenbach. This stream issues from the Glacier to which the ravine leads and the sight of which on coming out into the open is remarkably impressive.

Three hours beyond Rosenlani Hotel, the road, having left the Reichenbach to the left, reaches

GROSSEN SCHEIDEGG (ALT.: 6,480 ft. — HOT.: Gr. Scheidegg), where a magnificent view of the Vietschergrat, Mönch, Eiger and other fine mountains opens out.

From here a three hour's climb brings us to the famous resort of Grindelwald (see route 70).

70: From MEIRINGEN to BRIENZ, INTERLAKEN, LAUTERBRUNNEN, MÜRREN, WENGEN, GRINDELWALD, ST. BEATENBERG, SPIEZ, FAULENSEEBAD & THUN: thence, via BERNE, to LUCERNE.

BRIENZ.

POP.: 2,600. — ALT.: 1,860 feet.

HOTELS: Zum weissen Kreuz, close to Brünig station and steamboats, in a lovely and sheltered spot at the foot of Brienzer Rothorn; Bär.

BRIENZ is a favourite place stretching for nearly a mile and a half along the north eastern shores of the lake of the same name. It is

the centre of the wood-carving industry, for which the Swiss are so celebrated, and of which very delicate specimens are to be seen in the shop-windows at Meiringen, Interlaken and other towns of the Bernese Oberland. Every tourist should take the opportunity of seeing one of the largest workshops of the place, the most important being that of *Ed. Binder & Cie.*, whose extensive show-rooms and large stock well repay a visit.

The principal attractions of the place, however, are the *Rothorn* and the *Lake*.

The Rothorn (7,716 ft.) is ascended by a famous cog-railway constructed in 1891: as it rises up the sides of the Giant of the Brienzer Grat, scaling steep cliffs with a maximum gradient of 25°, or passing through tunnels and across mountain becks, the glimpses obtained of encircling hill and vale are wonderfully picturesque. But the scene which opens out before the beholder when the summit is reached exceeds all expectation, and renders the peak no unworthy rival of the Rigi. The panorama embraces the Bernese, Urner and Engelberg Alps, the Lakes of Brienz and Thun, the Grimsel, the Rigi, the Lake of Lucerne &c.

Those staying at Brienz will, naturally, cross the lake to Interlaken and visit its fine valley and the beautiful Lake of Thun beyond. Though twins, the lakes differ essentially in character. That of Thun is comparatively soft and lovely; while the Lake of Brienz displays the sterner and more solemn side of nature. The shores, dark and steep, entrance with their stillness and sublimity, lifting

BRIENZ, on Lake of Brienz.

BERNER OBERLAND.

Hotel zum weissen Kreuz.

Close to Brünig Station and Steamboats and in most lovely, sheltered spot at the foot of Brienzer Rothorn and opposite the world-renowned Reissbach Falls. Beautiful pine-woods in the immediate vicinity. Shady garden. Post, Telegraph and Telephone on the premises. Auto-garage.

Family E. HANAUER

Prop. of Steamboat Restaurant "Brienzersee".

**Ed. Binder
& Co.**

BRIENZ C/B.
Switzerland.

**MANUFACTORY
OF FINE WOOD
CARVINGS.**

2055

**EXPORT AND
RETAIL.**

Illustrated catalogues
forwarded on receipt
of references.

Branch houses at Lucerne, Zermatt & St. Moritz.
Highest awards and golden medals at all exhibitions.

the mind above the sordid thoughts of life as they themselves rise higher and higher towards the crowning peak of the Brienz Rothorn.

From the above, it will be apparent that the most beautiful view is obtained

on approaching Brienz by steamer. On the outward journey, the first station called at is

GIENSBACH, whence a rope-railway leads up to Hot. Giesbach (one of the most celebrated in Switzerland) and the far-famed Giesbach Falls, which,

Hotel et Pension Belle Rive,

quiet and pleasant summer-resort
1½ miles from

INTERLAKEN. 2009

Train and Boat communication, perfect sanitary arrangements,
Hot and Cold Baths. Boating and Fishing. Good cooking. Pension terms, from
5½ to 7 frca.

Open from 1st June to 30th September.

F. Widmer, proprietor.

spanned by two bridges, leap, in three principal cascades, from the top of the pine-clad hill to the lake below, thus forming one of the most glorious spectacles in a country teeming with natural beauties.

Next comes Iseltwald, and the boat then proceeds to BÖNIGEN (Hot. et Pens. Belle Rive, perfect sanitation —

good cuisine — boating &c.; Park Hotel Bönigen, facing station and landing-place, — modern comfort, — baths, boats, large garden), a prettily situated place at the south-western extremity of the lake and having railway connection (7 min.) with Interlaken. There also auto-cars running from Interl. via Bönigen to the Golf-links.

BÖNIGEN, Lake of Brienz.

PARK HOTEL BÖNIGEN
PENSION

¼ hour from Interlaken. Facing station and landing-place. Baths. Boats. L. shady garden bordering lake. Telephone. Electr. light. Häler-Thöni, prop.

INTERLAKEN.

POP.: 6,500. — ALT.: 1,866 feet.

ARRIVAL: Through trains from Berlin via Frankfort and Berne; from London via Calais and Paris; from Vienna via Lucerne and Brünig; from Italy via St. Gothard.

HOTELS: Regina-Hot. Jungfraublick, first-class, in own large park, recently enlarged in unrivalled elevated situation, latest comforts suites and single rooms with bath and lavatory. Patronised by best American society; The Grand Hotels Victoria and Grand Hotel Jungfrau, both American style. Victoria has new large hall with American Bar. Jungfrau with Grill-Room. Band plays daily after luncheon and dinner; Hotel Belvedere, property of same Company as foregoing; The Grand Hotel (formerly Beaurivage), newest, 1st class, family house, patronised by Americans, meals at separate tables, large new terrace on the water-side (proprietor also owns the Grand Hotel in Naples); Grand Hot. des Alpes, well

situated, with 200 bedrooms; Hot. Beausite, good 2nd class family hotel, near the Centr. Station. renowned for its good table; Hot. Interlaken (Interlaknerhof), 2nd class, near rail. station (Ostbahnhof) and landing-stage, modern comfort.

BOARDING-HOUSES: Pens. Darling Cottage, small, 1st cl. house in tranquil spot near station & lake; Pens. Bel Air.

RESTAURANT: Café Restaurant sur Promenade, well-known for French cuisine, good wines & beer, grill-room, large shady garden &c.

CONFECTIONERS: Café Restaurant sur Promenade is highly recommended for confectionery &c. Rendezvous for after-noon tea.

CABS: From station, 1 pers., 1 fr.; drives, one-horsed, 5 frs.; two-horsed 10 frs per hour.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES: Sacristy of Schloss. June to Sept., 110 and 40.

POST OFFICE: Between Hotel Oberland and Volksbank.

BIJOUTERIE and ANTIQUITIES: Fr. Engel, sole manufacturer of the old silver Thun filigree, with branch houses in Thun and Montreux.

3837

== INTERLAKEN ==

Regina-Hotel Jungfraublick

High-Class Unique Position.

EMBROIDERY: H. Schoch supplies from own factory, Swiss embroidery, ball and evening dresses, cambrics, muslins &c. (see also Zermatt and Lucerne).

WOOD-CARVING: Albert Schild, Bahnhof St., supplies wholesale and retail and also does a large export business (see also Montreux).

INTERLAKEN (*inter lacubus*) receives its name from its peculiar position on a strip of flat land between two of Switzerland's most celebrated lakes. Shut-in by well-wooded heights, the town lies in a short but charming valley, called Böödel, through which flow the blue waters of the Aare connecting the Lake of Geneva with that of Thun. Its central position has made it the metropolis for travellers and lovers of nature. Its inhabitants justly boast, "What is missing among great cities, what is lacking to the world of art, Interlaken makes up among tourist centres." Sightseers

from all countries and climes meet here to rest and recount their adventures after health-giving, but tiring excursions and tramps among the finest mountain ranges of Europe.

The principal rendezvous in the resort is the Höhweg with its avenues of walnut-trees, its fine hotels and elegant shops and warehouses. From here is obtained one of the finest views that Interlaken affords. Around us lies the picturesque lowland, washed by the crystal waters of the stream; above us rise the tree-clad hills, between which the eye follows the course of the Lütschine up the Vale of Lauterbrunnen; beyond, the beautiful Jungfrau, Queen of the Alps, shimmers and glows in the glorious flood of light poured upon it by the setting sun.

9804

— INTERLAKEN —

THE GRAND HOTEL.

ALBERT DOEPFNER, Prop.

WINTER SEASON: NAPLES, GRAND HOTEL.

INTERLAKEN.

ERLAKEN HOTEL BEAUSITE

Near the Central Station and Steamboat Pier. Quiet position.
Large garden with splendid view. ——— Moderate charges.

rtb, prop.

Winter Season: Hotel de Turin, Mentone.

INTERLAKEN.

8806

TEL INTERLAKEN (INTERLAKNERHOF)

Close to railway station and landing stage Interlaken-Ost.
A situation on Höhweg. 5 minutes from Kursaal. Shady grounds. Lounge.
Lift. Electric Light. Moderate charges. Boarding terms. Table d'hôte at small
Under personal management of proprietor, Ernest Hirschi.

INTERLAKEN.

PENSION DARLING COTTAGE

Small but high-class boarding-house. Situated in the vicinity of the Eastern Railway
Station and the Brienzersee. Steamer Station, with beautiful view of the Alps.
Quiet situation. Proprietor: S. FISCHER.

But apart from the natural beauty of the surroundings, the Höhweg possesses many other attractions. At its upper end is the ancient convent, founded in 1180 and, together with the adjoining castle, now used for public purposes; while in the middle of the street stands the Kursaal, well-supplied with magazines and newspapers, and forming the

gathering-place of thousands of guests who flock hither to listen to the powerful orchestra.

In 1904 a remarkable cave was, by blasting, rendered accessible. It is the already well-known Beatus Höhle, containing beautiful grottoes and several stalagmites. The explored length is 750 metres; but it is probable that the cave

RESTAURANT — CAFÉ & CONFECTIONERY F. Schuh, INTERLAKEN
— of the "PROMENADE" — (opposite Victoria Hotel).

3634

Large and shady Garden. — Covered Veranda.

Luncheons & Dinners at fixed prices. Restauration à la carte.
— French kitchen. — GRILL-ROOM. — Pure Wines and Beers on draught. —
AFTERNOON-TEA.

H. SCHOCH, INTERLAKEN. Opposite the Garden of the HOTEL METROPOLE.
Same house at LUCERNE, Löwenstrasse 2. —
4E, 91 Piazza di Spagna. — NAPLES, 18 Piazza dei Martiri.

Swiss Embroideries.

Latest Novelties in

Embroidered Ball and Evening Dresses

in Batiste, Silk, Silk Muslin, Crêpe de Chine &c.

— **HAND-Embroidered Blouses, Coats, Handkerchiefs.** —

Factory Prices.

WILDERSWIL by Interlaken, Switzerland.

HOTEL & PENSION BERGHOF

2884

Comfortable new building in elevated, dust-free and tranquil situation. Lovely Alpine prospect (Jungfrau, Mönch & Eiger). Central heating. Baths. Telephone. Boarding terms, 5½—8 frcs. **M. Hummler, prop.**

is connected with the Seefeld-Höhle higher up the Beatenberg on which it is situated.

At one end of the town lies the exquisitely quaint village of

UNTERSEEN (HOTELS: Beau Site; Eiger & other good second-class houses), whose church tower, grey with age, and ancient houses bordering the Aare, render it a favourite spot of painters & sketchers.

Moreover, there are, in the immediate neighbourhood, a number of extremely charming walks and promenades, of which the most celebrated are:—

To Rugen, a hill reached within ½ hr. by a well-kept woodland way: from the summit (1 hour), a most extensive and beautiful view. With this trip may be combined a visit to Unspunnen (Hot.-Pens. Jungfrau; at foot of Rugen Park and the Jungfrau, is a comfortable modern house) with picturesque ruins. To **HEIMWEHFLUH** (funicular), with outlook tower commanding fine panorama. To **Abendberg** (8,737 ft.), a longer trip along carriage-road to First (1 hr.), and thence by zigzag path (1 hour): the view is very celebrated and the return journey should be made via Saxeten. To **Golds- wyl**, on Lake of Brienz (½ hr.), where there are some interesting ruins; and thence to **Ringgenberg Castle**, beyond which lies another ancient stronghold bearing the name of **Schadburg** (Pity- burg) from its having never been completed. To **Harder** (funicular to be finished this year). To **Habkern** (3,500 feet), a mountain village lying beyond Harder. To **Angstmatthorn** (7,022 feet), to **Hobgant** (9,840 feet), and to **Gemmen- alhorn** (see Beatenberg). Furthermore, by steamer to Thun and to Brienz &c. (see above).

Six trains run daily from Interlaken to

WILDE RSWIL. — HOTELS: Schloss Hotel, in course of erection; Hot. and Pens. Jungfrau; Hotel and Pens. Berg- hof, new, in tranquil and sheltered spot, modern comfort, incl. baths, central heating &c., grand view of Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger and other fine heights; Hot. Schönbühl; Alpenrose; Bär. —

WILDERSWIL is a delightfully idyllic resort in immediate proximity to the world-famous town of Interlaken. It is exceptionally suitable for persons

needing rest and tranquillity, and has unquestionably a great future before it. The opportunities for mountain- climbing are very great; and there are also delightful walks and excursions, such as to the historic ruins at Unspunnen, to Rugen Park &c.

Wilderswil is the lower terminus of the famous cog-railways running up to Wengernalp, the Jungfrau and

Schynige Platte (ALT.: 6,568 feet. HOT.: Schynige Platte), the trip afford- ing many fine views. After passing through a tunnel which carries us under the Height of the Grates, we suddenly find ourselves on the S. side of the mountain, where the view obtained is most impressive and beautiful. Before us tower the Jungfrau, the Mönch and the Eiger, a never-to-be-forgotten sight of glorious and overwhelming character. Near these mountains and in the same range stand out the **Mittaghorn**, **Breit- horn** and **Grosshorn**. Only a glimpse of the **Lauterbrunnen Valley**, with the **Staubbach**, and we arrive at the summit of

SCHYNIGE PLATTE, a fine mountain (6,568 ft.), commanding a beautiful out- look on-to the Alps, the valleys and the lakes. The panorama changes here: be- fore us appear **Grindelwald Valley**, the **Sehreckhorn** and the **Wetterhorn**, with, eastwards, the rugged **Faulhorn**, whose ascent is easily accomplished from here.

At **Zweilütschinen**, the railway bran- ches, one line going to **Lauterbrunnen** (see below), the other proceeding to **Grindelwald**.

The former line swerves to the right, crosses the **Weisse Lütschine**, and fol- lows the left bank of the stream. After passing a number of cascades, the cl- open out, and **Staubbach Watertall** appears before us, like a veil blown and fro by the wind: a short distan- beyond it, the train enters

LAUTERBRUNNEN. ALT.: 2,684
HOTELS: Steinbock; Staubbach; Adl

LAUTERBRUNNEN is a stragg- village situated in a deep gully, between whose lime-stone cliffs rust the **Lütschine**.

The village, with its magnificent vie- is a very favourite stopping-place en re-

to health-resorts of a still higher altitude. Within 5 min., Staubbach Fall leaps, in soft and graceful cascades, from a height of 985 feet; though, before it can reach the entranced beholder, it is scattered in spray by the mountain breeze.

More distant is the route alongside the right bank of the Lütchine to

Trümmelbach Fall (Hot. Trümmelbach), which springs from the Jungfrau Glacier, and is, perhaps, the finest of its kind in Switzerland.

From Lauterbrunnen, a wire-rope railway climbs to Grütschalp, whence an electric rail runs to

MÜRREN.

ALTITUDE: 5,514 feet.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel des Alpes, 1st class, fine views, prospectus free; Grand Hotel & Kurhaus, 1st class.

MÜRREN is a village which, during the past ten years, has made enormous strides. Whereas, in 1857,

it had not even an inn, it can now boast of a number of fine hotels, lighted with electricity and fitted with every comfort: it possesses a 'Kurhaus'; and the existence of an English Church shows how favourite a spot Mürren is of Anglo-Saxons. The promenades that run westwards beyond Hotel des Alpes to the needle-woods of Allmendhubel are furnished with numerous and comfortable seats.

The great attraction of the place is its magnificent scenery. Looming in sombre majesty before the beholder is the *Schwarze Mönch*, behind whose black cowl appears the glowing *Silberhorn* and the bright cap *Jungfrau*, — to the left, the *Mönch*, the *Eiger* and *Wengernalp*, — to the right,

Mürren Grand Hôtel des Alpes

near Interlaken

First-class. 5,400 feet above sea. Well-known for its fine view. Railway Station. Pension from fr. 9.—. Central Water-heating. Prospectus on application. 3028

Ebneflüh, *Mittaghorn*, *Grosshorn*, and *Breithorn*, — all in the background; while just across the valley stand out *Tschingelgrat* and *Gspaltenhorn*.

Favourite ascents from Mürren are *Allmendhubel* (6,355 feet), which requires but $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; *Schilt-horn* (9,754 feet), an easy climb of 4 hours, which is greatly to be recommended on account of the magnificent panoramic view obtained.

From Lauterbrunnen, the Wengernalp Cog-railway carries us over the Lütchine and across several viaducts to

WENGEN.

ALTITUDE: 4,200 feet.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. & National, 1st class, newly-built and sumptuously fur-

nished, near the railway station, latest sanitary arrangements; Hot. and Pens. Victoria, tranquil spot, close to station, baths &c., porter meets trains; Blümlisalp Hotel Savoy, near the station, has decidedly the best situation of Wengen with modern comfort, incomparable view from all the rooms, excellent cuisine; Hot. Stern & Beza-site, a new building with every modern comfort, electric light, baths, extensive terrace &c., open the whole year; Hot. Pens. Bellevue, with charming view of mountains, — comfortable and well-conducted house, propr. Fr. Graf, is one of the most famous Swiss guides, having climbed the Jungfrau some 60 times; Belvedere; Silberhorn.

WENGEN, with its delightful terraces, meadows, woods and mountain scenery, lies close to the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger &c. Below us appear the Lauterbrunnen Valley and the Staubbach; while numerous Alpine

Kleine Scheidegg (Switzerland) 6000 feet above sea level. **ER'S HOTEL KURHAUS-BELLEVUE**

26th May to 5th October. First class Hotel: 110 Rooms, 25 Balconies, 155 Beds. Healthiest Resorts of the Alps. Pension, including Room and attendance, Post, Telegraph office. Telephone. Dark room. Electric light. English Church. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. 8312

WERNALP (ALT.: 6,158 feet. Jungfrau), celebrated for the view of the Trumletenthal, Eiger, Silberhorn and Schneegipfel prospect being similar to Mürren, but the nearness of mountain peaks rendering the view overwhelming in character. A short run brings us to

THE SCHEIDEGG. — ALT.:

SEILER'S HOTELS with English Church &c. Cooks coupons accepted: 1) Kurhaus Bellevue, 1st class, 110 rooms, 25 balconies, telegraph, electric light, dark room; 2) Hotel des Alpes, 2nd class. Grand Restaurant. Large Terrace. Veranda. This resort is in even closer proximity to the giant Alps than the previous station and commands a more beautiful panorama than the Jungfrau itself. Here, across green meadows,

which afford pasture to the mountain cattle, rise the Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau, with their dazzling snow-fields and glaciers, and their terrible avalanches thundering into the valleys and fissures below.

Both Wengernalp and Scheidegg, being situated in the midst of the glaciers, are especially headquarters for tourists; but many families choose the excellently managed hotels here for a prolonged sojourn. The ascents are the following, namely:—

MÄNNLICHEN (ALT.: 7,694 feet. — Hotel-Restaurant), climbed in 1½ hours by an excellent foot-path; Silberhorn (8,121 ft.), in 1 hour; Guggibühl (7,072 ft.), 3—4 hours.

THE JUNGFRAU. This beautiful and famous mountain is now, to

Completed
 Scheidegg (2064 m.
 above Sea). Eiger-
 wald (2323 m. above
 Sea). Eigerwand (2868
 above Sea). Eise-
 negg (3161 m. above
 Sea). This last station
 is the highest in Europe.

3840

BERNER OBERLAND
 — SWITZERLAND —

Jungfrau-Railway

Highest
 tunnel-Railway in the world.

587

Magnificent rock station. Wonderful views. Only rail to regions of eternal snow and ice. Electric power. Steady smokeless travelling. Carriages all one class. Good station Buffets. Return ticket Kl. Scheidegg-Eismeer, 18. 18.

within a short distance of its summit, accessible by means of the Jungfrau Bahn. The inception and design of this carefully planned railway is due to Guyer-Zeller. It has a gauge of 1 metre; the radius of the smallest curve is 100 metres, the speed of the trains from 7 to 10 km. per hour, and the steepest gradient 25 %.

For practical and æsthetic reasons, the railway is bored through the mountain almost the whole way. It starts from Scheidegg, runs for 2 km. to *Eigergletscher* (8,621 ft. — Rest.) with beautiful grotto; thence, for a short distance, it skirts the cliff and enters the tunnel to Rotstock (8,299 feet). The next station is *Eigerwand* (9,406 feet. — Rest.), blasted in the side of the mountain in such a way as to form pillars (3—5 metres dia.) of native rock for the support of the building. The view is exceedingly fine; and, by the help of a Zeiss telescope provided for passengers, it is possible to discern clearly people on the Rigi, Pilatus, Stanserhorn &c. An electric search-light (98 million candles) illuminates the country at night. The next station, similarly constructed, is *Bismeer* (10,378 feet. Rest.), at present the terminus of the rail. It is finely situated, commands a magnificent view, and forms an excellent centre for climbing the Jungfrau summit, the Eiger, the Mönch, Concordiahütte, Aletschgletscher &c.

Beyond Scheidegg, the Wengernalp Railway enters the Grindelwald Valley overlooked by the Wetterhorn, and continues its course down steep slopes, strewn with Alpine roses to Grindelwald, where it meets the direct line from Zweilütschinen up the Schwarze Lütschine (see above).

GRINDELWALD.

POP.: 3,200. — ALT.: 3,466 feet.

HOTELS: Bear, 1st class; Burgener; Alpina; Eiger.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Saint-James', Sun. 10.30, 5.30; H. O. Sun. 8.0 and noon.

GRINDELWALD is a celebrated winter and summer resort of the first order, which, having been rebuilt in fine style after the fire of 1892, is an excellent centre both for health-seekers and for tourists.

It is charmingly situated in a sheltered spot, and possesses a most equable climate. The grand heights of the Eiger, the Schreckhorn and the Wetterhorn, with their various peaks, shut it in to the S. From between them two glaciers move down, like mighty torrents, to the luxuriant pastures below.

The larger of these glaciers with the beautiful blue grotto in the ice, is the great sight of Grindelwald. The surroundings offer numerous.

MOUNTAIN-ASCENTS: *Zäsenberghorn* (7,667 ft.); *Mettenberg* (10,192 ft.), via *Bäregg*, 6 hours; the *Wattenhorn* (12,148 ft.), 1½ hours; *Great Schreckhorn* (13,884 ft.), 8 hour and difficult; *Mönch* (13,466 ft.) *Eiger* (13,048 ft.); all are very taxing even with first-class guides.

Besides these ascents, there are the interesting passes of the *Jungfrau-joch* (11,384 ft.), the *Mönchjoch* &c. to *Eggishorn*, and that of *Finster-aarjoch* via *Strahlegg* to *Grimmel Hospice* (see route 69).

One fine ascent, however, requires no guide, namely, the

FAULHORN (8,808 ft.), a grand height consisting of shattered lime-stone, and commanding a splendid view.

At our feet, to the N., lies the Lake of Brienz; while, in the opposite direction, appears the chain of the Bernese Alps, in the middle of which, and due S., rises the *Jungfrau*: a trifle nearer is the *Mönch*, half hidden by the Eiger, and with the *Aletschhorn* just peeping ab its shoulder: south-westwards *Breithorn*, *Blümlisalp*, *Doldenh*, *Schilthorn* &c.; while, to the S. stand up the needle-points of *Viescherhörner*, *Finsteraarhorn*, *Schreckhorn*, — all of them beh *Sin:clihorn*; beyond is the pyrami form of the *Wetterhorn*, flan

by *Berglistock*, *Wellhorn* and other heights.

The descent from *Faulhorn* may be made to *Schynige Platte* (see above), or, via *Bussalp*, back to *Grindelwald*.

Another favourite trip from *Grindelwald* is via *Grosse Scheidegg* to *Rosenlauri*, and thence past *Reichenbach Falls* to *Meiringen* (see route 69).

The direct line of rail from *Grindelwald* runs down to *Zweilütschinen*; where it joins the *Lauterbrunnen* line and proceeds to

INTERLAKEN (see above), whence boat may be taken to *Brienz*, or, down the canal cut at great expense through the silt-land of *Bödeli Valley*, to the *Lake of Thun*. Here, having called at the little stations of *Där-ligen*, *Bödeli* and *Leissigen* (all with small, but good, hotels), the

steamer crosses to *Beatenbucht*, the station for

ST. BEATENBERG.

ALTITUDE: 8,500 feet.

HOTEL: Gd. Hotel Victoria, new, 1st class, renovated, centrally located, apartments with bath-rooms, 200 beds, a leading Alpine health-resort, resident physicians, excellent cooking. P. Marguet, prop., formerly at the *Neues Stahlbad*, *St. Moritz*, *Hotel Quirinal*, *Rome* and *Hotel Schweizerhof*, *Lucerne*.

The ascent by funicular rail to *Beatenberg* is without danger, and affords some beautiful views, the one from the tunnel across the lake to *Niesen* being of a most charming character. The way from the mountain station leads past some most beautiful villas and hotels with rustic cottages scattered here and there that add to the idyllic charm of the

ST. BEATENBERG. Gd. Hôtel Victoria.

3320

First-class house. 200 beds.

HYDRO and **ELECTROPATHIC** Establishment under special medical management
P. Marguet, Manager, Propr.

place. Below us flashes the surface of the lake; across its waters rise the heights of *Aeschli-Allmend*, the *Lenker Weisshorn* and *Wildhorn*, between which lie the *Valleys of Frutigen* and the *Engstligen*; while, in the back-ground, appear the snow-clad summits of the *Wildstrubel* and the *Titlis*, enclosing between them the magnificent group of the *Jungfrau*.

Beatenberg is an Alpine health-resort of the first order. Its situation is very sheltered; its climate mild, and the views of the surrounding country, magnificent. The place possesses hotels capable of accommodating 1,500 guests, and has German, English and Roman Catholic churches.

The walks and excursions are exceedingly varied and beautiful and the

means of communication easy and rapid. One can descend to the borders of the lake in a few minutes, and thence by boat to all the various stations, such as *Thun*, *Spiez* and *Interlaken*, where connection is obtained with the various places on the *Lake of Brienz*. The finest trips are to *Fersass* and *Niederhorn*; to *Beatushöhle* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hour); to *Käuzli* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); to *Amisbühl*, a most lovely spot about 25 minutes distant from the hotels. The finest mountain ascent is that of *Gemmenalphorn* (6,780 ft.), the highest point in the *Güggigrat*, the route lying direct through *Rischenenthäli* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.): the view embraces the *Jura*, the *Valley of the Aare*, *Berne*, *Justisthal*, *Stockhorn-kette* and *Pilatus*: two other peaks of the same range which well repay a climb are *Niederhorn* and *Burgfeldstand* — all three summits being so connected that they may be visited one after the other without any intervening descent.

From *Beatenbucht*, the steamer curves round to *MERLIGEN* (HOT.: *Beatus*; *Löwe*), at the opening of *Justis Valley*, and then crosses in a slanting line, westwards, to *Spiez*.

SPIEZ (Lake of Thun)

Terminus of the Montreux-Berner Oberland Railway.

Schloss-Hotel Schonegg

First-class establishment, magnificent situation, near railway station and post-office. 120 beds; electric light, baths, modern sanitary arrangements, best comfort, lift, large park. Centre for excursions. Board arrangements the whole season from 8 Frs. 2888
Proprietor: A. Mützenberg-Häfeli.

SPIEZ. — ALT.: 1,979 ft. — **HOTELS:** Schloss-Hotel Schonegg, 1st class, electric light, large park, beautiful views; Spiezertshof, 1st class. — This is a most delightful village, prettily situated on the southwestern shore of the lake, and overlooked, from an eminence above, by a picturesque old castle. It lies a short distance from the main road, to which a street, bordered by orchards and gardens, leads up. Then, to the left, between the railway and the lake, to Faulensee, on an elevation above which stands

FAULENSEEBAD. — ALT.: 2,634 ft. — **HOTEL:** Wald-Hôtel Victoria, in fine position above the lake, omnibus at Spiez station, boarding terms.

FAULENSEEBAD is a much frequented spa situated in well-wooded country between Thun and Interlaken.

It commands extensive and beautiful views of the Niesen, the Stockhorn Ramp, Thun and — beyond it — the Jura: in front, the full expanse of the Lake of Thun, with its villages and surrounding hills: eastward, Interlaken, part of the Lake of Brienz, the Faulhorn, the Wetterhorn, and many of the lesser heights of the Oberland.

There are walks in every direction, mostly short, easy and attractive; while the longer excursions may be said to cover the chief part of the picturesque Canton of Berne.

The climate is equable, temperate and bracing, and is specially suitable for the nervous or debilitated. The drinking-water is fresh and sparkling. Of the waters it will suffice to say, here, that they are chalybeate and resemble in

:: **FAULENSEEBAD** (Thunersee — Berner Oberland). ::

Wald-Hôtel Victoria.

(130 beds.) In fine position above the lake. Alt.: 2,634 feet. A much-frequented spa with chalybeate springs, beautiful park and woods. Omnibus meets trains at Spiez. (15 minutes). Pension terms 8—14 frs. p. day. 2889 **S. F. Homburger.**

their effects those of Contrexéville, Wildungen and Bath.

A mile to the S. lies the village of **AESCH** (ALT.: 2,830 ft. — **HOTELS:** Bär; Hot.-Pens. Blümlisalp; Hot.-Pens. Niesen), on a height above Kander Valley and commanding beautiful prospects.

Subroute A: By rail to **REICHENBACH** (Kienthal), **FRUTIGEN** and thence by diligence to (a) **BLAUER SEE**, **KANDERSTEG**, **GENMI** and **LOËCHE**; (b) to **ADELBODEN**.

This is a new route, the railway having been recently opened. It is destined to bring a stream of tourists to these lovely valleys — hitherto but slightly known.

REICHENBACH (ALT.: 2,335 ft. — **HOTEL:** Bär) is a village at the entrance to the Valley of the Kien, a stream which joins the Kander about a mile further up. The road to the village of Kienthal is that to the left on leaving Reichen-

bach. It soon approaches the right bank of the Kien.

KIENTHAL. — ALT.: 3,280 ft. — **HOTELS:** Kienthalerhof with Dépendance, a well-appointed house with extensive accommodation including 100 beds, — closed verandas, telephone, post, bath &c.; Bären. — This is a much-frequented village in beautiful idyllic situation, 1 hour by road from Reichenbach Station. It is tranquil and well-sheltered, thus forming an admirable place for convalescents and the jaded. The valley, which is one of the loveliest in Switzerland, affords shady walks and excursions. Mountain-climbing is also to be had, — such as to Blümlisalp, Gspaltenhorn, Tschingelhorn &c.

FRUTIGEN (POP.: 5,000. — ALT.: 2,760 ft. — **HOTELS:** Bellevue; Bahn-Helvetia; Adler) is a pretty little town with railway terminus. It lies at

Kienthal

3,280 feet above
— sea-level —

Bernese Oberland. One of the loveliest Alpine Valleys, skirting the massive Blümlisalp. Fitted in modern style. 100 beds. Excellent outlook.

Hôtel Kienthalerhof.

Charming, sheltered location. Splendid panorama. Boarding terms, 6 frs. upwards. Reduction in May, June & September. — Telephone, 3323 **Prop.: J. G. Tr.**

Kandersteg. GRAND HOTEL.

New stone structure
with every modern
comfort.

Electric Light. --

Central Heating.

Lawn Tennis. ---

Dark Room. ---

Tranquil and sheltered
location.

SHADY WALK

Glacier
and mountain tours.

Patronized by
English and Americans.

Open the whole year

Loosli & Brügger,
proprietors.

Junction of Engstligen and Kander
Valleys. The route to the latter crosses
the River Engstligen, and follows the
Kander upstream to

(a) **BLAUER SEE** (Hot.-Pens. Blau-
see), a delightful lake of a remarkable
and hitherto unexplained blue colour.
It has pretty surroundings, and lies a
few minutes to the right of the road.
Three miles further is

KANDERSTEG.

ARRIVAL: From Frutigen in 2 hours.
ALTITUDE: 3,986 feet.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Kandersteg,
new stone building, electric light, cen-
tral heating, open the whole year special
Gemmi carriages to the Pass, Grand
Hotel Victoria, 1st class, modern comfort,
good fishing; Park Hotel Gemmi, well-
appointed, 1st class, recommended; Bear

Hotel, high-class, latest appointments,
carriages &c.

KANDERSTEG, situated on the
most elevated ridge of the beautiful
and fertile Kander Valley is reached by
carriage from Frutigen along a good
road running through romantic and
interesting country.

It is an idyllic mountain-village lying
in a broad and level part of the valley,
surrounded by gigantic rocky moun-
tains between whose dizzy heights, the
eye catches glimpses of the mysterious
glacier-world, with brilliant pinnacles
standing out in bold relief against
the deep blue sky.

The evening prospects are extremely

3,600 feet above Sea. **"KANDERSTEG"** STATION: FRUTIGEN.

CLIMATIC SUMMER AND WINTER HEALTH RESORT,
and Starting Point for the Gemmi Pass. =====

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA

Proprietor: **VICTOR EGGER.**

1894-96

PARK HOTEL
GEMMI.

Prop.: **H. DETTELBACH - EGGER.**

Pension 6-14 frs.
according
to positions of
Rooms

BEAR HOTEL

Prop.: **EDOUARD EGGER.**

BEOS. Best appointed 1st class Hotels. Electric light, Telegraph, Telephone.
Charming walks, good climbing. Horses and Carriages at disposition. Highly
recommended to families and passers through. ===== **TROUT FISHING.**

===== Speciality: Gemmi Carriage to the Pass. =====

Alt.: 4,450 ft.

ADELBODEN.

4,450 ft. Alt.

Hotel & Pension Bellevue

Summer and Winter Season. Comfortably fitted house in most beautiful part of the resort. Specially good cuisine. Baths. Electr. light. Central heating. Reduced prices in slack season. Telephone. Prospectus. 2890 Fr. Allenbach, prop.



- ADELBODEN -

Bernese Oberland. 4450 feet above the sea.
Summer and Winter Resort.



Hotel National.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in admirable position. 125 beds. Beautiful Entertaining-halls. — Lift. — Warm Water Central-heating. — Electric Light. — Bath and Toilet-rooms on each floor. — Fine play-grounds. Please apply for illustrated Prospectus. 3326 THE MANAGEMENT.

|| ADELBODEN. ||

First-rate English family Pension.

Hotel & Pension "la Rondinella"

Modern stone building in most beautiful situation. Electric light Central heating. Summer and winter seasons No traveling parties accepted. Prospectus on application 2891 to the Zurbuchen Family (formerly at Rosenlauri).

lovely. As the sun sinks, the restful valley becomes shrouded in shadow; and, suddenly, as if by magic, the Fründ and the Doldenhörner flash up the flaming red, — this dazzling brightness gradually deepening into pale roseate hues, and then fading away into night.

The village itself lies level, and, with its surrounding woods and flowery meadows, is well-suited for elderly and delicate people. But the character of the more outlying environs attracts numerous tourists and alpinists throughout the year. In summer the number of excursions and climbs is inexhaustible; while, in winter, there is a large ice-rink (100,000 sq. ft.) as well as fine ski-ing on such heights as the Wildstrubel (10,670 ft.). Indeed, Kandersteg deserves the keenest attention of the sport-loving world.

The principal excursions are:—

To Blauer See (see above).

To Oeschinensee, likewise a lovely lake, whose limpid waters are fed from the encircling glaciers.

To Gastern Valley, consisting of a

broad and verdant plain enclosed by rocky heights.

The chief ascent is to the Spittelmatte, and thence to the lovely mountain-inn of Schwarnbach, beyond which the road passes the still altitudes of the barren Dauben See to the famous GEMMI PASS, commanding magnificent views of the Rhone Valley and the whole range of the Valley Alps.

The pass opens on to a precipice (2000 ft.), down which a remarkable road, cut in the face of the rock, leads to Loèche-les-Bains (see subroute 08 B).

The main road from Frutigen proceeds southwestwards along the left bank of the Engstligen to

ADELBODEN.

POP.: 1,600. — ALT.: 4,450 feet.

ARRIVAL: From Frutigen (two hours).

HOTELS: Grd. Hot. Adalboden, 1st. Grand Hotel Kurhaus, 1st class; Hotel National, rebuilt 1900, central heating, electr. light, lift & every other comfort. Hot. and Pens. Bellevue, comfortable with modern appointments, fine location, open summer and winter; Hotel

Pens. "la Roudinella", up-to-date stone building in fine situation.

ADELBODEN, a health-resort of the first order, is frequented both summer and winter by numerous visitors and tourists coming from all parts of the world. It possesses post, telegraph and telephone offices, and has diligence and carriage communication with Frutigen three times a-day. There is a resident physician and a good band. English church services are held.

The sheltered situation of the village, its magnificent scenery, and its fine mountain climate have made it a renowned resort visited especially by convalescents and persons suffering from Nervous affections, anæmia and the less serious heart troubles. No cases of tuberculosis are accepted by the proprietors of any boarding-house or hotel.

Of course the greater number of persons coming to Adelboden are pleasure-seekers; who, in summer, are attracted by the beautiful excursions and fine mountain climbing and in winter by the excellent opportunities for skating, tobogganing and ski-running. The different waterfalls mentioned below are very beautiful.

EXCURSIONS: To Schermatlanne (yellow marks), 45 min. from church; Bütschegren (black marks), 45 min. from church; Gorge of the Choleren and Pochtenkessel (red marks), 1 hr. and 1½ hrs.; Bonderlenthal (green marks) and Lehner Falls, 1½ hrs. from church; Engstligen Falls, 1½ hrs. from church; Hahnenmoospass, 2½ hrs.; Bütschi Alp and Falls and Regenbols-horn (4 hrs.).

The principal mountain tours are:—

To the Gemmi (7 hrs.) by the bridal path across the Engstligengrat; to Iderssteg via Bonderhead and Krind (5 hrs.); to Grimmi via Otterngrat (5 hrs.). Higher ascents are:—

| | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| ghorn | 5 hrs. | 7,697 ft. |
| gfirst | 5 " | 8,365 " |
| in'ohner (scaling) | 6 " | 8,988 " |
| gstligengrat | 4½ " | 8,629 " |
| ghorn (easily climbed
on Lämmern Glacier) | 5 " | 9,518 " |
| ldstrubel, beautiful
glacier-tour | 9 " | 10,697 " |

Subroute B.: From SPIEZ by rail to ERLNBACH, and thence by diligence through SIMMENTHAL (Valley) to the PAYS D'ENHAUT.

ERLENBACH (ALT.: 2,320 feet. — **HOTELS:** Krone; Löwe) is the terminus of the railway and only remarkable as the station for Simmenthal, a long, pretty and fertile valley deriving its name from its seven springs. Through the valley an electric railway has been constructed to connect the lakes of Thun and Geneva, by crossing Les Avants to Montreux (see route 67, subroute "Chemin de Fer Electrique Montreux-Oberland-Bernois"). The principal places of note which it contains are:—

WEISSENBURG (ALT.: 2,700 ft. — **Hot.-Pens.** Weissenburg), a village near a favourite bath of the same name and efficacious for chest complaints, Weissenburg Railway Station, which lies ½ hour from the spa, was opened in Oct. 1902.

BOLTIGEN (ALT.: 2,575 feet. — **HOTELS:** Imobenteg; Bär), a small but thriving place, whence trips may be made to Bellegarde, Charmey and Bulle.

ZWEISIMMEN (POP.: 2,000. — ALT.: 3,220 feet. — **HOTELS:** Krone; Simmenthal), the chief spot in the valley, possesses an old church and affords pretty prospects. The place has railway communication with Montreux, which see.

Beyond this place the road offers interesting peeps of various small valleys, as it rises gently to

SAANEN (POP.: 4,000. — ALT.: 3,400 feet. — **HOTELS:** Gr. Logis; Bär), the principal town of Saanen Valley; where, as throughout the district, cattle-rearing is the staple occupation. It is an excellent centre, whence trips are easy to Lauenen Valley, via Sanetsch Pass to Sion and via Gsteig to Aigle. — The main road runs on to Château d'Oex in the Pays d'Enhaut (see route 67).

Leaving Spiez by the steamer, we cross the lake in almost a straight line to Gunten, through which flows a beck, that, ½ hour from its mouth, forms a waterfall, in the remarkable 'Erosion' Gully. The next station is

OBERHOFEN am Thunersee (ALT.: 1,839 feet. — **HOTELS:** Victoria; Moy; Oberhofen), a tranquil village and very suitable for those needing rest and relaxation. It lies near the western extremity of the lake, and is interesting on account of its picturesque château.

Beyond it, we pass Scherzliggen, at the effluence of the Aare, and, shortly afterwards, arrive at

THUN.

POP.: 6,000. — ALT.: 1,845 ft.

HOTELS: "Thunerhof" & "Bellevue", beautiful outlook across the lake; Hot.

Thun. 3321



Hotel Beaurivage.

New, comfortable and modern building. Large entrance hall, dining, billiard and drawing rooms &c. Apartments with private bath and lavatory. Large verandah with beautiful view of river and mountains. Well-furnished bedrooms with balconies. Reasonable terms. Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Omnibus at station. **The Manager.**

Beaurivage, quite new, very comfortable, electric light, central heating, fine rooms, verandahs, omnibus meets trains; Victoria & Baumgarten.

SECOND-CLASS HOTELS: Frelenhof; Falken.

CABS: From and to the station 1 fr.; for drives, one-horsed, 5 frs.; two-horsed, 10 frs. (1 hour).

BANK: Spar- & Leihkasse, near railway station, fine new building: every description of banking business, e. g. exchange of money, issuing of credits, custody of valuables &c.

BATHS: In the Aare in the N. of the town; in Bälliz Bath.

POST OFFICE: On the Aare Insel.

SURGEON DENTIST: Rob. Siegrist, 81 General St., all kinds of dental work of the highest quality. English spoken.

CONFECTIONERY, ICES &c. R. Gartenmann, 33 Hauptgasse & Hot. Beaurivage, agreeable refreshment rooms, — American drinks, after-noon tea &c.

THUN, a quaint old town situated on the lake of the same name, is the entrance-gate to the Bernese Oberland. It is a small place, clustering round Castle Hill, on which stand an old castle and a church, whence a very fine and picturesque view is obtained. The spot, which attracts many tourists, may be reached by various routes, the best being the steps that lead up from Rathaus Pl., or those from the southeast of the town. In the tower of the castle, there is a small historical museum.

Thun is one of Switzerland's most charming spots. The panorama of

the lake has been well compared to that around Naples or Constantinople; and the sunrise and sunset reflected in its sombre waters form a picture which can never be forgotten.

Moreover, the beauty of the place is combined with health-giving qualities. The environs, with their magnificent woods of fir and beech, are not only attractive to pleasure-seekers, but have a most salutary effect upon the nervous system. The equability of the temperature, too, is exceedingly beneficial in this connection, the proximity of the lake and the river Aare preventing the heat from becoming oppressive; so that Thun is pleasant and agreeable even in the height of Summer.

From almost all points of the town, the prospect is open and beautiful, the view southeastwards to the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn being exceptionally fine:— among other splendid peaks that deserve mention are the Eiger, the Mönch and the Jungfrau.

The place is completely sheltered to the N. by *Grüsisberg*, a thickly wooded height, up which several ways lead. The summit (3,050 feet) is reached by the road past "*An der Lauenen*", whence a path runs up the Katzbach to Holzfluh and Bruchboden. The return may be made across the ridge of the hill (*Rappen*).

1448

THUN.
ROBERT SIEGRIST, DENTIST.

Next the Grand Hotels. — General St. 81.

Every description of dental treatment, high-class w
ENGLISH SPOKEN.

2,910 ft. with fine view) to Kohleren, turning then to the right, past *Ober Wartboden* and *Vogelsangfluh*.

Another fine trip is along the side of Grösisberg, as mentioned above, to Holzfluh, and, thence, across *Brändisberg* (2,400 feet) — where a splendid prospect is obtained — back to the town. Or, through the Kohleren, and past *Hübeli* to *Goldiwyl* (3,323 feet); beyond which rise the fine points of *Gibelegg* (3,374 feet), *Heiligenschwendi* (3,323 feet) and *Haltenegg* (3,280 feet), the last affording fine views of the lake and the Alps. More distant

EXCURSIONS are: to Jacobs-hübeli, with a beautiful view of the

lake, the Finsteraarhorn and the valley of the Aare, and from here to the Doldenhorn; by post-coach to the village of *Steffisburg* and thence, to the little watering-place called *Schnittweyer*. But perhaps the greatest charm in the neighbourhood of Thun is the beautiful

LAKE OF THUN, with its splendid girdle of wooded heights, at whose feet lie numerous celebrated spots, kept in constant intercourse with one another by means of the steamers belonging to the *Thuner & Brienzer See Comp.*

BERNE.

POP.: 60,000. — ALT.: 1,762 feet.

HOTELS: *Bernerhof*, 1st class, in most



3408

===== **BERN.** =====

HOTEL METROPOLE-MONOPOLE.

Five minutes walk from the Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LIFT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Charles Hodel, Proprietor.



beautiful situation, — electric light, lift, large vestibule; *Bellevue*, 1st class; *National*, 1st class; *Metropole-Monopole*, close to station. lift, electric light, central heating.

BOARDING-HOUSES: *Pens. Jolimont*; *Pens. Herter*; *Villa Frey*.

CABS: One-horsed, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 2 pers. 80 c.; 4 pers. 1.20 fr.; two-horsed, 1.20 fr.; taximeter cabs in use.

U.S. LEGATION: Envoy Extraordinary
J M. Pl.: Hon. J. Clay. 10–12 a. m.,
4 p. m.

J. S. CONS.: E. Higgins, Esq.

ENGL. CHURCH: Hall of the Lerber-
ule, 12 Predigergasse, Rev. G. H.
sons M. A., Sun. 8.30, 10.30, 8.0, H. C.,
8.30 and noon.

POST OFFICE: At the station.

BERNE, from 1848 the capital of
Swiss federation, lies in a sharp
d of the Aare. It was founded

by Berchtold, Duke of Zähringen, in 1191, and has had an exceedingly checkered history, which renders the place very interesting, and has left a certain stamp upon its streets and buildings. Most of the streets, for instance, are lined with colonnades that present a most striking aspect. Moreover, the greater part of the town is built on the heights above the Aare: especially elevated is the district called the *Bundeshäuser*, from which a lift runs down to Marzili, a low-lying spot on the banks of the river.

The most prominent edifices are the following namely:—

The *Church of the Holy Ghost*,

an elegant Rococo edifice to the left of the railway station, the building on the right hand being the *Citizens' Hospital*. Through *Cristoffel Gasse* past the *Federal Bank* and the *People's Bank*, and turning to the left into *Bundes-Gasse*, we visit *Berner Hof* and the *Federal Palace*. The latter is a Renaissance structure presented by the town to the Federation: it contains, in the centre, the sessions hall of the Federal Council and, in the eastern and western wings, those of the State Council and the National Council, respectively. On the upper floors, there are the Federal Library and a large Museum, the latter containing *relics from the lake dwellings*. In front of the buildings, there is a monumental fountain surmounted by a fine statue of Berna. Close by is the *Gesellschafts-Haus*, with a handsome Concert Hall and fine suite of rooms. The exterior is embellished with statues of celebrated citizens of Berne. The building almost opposite is the *House of Parliament*, a new and beautiful structure, attached to which, on either side, are the premises of the *Bundesrat*, the whole forming a fine triple building called the *Bundespalast*. Some distance beyond and at the corner of *Insel Gasse*, is the *Federal Mint*; while a short distance further is situated the *Kirchenfeld Brücke*, a bold iron structure completed in 1887 and consisting of two elegant arches each with a span of 290 feet. At the head of the bridge is the University, adjoining which are a *Roman Catholic Chapel*, the *City Police Offices* and the *Town Library*. The last contains some 86,000 volumes and an interesting collection of portraits, including those of all the town mayors for the past 300 years. At the further end of the bridge rises the *Historical Museum*, possessing extensive archæological and ethnographical collections: the square in

front is embellished in granite and stood at one

Returning a passing through reach the cele

Minster, a structure begi
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15th cent. and
lantern, the la
pleted within
interior contain
stained-glass,
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of the building
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of the square
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Close by, in
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the *Nydeck*,
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the largest sto
Close to the
stands *Nydeck*
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of an imperi
bridge is the
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Recrossing
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State Chance
the beautiful
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1405. and er
ornaments and
it possesses
stair-case, and
rooms of var

basement are deposited the state archives; while, adjoining the building, there is a fine *Church* of the *Old-Catholics*.

Passing southwards, we turn down *Kramm Gasse*, past the *Samson Fountain* and the *Zähringen Fountain* (1542), to the *Clock Tower*, with its ingenious construction representing, in automatic figures, the four ages of man and the four seasons of the year. Hard by is the theatre; while in Kessel St., beyond the library, there are a number of quaint and interesting old houses.

Between the Clock Tower and *Kornhaus Brücke* (completed 1897 — height 135 ft., length 1,220 ft., arch-span 380 ft.) stands the *Town Granary*, near which is the French Church. Beyond the last, in Schüttweg, are the *Museum of Art* and the *Natural History Museum*, both containing interesting collections, and the former being especially worth visiting on account of its specimens of Swiss painting. In the neighbourhood will be found a number of municipal institutions which complete the list of sights in the town itself.

On the outskirts of Berne, however, there are three celebrated points of view. They are the *Kleine Schanze*; hard by, the cemetery; the *Grosse Schanze*, on the further side of the railway-line from the station; and, finally, the much frequented

SCHANZLI, from whose plantations and terrace, a most beautiful view of Berne and the environs is obtained.

EXCURSIONS: The immediate neighbourhood of Berne offers opportunity for delightful excursions and picnics, the favourite trip being through Enge t., and the Inner Enge to Deer Park: from the Enge, one obtains some fine views of the Alps, with charming glimpses of the river. Another much-liked trip is to Ottenleubad.

An electric tramway connects Berne with Wabern, whence another line runs on to

GURTEN (ALT.: 2,725 ft. — Hotel,

60 beds, large restaurant), a favourite spot with fine view of the Alps.

(For longer trips see below).

Another much-frequented resort near Berne is.

GURNIGEL SPA.

ALTITUDE: 3,788.

SEASON: From June to September incl.

HOTEL: Kurhaus, with accommodation for 600 guests is a perfectly appointed establishment.

GURNIGEL is a spa of considerable renown situated on the northern slopes of the mountain of the like name. It is surrounded with magnificent fir-woods, through which well-kept roads and paths run in various directions so as to constitute a fine park. The view obtained from the Kurhaus commands a splendid panorama of the Stockhorn Range, the Bernese Alps and Lake Thun.

The building itself is an exceedingly fine structure completed in the spring of the present year and containing three large dining-rooms, a music-saloon, large drawing-rooms, concert-hall &c. It is furnished with post and telegraph offices, and fitted with the latest appliances of a modern hydro, such as inhalation and nose douches, as well as electric-light and carbonic-acid baths. Milk and whey treatment are also in use.

It is, however, largely to its springs that Gurnigel owes its fame. These are three in number, two of them being sulphurous and one chalybeate. Together with the exceptionally ozoniferous character of the air, they are extremely efficacious in the cure of ganglionic complaints, chronic catarrh, nervous affections, anæmia, and there various concomitants.

More distant excursions from Berne are to *Aarberg* (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours), via *Frienisberg*; to *Ballenbühl* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); to *Bütschegg* (7 hours) &c.

— NEAR BERNE. —

Gurnigel Spa.

Altitude: 3,788 ft.

Season: June to Sept. incl.

Sulphurous Springs

=== Drinking & Bathing Cures ===

Hydropathy. Milk & Whey Treatment.

Electropathy.

Electric Light Baths. Carbonic-Acid Baths.

Inhalation & Nose-Douches

in the modern hydro of the New & well-appointed

=== HOTEL, ===

a solid structure with

Drawing-Rooms * Music & Reading-Rooms * Billiards
Café * Children's Dining-Room * Covered Glass Balcony
Kursaal * Lawn-Tennis * Orchestra.

500 beds. Central Heating. Electr. Light.
Private Apartments. Lifts.

8149

Charming situation among woods. ~~=====~~ Splendid
panorama of the Jungfrau Group & Lake Thun.

Prospectus on application to the Direction.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

This wonderful work, begun in 1872 and completed in 1882, is one of the grandest engineering feats of the 19th cent. The construction, including its 76 tunnels, skilfully cut through solid rock, is 172 miles in length. In its course, it crosses 324 bridges of more than 30 ft. span; while, thanks to the many improvements which have been made, the line is one of the main arteries of Continental traffic, and is fully equal to meeting the great demands made upon it. Although the cost of construction was no less than 290 million francs, the railway is an excellent investment, paying good dividends. The engines employed are remarkable for their power and speed: the luxurious cars are arranged so as to afford the traveller an uninterrupted view of the magnificent landscapes through which the line passes; while, all anxiety as to safety being allayed by the excellent brakes and other appliances in use, he is free to enjoy the beauties of nature to the full.

From Lucerne to Milan the following trains are run daily: four express and direct day trains, two of which have parlour and dining-room cars attached; and, lastly, a direct night train with sleeping-cars. In the opposite direction there are:—four express and direct day trains, three of which have parlour and dining-room cars, and also a direct night train with sleeping-cars. There is a choice of routes: one may traverse the lake as far as Flüelen, or may take the line from

Lucerne to Immensee via Meggen and Küssnacht. When one chooses the former route, an opportunity is obtained of seeing the shores of the Lake of Lucerne, Tell's Chapel &c.

After leaving Immensee, the train skirts the Lake of Zug and stops at Arth - Goldau Junction, whence a branch line, opened in 1897, runs to Zug and connects the St Gothard system with Zürich. Some distance beyond this Junction, the line touches Schwyz and Brunnen, and follows once more the borders of the Lake of Lucerne to Flüelen. This is the last steamboat-station on the Lake, and, from this point, the route has been graphically described by the late Mr. George Catlin in the following glowing passage.—

From Flüelen on, the railway follows the valley of the Reuss, here a small stream, as compared with the deep, rapid river which it becomes when, emerging from the Lake of Lucerne, it flows onward to swell the Rhine. Altdorf, a typical Swiss town and, as its name indicates, an ancient one, is the spot where tradition places the famous apple scene between Tell and Gessler. There is also a Capuchin convent here.

From this point onwards, the view becomes constantly wilder, and more picturesque, indicating, if nothing else did, the fact that we are approaching the St. Gothard's fastnesses. The mountains loom up more and more menacingly as we near them.

Bristenstock, the Gitschen, the Belmi-stock, the Bochl, the Mittagsstock, the Hohe Faulen, and the Windgelle stand arrayed, like an army of snow-capped giants, as it determined to bar our further progress. At Erstfeld the long ascent begins. The valley narrows to a gorge, and soon we are spinning along giddy precipices, and over bridges from which we look down upon ravines, tree-tops, and scattered dwellings far below, the post-road following our route, and coming into view at frequent intervals as we advance. At Amsteg, at the foot of Mount Bristen, we shoot out of a tunnel upon the wonderful bridge, 174 feet high, spanning the Maderan valley, and gain a view, the memory of which will linger for a life time. Then follows a series of seventeen tunnels, three of them, the Pfaffensprung, the Wattinger, and the Leggiststein circular ones, and a succession of bridges — three of them over one and the same stream, the Meienreuss — and, finally crossing the bridge, spanning the dizzy chasm of 144 feet through which the Reuss at this point leaps, we are at Göschenen, the northern point of entrance to the great tunnel through the St. Gothard. Here the railway, and its old-fashioned companion, the stage-road, part company for a while, the former passing into the darkness of the tunnel, to emerge later at Airolo on the southern or Italian side of the mountain, while the latter follows its time honoured, winding, and picturesque way, through the Schöllenen, and over the Devil's Bridge to Andermatt. Hospenthal, and the Hospice at the summit, and hence down again through the Val Tremola, to Airolo where it rejoins the railway.

The highest point of the line is 7,866 feet above the sea-level, and is situated somewhere near the middle of the Tunnel, whose grade rises from either end. It was built at the cost of 100 million francs, is 26 feet in width,

Spiral Tunnels and Development of the Line north of the Grand Tunnel.

20 feet in height, and constructed for double tracks. During its progress to completion, Louis Favre, its designer, while inspecting the interior, was laid low by the hand of death, being seized by an apoplectic fit. The great undertaking, however, was continued by other hands, and, on the 29th of February 1880, communication was opened between the two ends.

The work is in every way admirable. Since the beginning of 1899 the tunnel has been artificially ventilated by means of the Saccardo system of ventilation, operating from Goeschenen, which sends a constant supply of fresh air into the tunnel, so that the unpleasantness caused by the smoke of the engines is no longer occasioned.

The time required for passing through the tunnel varies from 16 to 20 minutes. But, in this short period, we have been carried from a purely German district into the midst of Italian surroundings; architecture, costume, physiognomy, and language having all become Italian. On leaving the station of Airolo, we leap the Tessin by a bridge 72 feet high, and pass through a tunnel at Stalvedro. Ambri-Piotta and Rodi-Fiesio are rapidly left behind, the Polmengo Bridge 200 feet long is crossed and Faedo, the capital of Leventina, is reached. We are now in the very midst of rich Italian scenery, with its luxuriant vegetation and glorious chestnut woods. Near Lavorgo, we catch a glimpse of the beautiful cascade of Criblasca, and, having stopped at Giornico station, we soon reach Biasca, where the smiling verdure of the landscape, the trailing vine and shady fig-tree convince the traveller that the domain of rock and glacier, gorge and precipice has been left far behind.

Skirting the valley, under impending cliffs, we come to Bellinzona, strategically and historically the most interesting spot since we left Lucerne. Three miles further on, we pass the

Junction to Locarno and Luino on Lake Maggiore, and soon commence the ascent of Monte Cenere, the beautiful view of the Tessin valley expanding more and more as we rise.

Suddenly, a tunnel, leading to the valley of Agno, is entered. Beyond, lies the station of Lugano, high above the city, with which it is connected by a cable railway.

Between Lugano and Como, the direct St. Gothard train requires less than an hour. Consequently, one may leave Lugano by boat in the morning, make the tour of the lakes of Lugano & Como, and return by the St. Gothard line to Lugano the same evening. From this town, the run to Chiasso, round the base of Monte San Salvatore, is very picturesque.

The Lake of Lugano is crossed at Melide by a causeway 2,509 feet long, with bridges at either end. The eastern shore is then skirted as far as Capolago, a town at the foot of Monte Generoso. It is a favourite summer-resort of Italians, on account of its splendid views, which embrace the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, the plains of Lombardy and, on the N., the Alpine heights. A cog-wheel railway conveys the traveller, in about an hour, to the summit of Monte Generoso, where a first-class hotel, provided with every modern comfort and convenience, supplies all the wants of the tourist. The mountain having thus been rendered accessible by rail, this picturesque and salubrious mountain resort will doubtless become one of the most popular in Northern Italy. Four miles further, we reach Chiasso and the Italian frontier. Como is but 3 miles distant, and a journey of another 28 miles, through a densely populated district, brings us to Milan, where direct connection is made with express trains for Florence, Rome and Naples, for Venice, for Genoa, San Remo, Mentone, Monte Carlo, Nice and Cannes.

To



via the

St. Gothard Railway.

Day corridor SHORTEST AND
Express trains MOST PICTURESQUE ROUTE.

between



Lucerne and Milan

in 6 hours.

*No supplementary fares charged. Most comfortable and luxurious
cars fitted with electric light. Customs Examination in the trains.
Restaurant cars.*

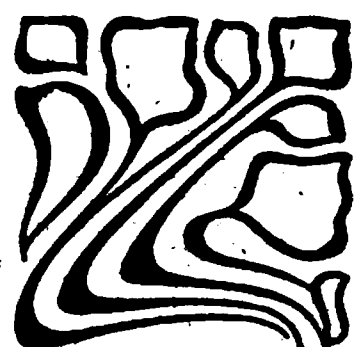
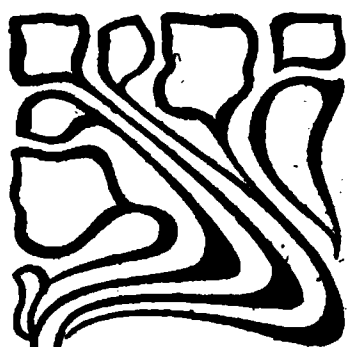


NIGHT TRAIN

WITH

SLEEPING CAR.





LES MAGASINS

ANGLAIS

A. SPIESS S. A.

MONTREUX LUCERNE

.. .. BY APPOINTMENT TO

SEVERAL EUROPEAN COURTS

3318



FINE CHOICE OF FANCY
AND USEFUL ARTICLES



LUCERNE.

POP.: 80,000. — ALT.: 1,485 feet.

HOTELS: Gd. Hot. National, one of the finest in Europe, in splendid location bordering the lake, baths adjoin all bed-rooms; Palace, prop. Bucher-Durrer, most modern hotel in Europe, opened in Spring 1906, American system, magnificent location on verge of lake, garden, every room has bath & lavatory attached; Schweizerhof and Luzernerhof, 1st class; Beau-Bivage, 1st class, Anglo-American house, beautifully located on the border of the lake, every modern comfort, enlarged 1905; de l'Europe, 1st class, magnificently situated in own grounds, splendid view of lake & mountains, large garden, every modern comfort; des Balances and Bellevue, delightful location, great comfort, patronised by Anglo-Saxons; du Lac; Monopol & Metropol; Victoria; Savoy (formerly Waldstätterhof); Union, 16 Löwen St., best 2nd class house, near Quay, a palatial building with lift, electric light &c.; de Paris, Bd. du Pilate,

excellently located, 11 class house, modern comfort, good cuisine.

Hotel and Pension Belvédère, Quai National, conveniently situated, reasonable charges, auto car meets trains.

BOARDING-HOUSE: Pens. Villa Maria, 8 Hitzlisberg St., above the town.

RESTAURANTS: Stadthof, 1st class, separate tables, shady garden, concerts; de Paris, Bd. du Pilate, excellent French cuisine.

CONFECTIONER'S AND TEA ROOMS: Hotel de Paris, Bd. du Pilate.

CABS: Within town, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 2 pers., 80 cts., — 4 pers. fro. 1.20; outside town, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 2 pers. fro. 1.00 — 4 pers. fro. 1.40.

BOATS: Rowing, fro. 1.00 & fro. 1.50; gondolas, steam-launches &c. also to be had.

U. S. CONS.: Robert E. Mansfield, Esq.

BATHS: At Quai National, for ladies and gentlemen.

ENGLISH CHURCH: English Chaplain, Schweizerhof, Sun. 8.0 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 5.30 p. m. H. C. ev. Sun. 8.0 a. m. and noon.

LUCERNE.

Gd. HOTEL NATIONAL.

2187

1st class. Private bathrooms throughout. American sanitary arrangements.
Band plays twice daily. DINNER at separate tables.

AMERICAN CHURCH: In Christus Kirche (on Musegg), Sun. at 7.45 a. m., 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. (from middle of June to middle of Sept.).

SCOTCH CHURCH: In the Auld of the Boy's School (on Musegg), July, Aug. and 1st half of Sept. on Sun. at 11.0 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES: German Protestant Church, behind the Schweizerhof, July to Sept. 11.0 a. m. & 4.0 p. m.

POST OFFICE: Am Bahnhof Pl.

BANK: Bank in Luzern. Stadthof: 4 Alpen St., near Schweizerhof. Office hours 9—12 a. m., 2—5 p. m. A first-class bank, established 1856, and highly recommended for every description of banking business.

ANTIQUITIES: J. Bossard, 40 Weggisgasse, has a large collection of old plate, arms, tapestries, china &c.: the house is a very interesting 16th cent. structure.

BAGGAGE AGENCY: J. Baumeler, Successor of Hs. Roth-Näf, Schweizerhof Quai, correspondent of the American Express Co., is highly recommended for storage and transport.

DENTIST: Alfred Faller, L. D. S., D. D. S., 3 Grendel St., near Hotel Rigi, American Dentist.

EMBROIDERY: H. Schoch supplies from own factory, Swiss embroidery, ball & evening dresses, cambrics, muslins &c. (see also Interlaken.)

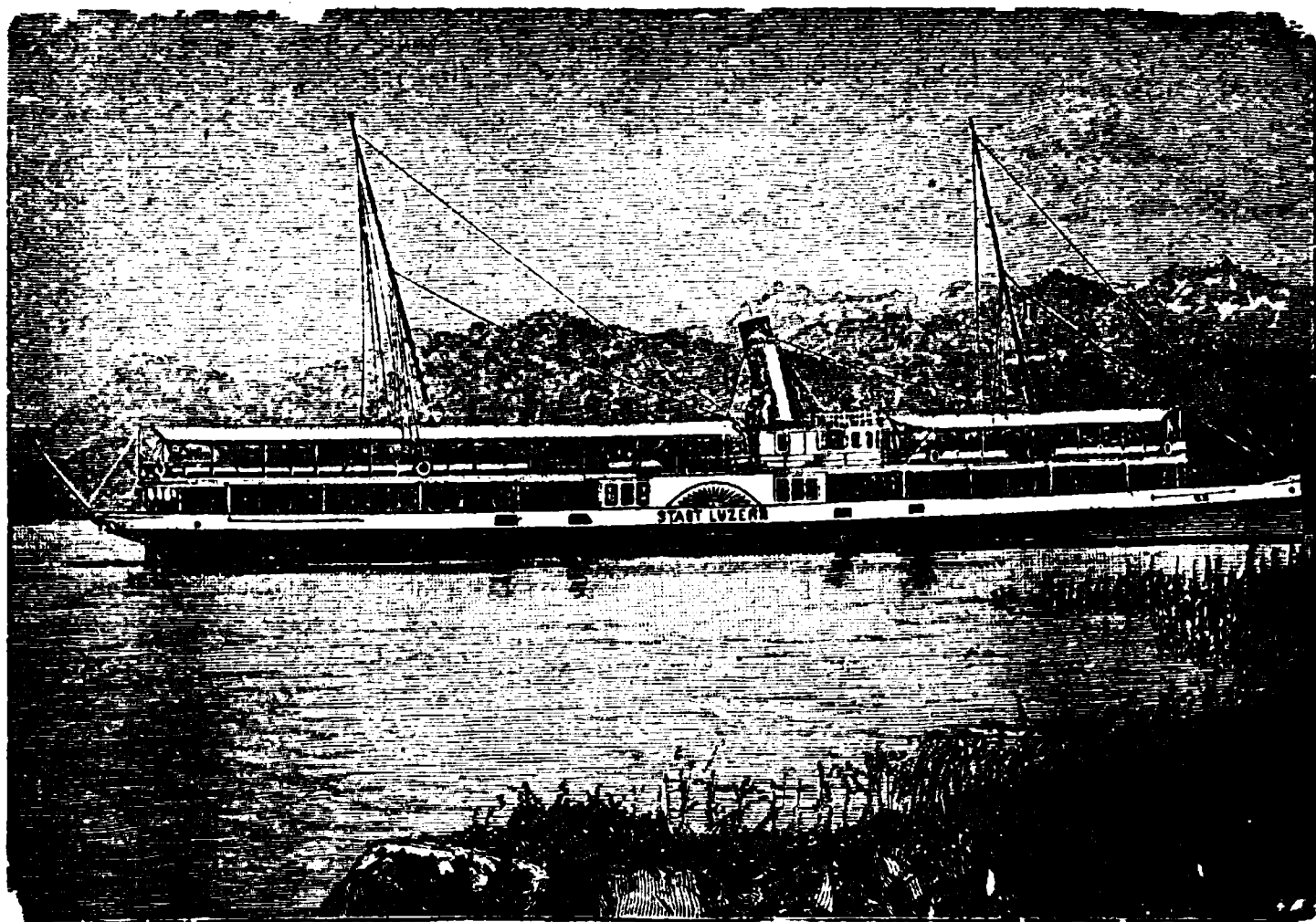
FANCY GOODS: Les Magasins Anglais A. Spiess, recommended for fancy articles (see also Montreux).

FURS: "The Lion Fur Store", Alb. Schubiger, Schwanenplatz — Schweizerhof Quai 1, one of the finest furriers in Switzerland.

SHIRT-MAKER: Ernst Werenfels, 1 Schweizerhof Quai, supplies gentlemen's outfits of 1st class make, patronised by Americans.

General Offices of the Hamburg-American Line: 2 Alpen St., Lucerna.

Arsenic Spa Levico-Vetriolo (South Tyrol): see cover.



LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS.

This famous and classical lake offering plenty of the most lovely and sublime scenery, varying at every moment, a trip on its waters scarcely needs any further commendation, especially after a prolonged journey in a railway car.

First-class Saloon Steamers. Restaurants on board.
Direct Correspondence with all Trains.

1420

Direct and Circular Tickets are available between Lucerne, Fluelen, and Brunnen at the option of the traveller either by steamer on the Lake of Lucerne or by the St. Gothard Railway, but the journey must be made either entirely by rail or by steamer.

Landing places of steamer opposite the stations in LUCERNE and FLUELEN (St. Gothard Railway), also in VITZNAU (Rigi Railway), ALPNACH (Pilatus and Brunig Railway), STANSSTAD (Railway to Engelberg and Stanserhorn), and Kehrsiten (Railway to Burgenstock).

WOOD-CARVING: Ed. Binder & Cie., Factory at Brienz, Dépôt: Stift St., near Cathedral, Lucerne, is a leading firm for the famous Swiss wood-carving industry.

LUCERNE is the principal centre for Swiss touring. Possessing direct communication with all parts of Europe, and lying in the very heart of Switzerland, it is easily reached, and enables travellers to get to all the important spots of the country with comparative ease. But its own picturesque situation at the head of the Lake of the Four Cantons, which here pours out its waters through the rushing Reuss, renders it also a most charming spot for a lengthy sojourn. The view of the Alps across the waters of the lake is exceedingly fine: the nearer ranges — whose central peak is *Hammetschwand* — close in the steep scarp of Rigikulm, to the left,

and the crags of Pilatus to the right; beyond them, tower the immortal snows of the higher Alps, of which the most striking points are *Schwallmis*, *Steinalpbrisen*, *Engelberger Roistock*, *Plankenstock*, *Tillis* (seen across the shoulder of the Stanserhorn), and the Hutstock (above the Gräfinmatt), though most of these only come into view from the hills surrounding the town, such as from *Gütsch* in the W., to which a rope-railway gives access in 10 minutes from Schweizerhof Quai.

The town itself is severed by the emerald waters of the bridge-spanned Reuss.

The first and largest of the bridges is the *See-Brücke*, at the effluence of the stream. The head of this fine structure is almost opposite the *Railway Station*, a beautiful building,

PALACE HÔTEL

3294

= LUCERNE. =

Opened Spring 1906. Most modern Hotel in Europe. 300 beds. Best position.

Suites of apartments, every room with bath and lavatory attached.

whose enormous dome is visible for a great distance: close by is the *Post Office*, passing which, we proceed to the middle of the bridge, whence a magnificent prospect opens out. Across the flashing surface of the lake appear the garden-girdled Rigi and the jagged Pilatus, enclosing between them, a host of shimmering peaks.

Turning to view the city, we notice the quaint old *Kapell Brücke*, roofed with wood and built across the river in a slanting line to avoid the pressure of the waters, which here divide and swoop around the "Water Tower".

The further end of the *See Brücke* extends on to *Schwanen Pl.*, where the famous *Schweizerhof Quai* commences, its prolongation being called the *Quai National*. It is the fashion-

able promenade of the place, and is justly admired for its shady avenues of chestnut-trees and the splendid view of the lake and Alps.

Here, too, is situated the exceptionally handsome '*Kurhaus*':— it possesses a fine band of 30 musicians, many of whom are drawn from the celebrated Scala Orchestra in Milan. Hard by is the *English Church*, a pretty little building in Gothic style.

To the east of the quay, picturesquely situated on a slight elevation and approached by a flight of steps, rises the *Hofkirche* (Court Church) supposed to have been founded in the 7th cent.

It is dedicated to *Leodegar*, the patron saint of the city whose name has been corrupted into "Luzern". The date of the present edifice is

cher Hof

3854

ter

RY

Rigi.

Bank in Luzern

Bank Building: Stadthof: Alpenstrasse No. 4
near the SCHWEIZERHOF and Grand Hotel National.

Capital fr. 16,000,000 paid up and reserve fr. 8,800,000.

Established 1856.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Current and Deposit Accounts. — Bills of
Exchange, Checks, Coupons &c. collected. —
Payments on Letters of Credit. — Traveler's
posits.

unknown; but its two steeples were erected in 1506; and the whole structure was renovated some 150 years later. The most interesting parts of the interior are the chancel and choir, which contain some beautiful wood-carving, an elegant hammered railing and a fine crucifix.

Hence, we pass down *Alpen St.* to the corner of *Zürcher St.*, where *Meyers' Diorama of the Rigi and Pilatus* stands. Another very fine diorama is that of the *Jungfrau Group* by Hodel. In *Löwen St.* is the *Great Panorama*, representing scenes from the Franco-Prussian War. Turning northwards, we enter a small park that contains the wonderful "*Lion of Lucerne*". It is a gigantic work, carved in the rock by *Ahorn* from *Thorwaldsen's* designs, and begun, on the initiative of Colonel

Pfyffer, in 1821. The inscription, "*Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti*", refers to the Swiss Guards who fell in defending the *Tuilleries*, at the close of August and beginning of September 1792. Near the monument, there is the famous *Gletscher Garden*, showing the marks of an ancient glacier and containing the *Stauffer Museum of Alpine Animals*, a model of an old *Lake Village*, together with a *Moorish Maze*, fossils and other interesting objects. Returning, either across *Schwanen Pl.* or down *Hertenstein St.*, we reach the old town, and visit the

Rathaus, erected in the 16th cent. between the banks of the *Reuss* and the *Corn Market*. It is a structure in pure Renaissance style and, besides a series of portraits of the mayors of *Lucerne*, contains an Historical

Hôtel Beau-Rivage.

Qual National, on the Lake.

===== LUCERNE. ===== 2708

First-class Homelike family
Hôtel. Angle - American
House. Large new Hall.
Entirely renovated.

C. GIGER, Propr.

Museum of considerable value and interest.

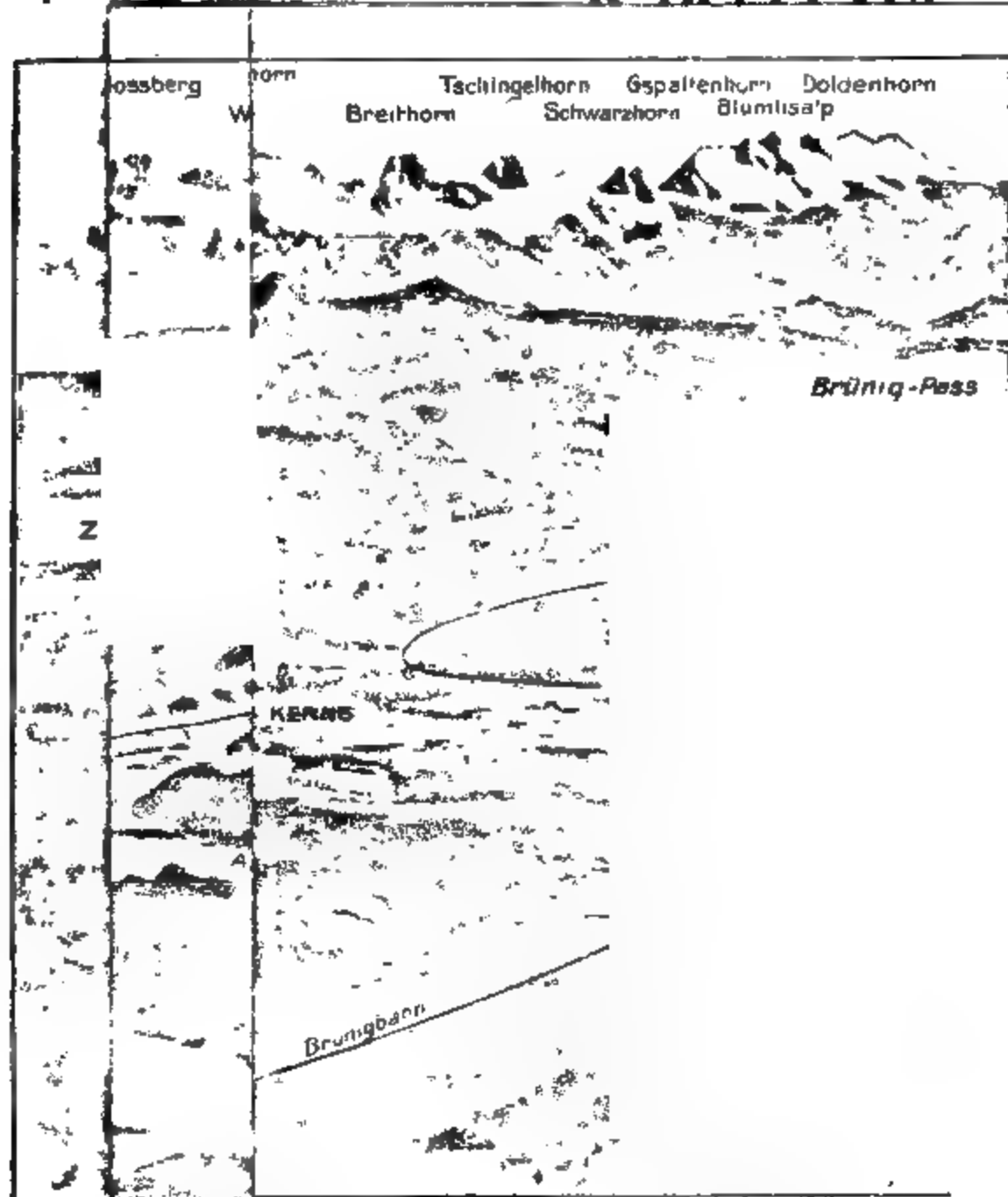
On entering, we pass through a room containing the *Art Collections*: adjoining these there are a number of old and interesting banners. Next comes the *Historical Museum of Industrial Art* with relics ranging in date from the 14th century onwards. In the following room will be found Celto-Roman, Alemannic and mediæval curiosities; while the first floor possesses a *Council Chamber* with 16th century carving.

Proceeding from here to *Reuss rücke*, we cross to the Museum, whose principal interest centres in the cantonal Library of 80,000 volumes which it possesses. Near it is the *Jesuit Church* in Barocco style, now the depository of the State Archives and a collection of coins.

Hard by is the pretty *Barfusser Kirche*, in simple Gothic style, and possessing some good wood-carving. Hence, past the *Citizens' Library (Bürger Bibliothek)* we return to the *Railway Station*, and visit the *Kriegs- and Friedens-Museum* (Museum of War and Peace). It is a creation of *Bloch* the well-known apostle of peace, and contains relics of ancient warfare, of mediæval times, the famous *Thirty Years' War*, the *Napoleonic Wars*, together with dioramas, cinematograph, lecture hall &c.

EXCURSIONS: To *Gütsch Hill* (mentioned above), where stand *Château Gütsch*, a 1st class hotel, and several boarding-houses. From *Gütsch*, by new cable-railway, to *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* and *Kreuzhöhe*; there is also a beautiful park situated about 20 minutes from the town and

Lucerne • HOTEL DES BALANCES & BELLEVUE



PAMA

ART ANSTALT A. TRUB & CO. AG

all the
winners } at prix fix
Suppers } and à la Carte } separate
tables.

Large shady garden with vera
Concert every evening. =
2856 B. May.

ed the "Drei Linden" — Another
r is round the *Sonnenberg* and
ice across *Kriens*, *Renggloch*
Littau.

But the greatest charm of Lucerne

is its splendid lake. This magnificent
expanse of water, running its gulfs up
among the mountains and crossed
in all directions by steamers, gives
access to the most varied spots.

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ANSERHORN

ove sea level — one hour from Lucerne.

Panorama. — Fine view over 7 lakes.

nt for beautiful sunrises and sunsets.

Stansstad }
nsstad-Stanserhorn-Kulm } Return-Ticket Fr. 13. —.

entitling to fare Stansstad-Stanserhorn and back,
om and breakfast at the hotel Fr. 18. —.

el Stanserhorn. 100 Beds.

First - class.

a charming and quiet situation on the border of the Lake.

Every modern comfort. Grand Hall. Billiard-Salons.

Nearly all Rooms have Balconies. Central Heating.

Lift. Electric light throughout.

Beautiful Garden and covered Terraces. Table d'Hote served at separate tables.

Omnibus at the Station.

3290

HAGEN BROS., Managing Proprietors.

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Delightful situation, most picturesque and quiet. Renowned for its comfort and its good cuisine. Frequented by best English and American families.

2853 J. Häcki, prop.,
succ. to Ad. Zähringer.

Lucerne Hotel & Pension Belvédère

Quai National, opposite Kursaal, 2861

5 minutes from station, tram-car stopping-place. Boarding-terms fra. 7. — fra. 12 per diem for 3 days or more. Automobile at station. W. Kuss, new prop.

LUCERNE. HOTEL DE PARIS. BOULEVARD DU PILATE.

Near Railway, Steamers, and General Post Office. Modern Installation. Restaurant. French Cuisine. First-Class Confectionery. Large tea-room. — — — American Drinks.
MODERATE PRICES. 3299
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J. BAUMELER, Successor of H^o ROTH-NAEF, Express Agent,
LUCERNE, SCHWEIZERHOF QUAY.

8904 Correspondent of "American Express Co., New-York".
Agents and Correspondents in all the chief cities of the world.

Glacier Garden

2855

- adjoining the -
Lion Monument,
greatest curiosity
- - - of - - -

LUCERNE

- Switzerland -

Lucerne STADTHOF Lucerne GRAND RESTAURANT First-class Establishment.

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| Luncheons
Dinners
& Suppers | at prix fix
and à la Carte | at
separate
tables. | Large shady garden with Veranda.
Concert every evening. |
| | | | 2856 B. Hay. |

called the "Drei Linden" — Another tour is round the *Sonnenberg* and thence across *Kriens*, *Renggloch* and *Lilau*.

But the greatest charm of Lucerne

is its splendid lake. This magnificent expanse of water, running its gulfs up among the mountains and crossed in all directions by steamers, gives access to the most varied spots.

y 1st class saloon with restaurants and ports in conjunction going to the moun-og-wheel and other (znau). The tours to the sight-seer falls, for description of 71, 71A and 71B.

CENTRAL STATION via IRNE and GENEVA.

using WOLHUSEN in the Emme, in the erg and Hutwil Bath h the long Rentebach incipal resorts are:—

NAD (ALT.: 4,850 chaus, resident physi- dlation &c.), possess- st sodium sulphate rland and celebrated health-resort. It is he north wind, and ive views.

SEM (POP.: 8,000. — **TELS:** Adler; Krens), trict, possessing iron rhaus.

FE (POP.: 8,200. — **HOT:** Löwe), on the) the Rentebach and valley of the latter lies **OP.** 8,000. — **ALT.:** (Lä: Hirsch; Löwen), he rail divides for se.

om LUCERNE BÜRGENSTOCK, anserhorn), ENGEL- HSTAD (Pilatus), Sarnen, Lungern) and MEIRINGEN.

a little place on the f the Lake of Lucerne, its broadest sheet village is connected, y, with the

EM (HOTELS. 1st class: Grand Hot.; Parc Hot.

a mountain ridge cling woods of pine, eight of 2,850 feet.

The prospect is beautiful and extensive, embracing not only the various arms of the lake with its surrounding mountain monarchs, but also the more distant Eiger, the Brienzer Rothorn, and other of the higher Alps.

Another route is by steamer to Stanstad (see below), and thence, along the fine new road which, with its splendid views across Alpnacher Bay, leads, in 1½ hours, to *Hof Bürgenstock*, highly recommended to tourists. Or, the two routes may well be combined: first by steamer to Kersiten, and by the rope-railway up the mountain, the descent being made to

STANSTAD (ALT.: 1,444 feet. — **HOTELS:** Winkelried; Pfienhof), the beautiful harbour town of the Nidwalden. Hence an electric car carries us to

STANS (HOT.: Engel), where is situated the station of the rope-railway that mounts the steep sides of

STANSEERHORN to within a short distance of its summit (8,234 feet). The prospects during the ascent are exceedingly beautiful. Arrived at the top, where, on a high terrace, stands *Hot. Stanserhorn* (a 1st class house with 100 beds), we cross the little plateau to the flag flying on the peak. Here, the outlook becomes truly magnificent, the giant form of Titlis close by, the lakes of Zug, Baldegg, Hallwil and Sempach and the whole of the Bernese Alps appearing in exceptionally beautiful grouping, and shutting in the nearer hills that form an inner framework round the shores of the Lake of Lucerne.

Behind the Bürgenstock, and stretching away to the east end of the peninsular, towers the

Hammetachwand, a magnificent height, whose summit (8,710 feet) commands a view of the Lake of the Four Cantons and six other lakes, as well as of the Bernese Alps, the Unterwaldner, Glarner and Jura. — The route is along the rock-path cut in the cliff and then by funicular to the new hotel at the top.

Returning to Stans, we proceed, by the open cars (1 hr. 40 min.), of the admirably worked Stanstad-Engelberg Electric Railway to Engelberg.

THIS mountain-railway, one of the most interesting in Switzerland, leads from the Lake of Lucerne, through the beautiful lower Alps of Nidwald and the valley of the Aa, to the famous Alpine resort of Engelberg. The principal stations on route are **Stans** (Stanserhorn, Monument to Winkelfried, Town Hall, Historical section), **Wolfmächelen** (health-resort) and **Ballenwyl**, the last having easy communication with the elevated resort of **Nieder-Rickenbach**.

Engelberg, formerly a Benedictine monastery has now become the most famous health-resort of Central Swiss lands, and the rendezvous of tourists taking the ascent of the Alps (Filis, Uri-Rotstock, Spannort &c.).

Comfortable 2nd and 3rd class carriages. Open cars.

TARIFF:

| | Single Fares | Return Fares |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 2nd class | Fr. 6.25. | Fr. 9.05. |
| 3rd class | " 3.45. | " 5.00. |

— tickets for passengers and luggage to all important stations of Switzerland.

Head Offices at Stansstad.

ENGELBERG (Switzerland)

GRAND HOTEL & KURANSTALT

CATTANI BROTHERS, Proprietors.

**First-class and largest Hotel
at Engelberg. 3327a**

Hydropathic Establishment
with 350 Beds, fitted up on the
most recent hygienic principles.
New wing with finest furnished
private suites with bath, toilette
and wardrobe. Central Heating,
Elevators, Electric light through-
out. Large Vestibule.

CONCERT HALL.

**Open for Winter Sports,
--- Nov. to March. ---**

ENGELBERG.

POP.: 2,100. — ALT.: 3,400 feet.

ARRIVAL: Per rail from Lucerne
(see also below).

HOTELS: Parkhotel Sonnenberg,
magnificent 1st class house, fine views,
every comfort, much patronised by Anglo-
Saxons; Grand Hotel & Kuranstalt,
1st class hotel and hydro with 350 beds,
well-appointed, every modern comfort,
— Winter House elegantly and appro-
priately fitted, Kurhaus Hotel Titlis,
1st class, in own grounds, fine reception
rooms, 240 bed rooms, modern comfort,
moderate terms, — summer and winter
season (sports), Grand Hotel Terrasse
& Palace, very 1st class, opened 1906,
fine situation, covered terrace, thera-
peutic treatment, diet under super-
vision of resident physician, Dr. Haele-
bacher, (see advertisement, page 567);
Hot. National, 1st class, very fine loca-
tion, modern comfort, moderate terms
(see advertisement, page 567); Hotel
Schweizer, new, 1st class, spacious, in
exceptionally fine position, reasonable
charges (see advertisement, page 567);
Hot.-Pension Bellevue Terminals, 1st class,
every modern comfort, boarding arrange-
ments (see advertisement, page 567);
Hot.-Pens. Kugel; Hotel Victoria; Hot.-

Pens. Schweizerhof; Hot.-Pens. Hees;
Hot.-Pens. Müller; Hot.-Pens. Enthal-
berg; Hot.-Pens. des Alpes; Hot. Hees
on Trübseealp (3,900 feet).

ENGELBERG, an important vil-
lage of Central Switzerland, lies in
a beautiful and sheltered valley
carpeted with smiling meadows and
girt by snow-clad heights. Possess-
ing a mild and equable climate, it
is a favourite health-resort boasting
therapeutic establishments of various
kinds. The place is especially suit-
able for the treatment of nervous
complaints; but constitutional distur-
bances, affections of the respiratory
and digestive organs, gout, rheu-
matism, heart-disease, female com-
plaints &c. are also successfully
dealt with.

Engelberg contains an old Abbey
of the Benedictine Order, where a
number of curiosities of no mean
value have been preserved, such as
an altar-piece by Spiegler, two

ENGELBERG (Switzerland)

KURHAUS HOTEL TITLIS

CATTANI BROTHERS, Proprietors.

First-Class Hotel •
situated in the middle of
an extensive garden, with
240 beds, large sitting room
Lift, Electric light.

MODERATE CHARGE.

Cook's tickets taken.

**Open from 1st May until
1st October.**

Winter Sports Nov. to March.

transparent pictures and a library including manuscripts of the 11th cent. and several incunabula.

The resort also possesses a small English church.

As indicated above there is an electric railway between Engelberg and Stansstad and thence steamboat to Lucerne (total time 2 hours).

EXCURSIONS: The number of excursion spots in the neighbourhood is very large and includes *Schwand, Bergli, Tätschbach Falls*, and the mountain ascents of *Rigidulstock, Widderfeld, Hutstock, Hanghorn, Engelberger Rotstock, Urirolstock*, the *Spannoris, Schlossberg* and

TITLIS, a height rising 10,623

feet above the sea-level and the finest in the vicinity. The climb is rather severe, and requires 7 hours. Experienced climbers often take no guide. Usually the ascent is begun late in the after-noon, the night being spent at Trübseealp, and the tour finished next morning. The summit commands the Alps from Säntis to Matterhorn, and from Monte Rosa to the Vosges and the Black Forest, by which Southern Germany, Northern Switzerland and the beautiful lake district are enframed.

Furthermore, there are the *Joch Pass* to *Haslithal*, and the *Surenen Pass* to *Altdorf* (see route 71 B).

Returning to Stansstad, we again

ENGELBERG near Lucerne (Switzerland). **Parkhotel Sonnenberg.**

3828

**Finest elevated Position, in own
extensive beech and pine woods.**

3,400 feet above sea. 200 rooms. Hydropathic Establishment and baths in the Hotel. Open from May till October. For Prospectus please apply to the Managing Proprietor,
H. HAEFELIN-HOFMANN.

take the steamer and proceed to the head of the inlet, where is situated

ALPNACHSTAD (ALT.: 1,448 ft. — **HOT.: Pilatus**) whence the celebrated Pilatus Railway, daringly constructed but perfectly safe, now gives access to the far-famed Pilatus.

The mountain railway, considered boldest and grandest in the world, a length of 5,040 yards and an average gradient of 38 in 100. (See advertisement page 568.)

Pilatus is a mountain possessing irresistible attractions for the tourist. Rising so defiantly to the west of Lucerne, and presenting such a rugged savage aspect, it is impossible to look it. Our forefathers, who

dreaded this mountain, peopled its peaks and gorges with legendary shapes, so that no other mountain is so rich in folk-lore, but we, of the present day, who have learned to love the wild Alps, fearlessly scale it either on foot or by the mountain-railway leading from Alpnachstad to the summit. There are 8 or 9 summits, indeed, but the one we refer to is the Esel (6,962 feet), which commands the finest view. It is the most easterly of the three peaks dominating Lucerne, the westernmost and loftiest being the Tomlishorn (6,998 feet), the northern the Klimsenhorn.

The ascent by rail from Alpnachstad to Pilatus-Kulm (5,528 ft.) is

accomplished in 1 hour and 25 min. On the way the tourist does not know which to admire most, — the wonderful railway or the prospects it affords. Among the most interesting parts from a technical point of view are the viaduct over the Wolfert Ravine and the four tunnels piercing the precipitous Esel. Grand beyond description is the view that presents itself to us when, on leaving the terminus, which stands close to the old Hotel Bellevue, now a mere dépendance of the spacious and comfortable Hotel Pilatus-Kulm, we suddenly see Lucerne and its lake lying at an enormous depth below us.

Steps, with an iron balustrade, lead

in five minutes from the Hotel Kulm to the bold summit of rising like a tower from ridge. The first impression view from Pilatus gives us, i overwhelming, that it takes some time before we can enjoy a look into the details of the lovely scene. In the long range of snowy Alps the ———— tains of the Bernese Oberland conspicuous, — especially the group of the Mönch, Eiger andfrau; the sight of the Lake of Lucerne here seen in its full extent, particularly attractive. Numerous lakes are visible further to the as those of Zug, Sempach, Lucerne and Hallwil, and the horizon

ENGELBERG **GRAND HOTEL TERRASSE & PALACE**

— OPENED 1906. —

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Unique position higher up. Private Funicular. First-class throughout. Apartments with private bath. Large covered terrace. Meals at separate tables in fresh air. MODERATE TERMS.

3829

G. FASSBIND, prop.

bounded by the blue range of the Jura. Loftier and more commanding even than the Rigi, Pilatus can challenge comparison with the most famous mountains as regards its panorama, and we can strongly recommend the tourist to pass at least one night on the Kulm, to enjoy the magnificent sunset and sunrise.

From the Hotel Pilatus-Kulm a very romantic path, partly blasted in the rocks, and furnished with a balustrade, leads in three-quarters of an hour to the Tomlishorn (6,948 feet), the highest summit of the mountain, commanding a view still more extensive than that from the Esel, though inferior in picturesque effect. A new

path, also blasted in the rock, rendered safe by means of iron leads in three-quarters of an hour past the Kilchs eine and the Karrgasse to the southern peak of the Matterhorn (6,693 feet). For climbers can also ascend the steep summits with the assistance of guides, and everywhere will find an abundance of beautiful Alpine flowers, the flora of the region being far more varied than that of the Rigi.

Having again descended to Lucerne, where there is a station on the Brünig Line, we may return to Lucerne or proceed past *Alpnach* to Sarnen.

ENGELBERG HOTEL EDELWEISS

Commanding location.

All modern improvements and every known comfort.

Room for 80—90 guests.

Terms of Pension frs. 8 room included.

REDUCED PRICES MAY, JUNE AND SEPTEMBER.

2872

JOS. TSCHOPP-MÜLLER, prop.

SARNEN (POP.: 4,000. — ALT.: 1,547 feet. — **HOTELS:** Obwaldner Hof; Hot.-Pens. Sellen), which possesses some interesting buildings, comprising a Rathaus, a Nunnery, a Convent and a fine church perched upon a hill.

The great charm of the place, however, lies in its beautiful en-

virons, two excursions having won great celebrity.

These are (1) up the valley of the Melch to Flüeli and Ranft and, thence, through a fine gorge to the little resort of *Melchthal*; (2) along the borders of the lovely Lake of Sarnen, the eastern shore being

Engelberg (OBWALDEN
Switzerland.)

2874

3,340 feet above sea-level.

HOTEL-PENSION BELLEVUE TERMINUS.

First-class, well-known house, fitted with all modern comfort. Electric light. Lift. Lawn-tennis. Central heating, baths &c. Open the whole year. Winter sports a speciality. Pension arrangements. Frs. 8—14 a day.

May, June & Sept. reduced prices.

Prop.: Odermatt brothers.

skirted by the famous *Brünig Railway* which, beyond Giswil, begins to climb towards the Pass, being, in parts, a cog-railway — in parts, an adhesion. The first station of note is

LUNGERN (ALT.: 2,378 ft. — **HOT.:** Kurhaus Lungern), a charming village perched among the mountains near a delightful tarn "that seems to gaze

like a dreamy eye" towards the summits of the wonderful hills.

A short distance further, the rail climbs

BRÜNIGHÖHE (ALT.: 8,400 ft. — **HOT.:** Kurhaus Brünig), with fine outlook on-to the Engelhorn and Faulhorn, and bends round to Meiringen (see route 69).

• ENGELBERG •

2878

Hotel National

Prospectus on application to

EDM. MÜLLER, prop.

First-class of old reputation.

Best position with beautiful

view of the mountains.

-- Moderate charges. --

Large shady garden and terrace. Lift, electric light, Baths on every floor. --

MOUNT PILATUS RAILW.

===== Near LUCERNE. =====

Cog-wheel Railway of extraordinarily bold construction, but absolutely safe, from ALPNACH-STAD (Station of steamboats and of Lucerne-Brünig-Railway), on the Lake of IV Cantons, to PILATUS-KULM (6791' above the sea).

Magnificent views during the ascent. Grand Panorama of the Alps; wild mountain scenery. Gallery cut in the rock, 6562' in length, to the Tomlishorn (8468'); good mountain paths to the Esel (6965'), Oberhaupt (6919'), Matthorn (6627'), and through the romantic grotto of the Kriesi-Loch to the Klumshorn (6238'). Varied and rare Alpine flora.

----- For detailed description see "Illustrated Europe", No. 114/115 (1 Fr.). -----

A trip through Switzerland without visiting
Mount Pilatus and its Railway
would be a mistaken enterprise.

1631

Hôtel Pilatus-Kulm
2070 m.
7000' (feet)

6791' **PILATUS KULM-HOTEL** 6791'

DEPENDANCE BELLEVUE.

New and massive construction in sheltered position.

Well-heated; lighted by electricity; spring water.

All rooms have a southern aspect and afford superb views of the mountains, glaciers of the Alps. The interior arrangements of the Hotel and its first-class management are adapted to the elevation and to the peculiar character of Mount Pilatus. Charges moderate. It is advisable to stay the night at Pilatus-Kulm in any case, the evenings and mornings being a glorious sight.

===== Combined ticket =====

for rail and hotel (supper, lodging and breakfast) costs 25 Fr.

71A: From LUCERNE to the RIGI via KÜSSNACHT and ARTH-GOLDAU; thence to ZUG.

THE RIGI (*Hot. Rigi First*, property of A. Bon of Park Hotel, Vitznau), one of the most renowned mountain ranges in Switzerland, owes its celebrity to its remarkable topographical situation. The foot of the immense mountain pile is laved by the waters of three lakes. They are the Lakes of Lucerne, of Zug and Lowerz. By them it is so enclosed as to give it almost the form of an inland. Indeed, there can be little doubt but that the three strips of lowland which join it to the other ranges and in which Küssnacht, Arth-Goldau and Brunnen are respectively situated, were once occupied by straits connecting the lakes with each other.

Of the many footways that lead from Lucerne to the mountain peaks, the shortest, though steepest, is that via Küssnacht and Immensee; but the easiest route is by the *Rigi Railway* either from *Arth-Goldau* or from *Vitznau* (see descriptions below). To reach the former, we make use either of the St. Gothard Railway, or take the steamer to

KÜSSNACHT.

(*Station of the St. Gothard Railway.*)

ALTITUDE: 1,445 feet.

HOTELS: Kurhaus Mon-Séjour; Hot.-Pens. du Lac; Schwarzer Adler.

KÜSSNACHT, a large and pretty village, whence, instead of proceeding by rail, it is advisable to continue the journey for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour on foot. In this way, one is enabled to pass through the celebrated "*Hohle Gasse*" where William Tell awaited and slew persecutor, thus avenging himself his compatriots. Beyond the spot, however, is the so-called "*Tell's Gasse*" not to be confounded with that of the same name at the "*Platte*" near Flüelen (see route 71 B). The road to take runs from Küssnacht through the valley, forks, and

bears to the right. Close to the Lake of Zug, it branches leftwards, to

IMMENSEE (*Station of the St. Gothard Railway. — Hot.-Pens. Rigi*), a hamlet charmingly situated on the shores of the lake and having railway connection with Lucerne as well as railway and steamer connection with Zug (which see) and with

ARTH-GOLDAU.

(*Station of the St. Gothard Railway.*)

HOTELS: Hof-Goldau in Arth; Rössli in Goldau.

Of these two villages, the former lies on the margin of the Lake of Zug, and the latter a short distance inland. Apart from its important position, the place has obtained a terrible celebrity through the catastrophe of the 6th Sept. 1806, when an enormous landslip from Rossberg buried 489 persons and destroyed the hamlet.

Goldau is a railway centre on the direct line between Zürich and Lucerne. Moreover, the famous

ARTH-RIGI-RAILWAY has one of its termini here. The line crosses a part of the débris of the landslip mentioned above, and, beyond Kräbel, climbs along the precipitous *Kräbelwand*. The view of the lakes of Zug and Lowerz is very beautiful, but is soon shut-out by a tunnel, at the further end of which a wooded dale opens out. Another steep ascent, and we pass Klösterli (**HOTELS: Sonne; Schwert**). Next comes Wölfertschen. — *First* is the station for *Hotel Rigi-First*. Then follows Staffel and, in a few minutes, we stop at *Rigi-Kulm*.

N.B. Tickets of the *Arth-Goldau-Rigi-Railway* are not valid on the *Vitznau-Rigi-Railway*, and care should be taken to enter the right carriage on the return journey. But, of course, single tickets may be taken and the return made to Vitznau.

Supposing, however, that the tourist makes Goldau his head-quarters, he will have the opportunity of doing the beautiful Lake of Zug, which

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates.

2.

surrounded by a railway and crossed by a line of boats, is easily accessible in all its parts. The principal town on its shores is

ZUG.

(Station of the St. Gothard Railway).

POPULATION: 7,000.

HOTELS: Hirchen; Ochsen.

ZUG is an ancient town finely situated on the shores of the lake to which it gives its name. Its quaint buildings, most of which date from medieval days, present a most interesting appearance, the old town being surrounded with walls and towers. Its most important edifices are the following:—

The Old Rathaus, whose finest room is the late-Gothic Saloon; the building also contains a collection of local antiquities, including wood-carving.

In the Kapuzinerkirche, there is a painting of the "Burial of Christ" by Calvaert.

The Oswaldskirche, a Gothic structure, contains Deschwanden's Day of Judgement.

In the Armory there are interesting collections of weapons and standards.

The finest Promenade is the well-planted Quay, formed along the shore where, in 1868, a part of the town sank into the lake: the view across the water to Pilatus, Rigi and the Bernese Alps is exquisitely beautiful.

The surroundings of the town offer inexhaustible opportunities for

EXCURSIONS, such as:— 1) by steamer, across the picturesque lake, to Immensee, and back to Walchwil (Dr. Neidhardt's Pension); 2) to the 'Grotto in Hell' at Lorzentobel; 3) to Menzingen; 4) to Aegeithal, Oberaegeri and its lake, Morgarten &c.

71B: By steamer to HERTENSTEIN, WEGGIS, VITZNAU (Rigi - Railway), BECKENRIED, GERSAU, TREIB (Seelisberg and Sonnenberg), BRUNNEN (Axenfels and Axenstein) with other stations of the ST. GOTTHARD LINE. to LUGANO, LOCARNO (MO and MILAN-route 72 and 73).

The steamer trip is a long one: down the Gulf of Lucerne and past the head of Küssnacht to (20 min.)

HERTENSTEIN. — ALT.: 1,350 ft.
HOTELS: Kurhaus Schloss Hertenstein
Pension - Restaurant Hertenstein
(In the whole year, motor-boats meet guests at Lucerne). —

This resort nestles in a lovely and secluded spot a short distance beyond the jutland that divides the Küssnacht inlet from the main lake. Embedded here among leafy woods near the spot where the lake forms its famous cross, Hertenstein commands one of the finest views of the finest lake of Europe. The panorama from the Kurhaus is exceedingly comprehensive and beautiful, combining majesty and loveliness, and constantly varying with the varying light and shade.

To the west rises the mighty form of Pilatus, whose several peaks stand out clearly against the sky. A little further east appear the wooded heights of Lopperberg and Hochschwändifluh. On the southern horizon are seen Brienzer Rothorn, the Faulhorn and their companions. Opposite stands the picturesque Bürgenstock; while numerous other peaks appear in various directions.

The Rigi lies behind us, a protecting wall against the bleak winds of the north. The climate is therefore remarkably mild and salubrious, rivalling, in many respects, that of Montreux.

Woods and meadows and the neighbouring Alps purify the air; and the porous soil, combined with a steady thermometer, gives ample opportunity for much outdoor exercise.

Hertenstein is consequently well suited for weakly constitutions, for convalescents, nervous patients, persons suffering from less acute forms of phthisis, from anæmia, dyspepsia, heart-weakness &c.

Patients, especially such as come to brace up the nerves, are comfortably installed in the famous

Kurhaus Schloss Hertenstein, a handsome modern-Gothic structure, improved at great expense by the present proprietor and delightfully situated near the lake in a large park filled with Wellingtonias, cedars, walnuts, oleanders, myrtles and other almost subtropical vegetation.

The building itself contains magnificent suites of rooms, has a direct water supply, baths &c., and is fitted with electric light, telephone and telegraph. There are also ample opportunities for tennis, boating, fishing, excursions by motor-launches, carriages &c.

Close by is a dependance called *Pension & Restaurant Hertenstein*, similarly appointed to the foregoing and possessing a large covered Concert Hall.

WEGGIS.

ALTITUDE: 1,457 feet.

HOTELS: Lion d'Or; Kurhaus Köhler; du Lac; Bellevue; Post; Hotel-Pension Paradies.

WEGGIS is one of the most beautifully situated villages on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne. The place has been for some years a climatic health-resort of great favour. Sheltered from the north winds and buried among luxuriant woods at the foot of the Rigi, its climate is so mild as to allow the chestnut and the fig-tree to ripen their fruits in its gardens and avenues.

The outlook across the lake to the Pilatus is superb, and the surrounding country of a most charming character.

The principal excursions are:— to Zopf, Elbbühl, Seewinkel, Unterdorf; to Röhrli; to Hinterhölzli; to Hertenstein Castle (now pension); and, finally, the ascent of the Rigi-First and Kaltbad.

From Weggis, either on foot past lovely Lützelau or by boat to

VITZNAU.

(Rigi-Railway).

ALTITUDE: 1,445 feet.

HOTELS: Park Hotel, 1st class; Vitznauer Hof, 1st class; Rigibahn and Pens. Köhler; Rigi.

VITZNAU is a favourite health-resort much frequented in spring and autumn. It is a beautifully situated village commanded by the precipice called Rothfluh.

Who leaves *Lucerne*, the metropolis of the travelling world of central Switzerland situated on the Lake of the Four Cantons (1,434 ft. a.s.) the most picturesque and farmed of all lakes, for Flüelen arrives after a passage of 50 minutes at Vitznau, the rising health-resort

amidst splendid landscapes of southern vegetation. *Vitznau* is the starting-point of the

RIGI-RAILWAY, the most famous and most frequented of mountain railways. It was opened May 21st 1871, and has since conveyed 130,000 passengers a year or about 3,520,000 altogether, to the world-renowned point of view *RIGI-KULM*. The top of the island mountain, much advanced into the valley and surrounded by several lakes, commands an unmatched panorama of above 100 leagues round.

The Vitznau-Rigi Line is the most frequented mountain-railway in the world. It is 23,148 feet in length, and reaches the height of 5,906 feet a.s. (at the station of Rigi-Kulm) by scaling 4,458 feet with a highest gradient of 25 in 100 and an average gradient of 19 in 100. It is a cog-wheel railway constructed after the system of Nicolas Riggerbach, the famous mountain-railway engineer. Smoothly and safely in most comfortable cars, open to views, the tourists are conveyed from Vitznau to the summit of the mountain in 70 minutes. Every day, there run 10 trains in both directions corresponding with the steamers plying between the various stations of the Lake of the Four Cantons. At Vitznau, at the intermediary Station of

Rigi-Kaltbad (Hot. Rigi-Kaltbad, 1st class establishment; Hot. Bellevue, at station, every comfort, well-situated, fine view, winter sports — **ALT.:** 4,728 ft.) — largest health-resort, and branch-line to Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg — at *Rigistaffel* (5,270 ft. a.s.) as well as at the summit mountain, there are large and well-conducted hotels which can accommodate above 1,000 tourists and meet all demands.

The boat, leaving Vitznau, steams between the two bays and across the lake to

BECKENRIED.

POP.: 1,500. — **ALT.:** 1,445 feet.

HOTELS: zur Sonne; Mond; Nidwaldner Hof.

The cog-wheel railway

8800

VITZNAU-

IG

near Lucerne on the Lake of the Four Can

† The oldest Cog-Wheel Railway in Europe. †

ascends to the famous tourist stations of Rigi-Kaltbad, Rigi-Staffe
Rigi-Kulm.

At Rigi-Kaltbad a branch-line takes the tourists to Rigi-Firn
Rigi-Scheldeg.

To meet the enormous passenger-traffic, ten regular trains, be
supplementary trains, run in both directions every day and corres
with the steamers plying between Lucerne and Vitznau, Flüelen
Vitznau and between Alpnach and Vitznau.

The Vitznau Rigi line boasts of an an
traffic of above 130,000 passengers.

At Vitznau, famous health-resort, there are refresh
rooms at the station and at the hotel "RIGIBÄH
property of the railway-company.

BECKENRIED is an agreeable village on the shores of the lake and facing the Rigi.

The view of the Mythenstock & Frohnalpstock — made so familiar to students of German by Schiller's "William Tell" — as well as the delightful, shady walks of the environs, renders the place a very favourite health-resort, the mild climate, too, being especially suitable for phthisical and nervous persons.

The boat crosses, again, to

GERSAU.

ALTITUDE: 1,457 feet.

HOTEL: Hot.-Pens. Müller, splendid position on lake, every convenience, comfort and recreation. — 120 rooms. (See also advt., page 575).

GERSAU is a favourite and growing resort clustered in a small bay of the lake at the foot of the Rigi. On either side of the place there rise two mighty mountains, — the Vitznauer-stock (4,751 feet) and the Hochfluh (5,585 feet). Between these heights there stretch meadows and woods cleft by ravines and backed by the majestic table-land of Rigischeidegg.

This last mountain completely protects the resort from the bleak winds of the north; while the porous nature of the soil helps to render it very healthy and agreeable. Indeed the climate is remarkably mild and equable, being in every respect comparable with that of Montreux. The vegetation has quite a subtropical character: figs and chestnuts ripen in the autumn; and the orchards are covered with blossom early in the spring. The summers are very agreeable and not warmer than at any other place on the Lake. Consequently, Gersau is highly recommended as a spring, summer and autumn resort (season).

The boat leaves the encircling rocks of the hamlet and steers between a narrow strait towards *Schwyz*.

The prospect is one of the grandest which imagination can conceive. Brunnen lies right in front and on the edge of the water; above, Schwyz seems to dance at the foot

of the frowning *Mythen*: a little to the right of Brunnen, and higher up the cliff are seen the 'Kur' houses of Axenstein and Axenfels; while, on the opposite shore, and backed by the higher Alps, appear Seelisberg and Sonnenberg — reached from the landing-stage at

TREIB,

a quaint old inn which, forlorn and solitary, resembles an ancient lake-dwelling and possesses considerable interest on account of its nearness to the *Mythenstein*. This white rock is visible for a considerable distance and bears the inscription "Dem Sänger Tella, Friedrich Schiller, die Urkantone".

We ascend the winding road over the headland to

SEELISBERG.

ALTITUDE: 3,022 feet.

HOTEL: Grand Hotel Seelisberg and Kurhaus, 1st class, fitted with every modern comfort and providing numerous amusements. The installation of the Kurhaus is that of a modern hydro with electric and other baths of all sorts.

The hamlet of Seelisberg lies on a fine promontory opposite Brunnen, and, together with Sonnenberg, possesses one of the finest situations in Switzerland.

Sonnenberg, in fact, lies 149 feet higher than the village. It is a 'Kurhaus' standing in a magnificent park with beautiful gardens and shady groves. Hard by it, is the little chapel called Maria Sonnenberg, which, as a pilgrim spot, attracts a great number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

From the terrace of the Kurhaus, a wonderful scene opens out before the thrilled beholder: beneath, lie the meadows of the Rütli, washed the dark-green waves of the lake; across the water lies the Vale Schwyz, enclosed by green sides, and overlooked by the inspiring *Mythen*: to the left, the Rigi, — to the right, the *Frohnalpstock*: while, along the border of the lake towards the Reuss,

3819

The

SEELISBERG-SONNENBERG

Grand Hotel Seelisberg

is fitted with
every modern

Electric light
warm-water-heating
large public room

Plenty of amusements
Tennis, croquet
Billiards twice a week

The

KURHAUS

is provided with
the complete
of a modern
hydropathetic
establishment

Electric bath
carbonic bath, plaster
bath,

all kinds of
showers
and rooms
for massage and

catches a glimpse of *Tell's Chapel* and *Flüelen*.

Descending either to Treib or to Rütli, we cross by boat to

BRUNNEN.

(Station of the St. Gothard Railway).

POP.: 3,110. — ALT.: 1,418 feet.

HOTELS: Waldstätterhof Hotel IV Cantons, 1st class family house, fine situation on Quay, 150 rooms; Park Hotel, 1st class family hotel, of high repute, modern comforts, extensive park; Golden Adler, opposite the landing-pier with highly recommended restaurant; Bellevue, good 2nd class family house with all modern comfort; Victoria, good house, close to the lake, with moderate charges; Germania & Drossel,

2nd class, spacious, modern; view of both lake-arms; Grand Hotel, new, in elevated sunny position.

RESTAURANT: "Drossel", with garden and grotto, one of the most interesting sights of Brunnen.

BRUNNEN is the port for the Canton of Schwyz and, owing to its wonderful situation and glorious views, an exceedingly favourite resort; indeed, the place is, perhaps, the loveliest spot on the Lake of Lucerne, and lies in the very centre of its most interesting district, made memorable by its romantic connection with the legend of William Tell.

The town itself is beautifully built, and is laid-out with charming plantations and promenades. Lying on

BRUNNEN (LAKE of 2864 First-class family home. Splendid situation on the lake. 150 Rooms.

Waldstätterhof Hotel IV Cantons. ●

Park Hotel

Brunnen, lake of Lucerne.

First-class family house of world-wide reputation, finest situation in large shady park. Enlarged 1904 with all modern conveniences, large hall. ○ ○ 2866 Aufdermaur, propr.

BRUNNEN.

Lake of Four Cantons.

Hôtel Bellevue

Super Family, Proprietors.

2869

In splendid situation on borders of the lake, enlarged 1904 with modern comfort. — Large Terrace. Moderate terms. —

BRUNNEN, HOTEL VICTORIA



Close to the Lake. ○ Moderate charges.

— O. BAERLOCHER, propr. —

2867



BRUNNEN (Lake of Lucerne)

HOTEL GERMANIA & DROSSEL

In lovely position bordering the lake. Roomy modern structure with magnificent view of both arms. Comfortable appointments. Close by is the old "Drossel" with garden restaurant; interesting grotto (Gothard formation), one of the sights of Brunnen. — Moderate charges. Genuine Munich & Pilsen Beers on draught. Jos. & Casp. Aufdermaur, pr-

The eastern shore of the Lake and at the spot where it bends round to form the arm known as Urner See, it is likewise the station whence the St. Gotthard Railway enters the Axen Road. Consequently, it not only possesses post and telegraph offices and numerous sanatoria, but is, next to Lucerne, the busiest town on the whole lake, being a great centre both of passenger and goods traffic.

In the neighbourhood, there are, of course, a number of magnificent excursions, including that to *Schwyz* and the ascent of the *Mythen*, so celebrated for its fine Alpine-glow.

An electric railway to Morschach &c. passes

AXENFELS.

ALTITUDE: 2,298 feet.

ARRIVAL: By St. Gotthard Railway or by boat to Brunnen.

HOTEL: Palace & Grand Hotel Axenfels, built and fitted in American style — extensive park with terraces. Prop.: Mr. P. Schnack.

AMUSEMENTS: Concerts and fire-work displays.

ENGL. CHURCH: Services in the hotel.

AXENFELS is a climatic health-resort of the first order, whither thousands of tourists are attracted by the natural beauties of the spot and the historical and poetic associations of the surrounding country; while vast numbers of patients find here health and restoration. How favourite a

LAKE OF LUCERNE.

PALACE & GRAND HOTEL AXEN-FELS

3301

American Style. Large park with terraces. Meals served at small tables only. P. SCHNACK, prop.

place Axenfels is of Anglo-Saxons is evidenced by the fact that the number of English families visiting the hotel is greater than in any other hotel on the Lake of the Four Cantons except in Lucerne itself.

Dr. Schelbert, the 'Kur' physician, makes use of the milk and whey treatment, as well as of strawberries, grapes, mineral waters and hot and cold bathing. Excellent results have been obtained in dealing with plethoric complaints, disorders of the nervous system, disturbances of the digestive organs, anæmia and chlorosis; while especial success has followed in cases of mental-strain, jadedness, hypochondria &c.

The conditions necessary to a good health-resort are fulfilled in a remarkable degree at Axenfels. A hotel of palatial proportions, fitted

with every comfort and standing in an extensive and beautiful park, offers tranquil and agreeable residence under the care of an experienced medical man. There is just sufficient life and movement to keep the mind stimulated without over-exciting the brain or the nervous system. The 'Kur' hotel is surrounded with beautiful gardens in which tennis-lawns have been formed. Along the northern and southern fronts of the building, there run fine terraces, which, in the one direction, look across to the Fröhnalp and in the other, overlook the Lake of Lucerne. Below us runs the famous Axen Strasse, a road 20 feet in width, cut in 1864 along the face of the cliff on which the hotel is

perched, and connecting Brunnen with Fideien.

At the water's edge, right opposite, a prominent and pointed rock stands out beneath the shadow of the rugged headland: it is the Schiller Monument, whose inscription is easily legible with the aid of a good field glass.

A little further along the undershore, to the left, lies *Rüti*: on the mountain ridge, above, is *Seelisberg*, over-
al Oberbauenstock and
U n. Beyond these, still
te eyes southwards, the
A Unrotstock and the
S me into view. At the
al lake to our right lies
m *axen*; while across the
broad basin westwards, appear the
Rigi and *Pilatus*, the latter, though
diminished by distance, clearly recogni-
sable by its singularly pointed form.
These encircling hills render the
climate exceedingly mild and pleas-
ant; but, at the same time, the
morning breeze of the mountains,
blowing from Schwyz towards Uri,
and the evening breeze from Uri
towards Schwyz prevent the atmos-
phere from becoming oppressive.

Moreover, the air is charged with ozone from the surrounding woods.

In the park there are not only pleasant walks, but also interesting rocks and relics — vestiges of the glacial period.

The electric railway coming from Brunnen, via Axenfeld, passes the delightfully situated village of

MORSCHACH (ALT.: 2110 feet. — **HOT.**: Frohnalp & Kurhaus Morschach), and then rises to the terminus at

AXENSTEIN. — **GRAND HOTEL**: **PARK HOTEL**. — ALT.: 2046 ft. — **Telegr.**, **Telephone**, **Post Off.**, a palatial structure standing at the top of the

precipitous Wasiwand and commanding some of the finest views to be found in the whole district of the Lake of Lucerne.

To the south are the massive Uri-rotstock with the dark waves of the Lake of Uri. To the west — the craggy cliffs of mount Pilatus and the broad mirror of the so-called Mittelsee. To the north — the bold precipitous Mythen, with the lovely vale of Schwyz. Eastwards lies idyllic Morschach with the lofty Frohnalp and the strange rocky pyramids and peaks, rising from the Muota Valley and the Valley of Glarus.

The Hotel itself is light and lofty is constructed on the most modern lines as to sanitation, ventilation heating, lighting &c. and is fitted with every conceivable modern comfort. Attached to the hotel there are two pretty villas, likewise comfortably appointed; while, at some distance, stands the dairy — the largest in Morschach and specially bought for the hotel requirements. Moreover, there is a new English Chapel; a physician pays regular professional visits; an abundant supply of pure, fresh water is furnished by springs of the Frohnalp; and access is easy and safe (Electric Railway Brunnen-Axenstein). Altogether Axenstein, with its large forest-park, spacious lawns, play-grounds and excursions, is one of the most delightfully situated and perfectly appointed hotels in Europe, and one can understand the late Queen Victoria's writing of it "Axenstein is the loveliest spot I met with on my journey through Switzerland".

The more distant excursions, —

as to Schwyz, the Mythen, Rigi &c. the visitor will find described under the three routes from Lucerne: Nos 71, 71A & 71B.

The principal are by rail or boat from Bruggen, whence we also cross to

RÜTLI, a tree-girt meadow, lying in a secluded spot beneath precipitous cliffs. It is a shrine of sacred memory to every Switzer. Hither, on the 7th of November in the year one thousand three hundred and seven, Walther Furst of Uri, Werner Stauffacher of Schwyz, and Arnold Anderhalden of Unterwalden brought each his tale of heroes that numbered in all three-and-thirty, and that oath was sworn which lighted at once the flame of insurrection against a tyrant yoke and the torch of the eternal liberty of Switzerland.

TELL'S CHAPEL (Hot. Tells Kapelle, an admirable house for protracted stay), which, with Tell's Platte, lies near the head of Urner Lake, is a spot of kindred interest to the above. Here, beneath a low and bush-crowned cliff, stands a small chapel on a little ledge of rock. It is the ledge to which Tell leapt from Governor Gessler's boat. He was being transported across the lake, when a terrible storm arose, and Gessler, knowing his captive's seamanship 'had him unbound and put to the helm. Steering his course carefully under the crags to this spot, he sprang, with one bound' from the stern to the shore, at the same time driving the boat back into the breakers.

The steamer continues alongside the Axenberg, with its picturesque road and the St. Gothard Railway peeping out here and there, to

FLÜELLEN (HOTELS: Weisses Kreuz & Post; Tell. — ALT.: 1,435 ft.). The place being the harbour-town of Uri-land, as well as a station of the St. Gothard Railway, it is, in summer, crowded with tourists coming and going by rail or by steamer across Urner Lake. It is an excellent centre for touring among the surrounding mountains and valleys, of which the principal are Isenthal, Schönegg Pass, Rotgrättli & Urirotstock; but these are just as easily visited from the little capital of the canton, to which an omnibus runs up the valley of the Pansa, and which is named

ALTDORF.

Station of the St. Gothard Railway.

ALT.: 1,534 feet. — POP.: 3,800.

HOTELS: Hot. Schlüssel; Löwen.

This market town presents a dignified appearance, and is charmingly situated in a valley filled with orchards. The principal interest of the place lies in its connection with William Tell. Across the valley lies Attinghausen, where Gessler ruled. Thus it comes

about that, in Altdorf, Tell is said to have performed the famous feat of splitting with an arrow the apple placed on his son's head. The supposed spots where the father and the son stood are marked with monumental fountains. Moreover, in the year 1895, a splendid statue, designed by Kissling, was erected near the 13th cent. tower on the principal square of the town. It represents the hero in manly posture, his right hand bearing the crossbow, his left resting upon the shoulder of his son who clasps the skilful fingers.

Finally, trophies of the struggle for independence have been preserved in the Rathaus; and, in summer, performances of Schiller's William Tell are given.

EXCURSIONS: To Bürglen, the birth-place of Tell; to Rotstock & Belmisteck and Schächenthal: through this valley runs the famous Klausen Road (50 kilometres long) to Glarus in the Linththal (see subroute 60a).

Or, making use of the St. Gothard Railway (see route 70), we proceed up the valley of the Reuss.

AMSTEG (HOTELS: Stern & Post; Weisses Kreuz. — ALT.: 1,710 ft.), a village in charming situation 10 min. from station, (cf. also description of St. Gothard Railway preceding Lucerne). There is from here a celebrated

EXCURSION: through the **MADERANERTHAL** (HOT.: Schweizer Alpenklub. — ALT.: 4,450 ft.), a fine valley enclosed on all sides by gigantic mountains and watered by the Kästelerbach.

WASSEN (HOTELS: des Alpes; Ochs. — ALT.: 3,050 ft.), a village situated above the station and affording a good view of the railway: here begins the celebrated spiral tunnelling through the mountains, (see description and plan of St. Gothard Rail. preceding Lucerne).

GÖSCHENEN.

Station of the St. Gothard Railway.

ALTITUDE: 3,610 feet.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. & Pens. Göschenen.

This little town is a well-known centre from which to undertake many magnificent mountain tours. The character of the scenery differs totally from that which we left behind us on the skirts of the Lake of Lucerne. There, though many a mighty mountain looked down upon us, still it smiled in rich verdure. Here, the monarchs frown upon us, as it were in wrath that we disturb their ancient solitude. Take, for instance, the excursion to Göschenen Alp, which, well repays the 8 hours climb by the rugged grandeur of the valley, the overhanging cliffs and glaciers, and the beauty of the waterfalls in the Göschenen Reuss.

Still finer is the trip through the Schöllenen and the Urseren Valley to Andermatt. It lies along the main road

ANDERMATT. Summer & Winter Resort. 40 minutes Sleighing from Göschenen (Stn. G. R.). **SKI SPORT TERRAIN PAR EXCELLENCE.** Conducted Ski-Mountaineering. Every Sport. The most Fashionable & Quietest Hotel in the place, largely patronised by English visitors. Best residence with every comfort. Electric Light. Central Heating. Lift. Baths & Douches on every floor. Billiards, American Bar, Tennis, Private Park, at **DANIOTH'S GRAND HOTEL.** Special moderate charges for prolonged stay 3369
Open May-October. November-April. **FAMILY DANIOTH.**

that follows the course of the Reuss upstream. Having passed the yawning mouth of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, and crossed the Sprengli Brücke, we enter the wild Gorge of Schöllenen, formed of bare and beetling granite crags between which rushes the boiling Reuss. A little further, the eye, travelling along the rocky heights that overlook the right bank of the river, catches sight of a gigantic niche containing an enormous Greek cross in commemoration of Suworoff's march or rather clamber, with his Russian soldiers, over St. Gotthard Pass. Before reaching this spot we cross the Devil's Bridge, where the bluff rocks approach so close to one another as to produce a weirdness that reminds one of Milton's description of the nether regions. The Urnerloch, 5 min. beyond, is a gallery 54 ft. long and affording a view of a small strip of meadow-land, — an oasis among the rocky heights of Urseren Valley, the village built upon it being named Andermatt.

ANDERMATT.

ALTITUDE: 4,877 feet.

HOTELS: Danioth's Grand Hot., 1st class, 180 beds, fine dining, billiard and smoking rooms, electric light, lift &c., omnibus meets trains at Göschenen; Bellevue; St. Gotthard; Krone.

ANDERMATT owes its celebrity to its remarkable situation. Lying in a sunny spot at the junction of the roads from *Aldorf, Engadine, Zermatt* and *St. Gotthard*, it is an excellent centre from which to undertake many fine mountain excursions.

Moreover, in the immediate vicinity, are the celebrated Devil's Bridge and Russian monument mentioned above; while the village itself contains an interesting church erected in 612, and another near which there is a remarkable ossuary containing be-written skulls.

Following the road up the right bank of the Reuss, we reach

HOSPENTHAL (ALT.: 4,869 ft. — **HOTELS:** Meyerhof; Goldener Löwe),

where the road forks. The one branch follows the Realper Reuss past Realp, and then, in sharp bends, with a steep gradient, rises to

FURKA PASS. — ALT.: 7,000 ft. — **HOTELS:** Hôtel Furka & Hôtel Pension Furkablück, both comfortable houses, 150 beds, carriages, horses and guides provided, — grand view of glaciers as well as of the Bernese and Valais Alps and St. Gotthard. — beautiful sun-ri-es. — easy and enjoyable excursions; Hôtel Pension Belvédère, a new building, overlooking the Rhone Glacier, provided with every modern comfort and highly recommended. — **FURKA PASS**, the highest carriage road in Switzerland, commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valais Alps, the Finsterahorn, Weisshorn, Cervin &c. Besides the many fine excursions which may be undertaken, the road runs down past Furka Horn in zigzag windings to the Rhone Glacier (see route 69).

The other road from Hospenthal follows the course of the Reuss through *Gamsboden Valley*. Thence it ascends in steep gradients past lonely tarns, that form the sources of the *Reuss* (Rhine basin) and *Ticino* (Po basin), to

ST. GOTHARD PASS. Close by are Hot. *Piora* and *Monte Prosa*, which tourists make their headquarters for climbing the various peaks of the St. Gotthard. Of these the principal are Pizzo Centrale (9,847 ft.), Fibbia (8,998 ft.), Monte Prosa (8,975 ft.), Pizzo Lucendro (9,708 ft.) and Leckhorn (10,015 ft.).

Descending the road along the leaping *Ticino* into the *Tremola Valley*, we reach the southern mouth of the St. Gotthard Tunnel at

AIROLO (*Station of St. Gotthard R.* — ALT.: 5,100 ft. — **HOTELS:** Motta; F. Lombardi; Airole), a village which contains an Italian-speaking population of some 2,200. Lying in the *Leverne Valley*, it possesses quite the character of the higher Alps and is a centre whence some beautiful excursions may be undertaken. Perhaps the finest of these is to *VAL PIORA* with its hill-irt Lake of *Ritem* (Hot. *Piora*). The way lies

across the picturesque Bruggasco and up the Canaria, a beck broken by several elegant waterfalls. Besides this there are some fine mountain ascents such as that of Taneda, the Uomo Pass (7,258 ft.) and the peaks of the St. Gothard described above: the number is too great to be detailed.

Following the road down the valley we pass Faido, Giornico, Biasca &c., to

BELLINZONA (Station of the St. Gothard Railway. — POP.: 4,400. — ALT.: 776 ft. — **HOTELS:** Schweizerhof & Post; du Cerf. — **BANK:** Credito Ticinese, all kinds of banking business, including credits &c.), a town of triple importance, being the capital of the Canton of Ticino, the principal fortified town on the Swiss frontier, and the junction of the St. Gothard Railway where it branches off to Locarno. Moreover, the town itself possesses considerable interest on account of its fine situation and handsome buildings. The most stately edifice is the 16th

century church; while on the elevations around the town stand three picturesque old castles.

A branch line from this junction runs westwards to *Locarno*, the main line continuing southwards to

LUGANO.

(Station of the St. Gothard Railway).

POP.: 11,000. — ALT.: 905 feet.

HOTELS (on the Lake): Grand Hotel Splendide, remodelled and enlarged 1904, patronised by high-class Americans, opened 15th Feb. — 8th Nov.; Grand Hotel, high-class, leading hotel in Lugano, entirely renovated and newly furnished, re-opened in spring 1904, 80 beds, apartments with bath for families; Excelsior Palace Hotel, 1st class, will be opened 15/7/1905; "Bellevue au Lac", finest situation on the lake, electric light throughout, excellent sanitation, moderate charges, omnibus; Grand Hotel du Parc-Reausedjour, every modern comfort, suites with bath and lavatory, reasonable terms; Hotel

LUGANO

Grand Hotel Splendide

Leading American House.

2871

R. Fedele, Prop.

Reichmann au Lac, quiet location opposite lake and mountains, 50 balconies, single rooms & suites with baths; Hotel Sommer Pension, 1st class, fine, tranquil location near lake, large shady garden, modern comforts; Beau Rivage, recently rebuilt, fitted with all modern comfort, electric light, large garden; Hot. Lugano au Lac, good 2nd class, well situated, moderate charges.

(In elevated position): Grand Hotel Metropole & Monopole, 1st class, surrounded by large park, recently enlarged and furnished with every modern comfort, patronised by best American families; Bristol, 1st cl., near Station & Engl. Ch., opened 1903, with all modern comforts, fine southern aspect; Béha's Hotel de la Paix, every modern comfort, extensive grounds, fine hall, all rooms face south, — opposite pier and exempt from noise, dust and damp; St. Gothard-Terminus, 1st class, facing station, every comfort, fine view; Beau Regard and Continental, finest situation near the station, open the whole year.

BANK: Credito Ticinese, all kinds of banking business, including credits &c.

POST OFFICE: Via Canova.

ENGL. CHURCH: St. Edward K. & C.,

Via Geretta, Rev. Gavin F. Saxby, M. A., Sun. 8.0, 10.30 3.30. H. C. Sun. 11.30.

ELECTRIC CAR every 15 min. from Piazza Giardino to Paradiso (Salvatore Station), Cassarate and Mulino Nuovo.

FUNICULAR RAILWAY runs up to the St. Gothard Station above the town, where hotels in elevated spot are situated.

STEAMERS: Steam boats are run in direct connection with Porto Ceresio and the electric trains for Varese and Milan.

LUGANO is, perhaps, the most important town in Italian Switzerland. Being an ancient place on the direct route from the North to Milan, it is filled with strangers. The number of persons entering and leaving the St. Gothard Station annually is close upon 200,000; while those coming and going by steamer number no less than 250,000.

But those who have seen the town will feel no surprise at hearing this proof of its popularity. The secret lies in its wonderful situation. Protected from the 'Föhn', and sheltered

by high hills to the N., the resort consists of beautiful villas, mansions and hotels nestling among luxuriant and varied vegetation on the slopes of hamlet-dotted hills that form a crescent round the blue bay in which Lugano bathes her feet.

The town itself contains several edifices of considerable interest, of which the most striking are the following, namely:—

The *Cathedral of St. Lorenzo*, a 15th century building with a porch decorated with fine mediæval bas-reliefs.

The *Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli*, embellished with Luini's beautiful frescoes of *Christ's Passion*, the *Madonna* and the *Last Supper*.

The *Palazzo Civico (Town Hall)* is a handsome structure erected in Græco-Roman style in the year 1844.

It contains four good statues and a collection of modern pictures.

Besides these buildings, there are the Apollo Theatre and a number of handsome villas of which the most noteworthy is Ciani, containing the beautiful *Desolazione* by the sculptor Vela. Moreover, there are two handsome fountains, one of them in the public garden near the Aviary, the other at Piazza Rizzio Rezzonica. Across these squares, one gets a good view of the surrounding hills. Scarce two miles away to the south rises the densely wooded height of *San Salvatore*. More remote stands the celebrated *Monte Generoso*, to the south-east. Facing Lugano across the lake is the long form of *Monte di Caprino*. Eastwards of the town flows the Cassarate, on whose alluvial the place is built. Its valley

|| Lugano (Paradiso) ||

Hôtel Reichmann au Lac.

50 Balconies, facing Lake and Mountains magnificent view. Quiet position. Re-opened 1906. All modern comforts. — Bedrooms and suites with private baths.
3629 C. Reichmann, Prop.

is a broad one running northwards and enclosed by beautiful mountains, the most striking of which are *Monte Brè* to the east, *Monte Boglia* to the north-east and the jagged *Monte Camoghè* to the north.

In the surroundings of the resort, some most delightful walks will be found, which lead along shady quays, beside the still waters of the lake or up the hill-sides with their beautiful trees and blaze of blooms. Furthermore, there are the delightful excursions by steamer across the lake, which is almost entirely Swiss, only two ends lying in Italy. The most celebrated of these trips are as follows:—

ANDRIA, with luxurious vegetation and considered one of the finest spots on the lake.

MAMETTE (HOT.: Stella d'Italia),

beautifully situated near the mouth of Val Soldo and beneath Castello.

OSTENO (HOTELS: du Bateau; Trattoria della Grotta), whence boat may be taken to a fine ravine up the bed of the river.

PORLEZZA (INN: dell Lago), a harbour town lying in a bay at the north-eastern end of the lake and having tramway communication with Menaggio (route 72).

PORTO CERESIO, situated entirely on the Italian shore in the bend of the western arm of the lake, forms the junction-point of the steamers and the fast electric trains for Varese and Milan, this being the cheapest and most interesting route.

PONTE TRESA is perhaps the favourite excursion from Lugano: one obtains a view of all the beauties and peculiarities of the lake, and can travel by rail to *Luino* (see Italy) on the shores of *Lago Maggiore*, thus visiting both these celebrated lakes in one day and returning to Lugano

LUGANO.**GRAND HOTEL**

2590

LUGANO.**METROPOLE AND MONOPOLE.**

First-class Hotel, surrounded by large Park, in the finest position of Lugano, recently enlarged and furnished with every modern comfort. Lift, Electric Light throughout. Baths. Hot Water Caloriferes. Large Salons de Reunion. Smoking Room. Billiards. Bar. Lawn Tennis. Auto-car Shed. The nearest to the English Church. A. BROCCA, also Proprietor of Hotel Lugano au Lac.

3844

===== **LUGANO.** =====

HOTEL BRISTOL.**UP-TO-DATE, FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

With every modern comfort. Open all the year round. Splendid situation, full South aspect. Electric Light and Central Heating throughout. Hydraulic Lift. Apartments with private Bathrooms and Toilette. Balconies to every front window. Fine Library. Large South rn Promenade. Verandah. Next to Railway Station and English Church.

D'AMBROGIO FRERES, Proprietors.

Same Proprietors: GRAND HOTEL LONDRES ROYAL DEUX TOURS, VERONA, ITALY.

BÉHA'S HÔTEL
DE LA PAIX

3845

===== **LUGANO.** =====

Situated in the West End of Lugano, in the very centre of Tourist life, sumptuously furnished, with every modern comfort (Lift, Electric Light, Central Heating, Bath rooms, fine Hall, select Library) surrounded by its own large Gardens. Opposite Steamer Landing Place and Tramway Station, but far enough to avoid noise, dust, and dampness. Contains only front rooms with wonderful view. Most quiet and aristocratic position. Is personally managed by

The Proprietor: **ALEX BÉHA**, formerly Director of HOTEL du PARC & HOTEL BRISTOL.

HOTEL SOMMER PENSION LUGANO

First-class house. Splendid and quiet situation near the lake.

Electric Tramway before the Hotel. Near the Railway of the "Salvatore" and the Landing Place. Large shady Park. Electric Light. Central Heating. Lift. Large Hall. Modern comfort. Billiards. Baths in the House. Lawn Tenn. Ground. Open the whole year.

2875

KARL SOMMER, Proprieto

===== || **LUGANO.** || =====

Grand Hôtel du Parc-Beauséjour.

Remodelled and enlarged. Fitted with every modern comfort. Suites with bath and lavatory. Opened Spring 1906. Moderate charges.

3627

K. Ehret, prop., for many years tenant of Hotel Beauriva

LUGANO. **"Hotel Bel'evue au Lac"**

3626

opposite the landing pier Paradise.

SPLENDID POSITION.

MODERN COMFORT.

STEAM NAVIGATION & RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers on the Lake of Lugano in direct connection, at Porto Ceresio, with the electric trains of the Ferrovie dello Stato for Varese and Milano. — From Lugano to Milano and vice versa in two hours. — "Menaggio-Porto Ceresio" and "Ponte Tresa-Luino" Railways — Junction Lines between the Lakes of Lugano, Como & Maggiore. — Direct service between the three lakes.

in the evening (cf. *St. Gothard Railway*).

For pedestrians the most interesting walks are the following:—

(1) Starting from Piazza Giardino, we follow the shores of the lake past the landing-pier, the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli and the English Church to the suburb of Paradiso (Tramway from Piazza Giardino every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour). From here to outlook tower commanding fine view.

(2) As No. 1 to the English Church, beyond which take the Ponte Tresa road and climb past Rest. du Jardin to the village of Sorengo, or to Sant' Abondio.

(3) From Piazza dell' Indipendenza through the grounds of Villa Ciani (with the statue of "Desolation" mentioned above) to the V. Carlo Cattaneo and across the river to Cassarate, Castagnola and Gandria, (see above).

Of the many renowned mountain ascents, the following are the most celebrated, namely:—

MONTE SAN SALVATORE (2,986 ft.), reached by electric tramway from Piazza Giardino to Salvatore Station and thence by cable-railway. Having crossed the St. Gothard Line, the train ascends, at a regularly increasing gradient, to the terminus, whence the climb is continued on foot to the summit. Here opens out a grand view of the lake and mountains. To the N. are the peaks of Monte Camoghè, to the E. Monte Legnone, to the W. Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn and the Valais Alps.

MONTE BRÈ (8,055 ft.) lies to the E. of the town, the ascent being easy and the views exceedingly beautiful.

The route is by the electric car to Cassarate and thence on foot via Viganello and along a climbing path to Albonago. Continuing the ascent we pass through Aldesago to Brè, a small village from whose church the final climb is made over pathless ground to the summit. **MONTE CAPPINO** lies on the eastern shore of the lake, and is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Lugano, who, on holidays, visit their wine cellars in the mountain sides.

More distant trips are:—

To **MONTE BOGLIA** (4,965 ft.), which affords an exceedingly picturesque view, but requires a guide for the ascent.

To San Bernardo (2,310 ft.), a church standing on a table-land whence a fine view is obtained; beyond it is the monastery of Bigorio in lovely situation on a wooded height (2,690 ft.).

To Monte Tamara (6,435 feet); to Monte Camoghè (7,800 ft.), a difficult climb, though the prospect obtained well repays the exertion.

But the finest and most famous excursion is by the St. Gothard Railway or by steamer to

CAPOLAGO (Hot.-Pens. du Lac), at the extremity of the southwestern arm of the lake; thence, by the Abt Railway to the summit of **MONTE GENEROSO**, 5,590 feet above the sea-level. The panorama that lies spread out around us is one of incomparable beauty. At our feet, the beautiful Lago di Lugano seeming to surround the lower hills and to form an island landscape that reminds one of the Vision of Mirza. Beyond, we get four peeps of Lago Maggiore, its length broken by the intervening heights. In the distance, the wonderful form of Monte Rosa, the most

CREDITO TICINESE.

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Lugano • LOCARNO • Bellinzona

Exchange Office. Banking Operations.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

beautiful of the higher Alps. To her left, the hills sink down to the vast plain of Lombardy: to her right, the peak of Matterhorn appears; then come Mischabel, Fletschhorn, the Jungfrau, Schreckhorn and the whole line of mountains away to the north, with, eastwards, Lake Como and the Italian hills.

On the mountain are situated two large hotels, namely, Bellavista (8,957 feet, wonderfully situated amongst woods, and well adapted for prolonged stay) and Hot. Kalm (5,500 feet, serves principally for tourists wishing to see the sunrise).

LOCARNO.

POP.: 4,000. — ALT.: 679 feet.

ARRIVAL: By St. Gothard Branch Rail from Bellinzona (see page 552; or by steamer across Lago Maggiore (see page 591).

HOTELS: Grand Hotel, 1st class, between railway station and landing-

stage, fine view, elevator, perfect installation for winter, electric light, resident physician, English Church, large garden; Park Hotel, 1st class, enlarged 1906, every modern comfort, new installation for winter season, facing full south, large park, magnificent outlook, private apartment with bath and toilette; Pens. Villa Muralto, a highly recommended 1st class house.

BANK: Credito Ticinese, all species of banking business, including credits &c.

LOCARNO is a handsome town, magnificently situated on a fine lake. Behind it, to the W., rise the heights of Ghiridone and Limidario, and, behind these again, the Monte Rosa group.

To the E., across the head of the lake, the town is protected by the peaks of Menone and Monte St. Jorio.

LOCARNO

Terminus of the Gothard Railway on Lago Maggiore.

THE GRAND HOTEL

OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR

3631

near the station and landing-stage. — Most luxurious and comfortable home. LIFT. Best stopping-place on the Italian Lakes. ELECTR. LIGHT.

Even the winds that blow over the lake from the S. are tempered by the imposing heights of Monte Tamaro. Moreover, the curve of the lake assists in rendering the climate mild in character, by sending the winds past Locarno, which lies behind the extensive delta of the *Maggia*. It is to these circumstances that the "Nice of Switzerland" owes its great charm. Enclosed on three sides by pine hills, through which runs a wild and luxuriant valley, and with blue waters of a lovely lake spread out at its feet, Locarno fully answers to the enthusiastic description given of it by Töpfer in the following paragraph:—

Everywhere flowers! Everywhere

villas! The shore, flashing in perpetual sunshine, imaged in the bluest of all lakes, under the bluest of Italian skies! The lake, striped with golden lines, presents now the picture of villas and mansions, now that of the gardens with their luxuriance of southern vegetation".

And this vegetation remains ever fresh, for dust is unknown in Locarno. Furthermore, the opposite shores of Cadenazzo and Gerra, on which, for three months of the year, the sun never looks, keep the temperature so equable that mist is almost as unknown as dust.

These invaluable conditions make the place a most admirable resort for persons suffering from affections

LOCARNO PARK HOTEL

1st Class Hotel rebuilt and
Apartments with private bath
SPLENDID PARK
:: FULL SOUTH
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
— Moderate terms.
F. SCAZZIGA & CO

of the respiratory organs, for those affected with Bright's disease, for nervous patients, convalescents and many others. These all find excellent treatment under the care of Dr. v. Salis of Berne, at the Grand Hotel, a fine and comfortable house in charming situation on an elevation above the lake.

The town, which is in every way Italian, possessed, in the middle-ages, considerable commercial importance; but numbers of its merchants were driven out during the reformation, and, settling in Zürich, planted in that town the seeds of its great silk industry; while the development of Locarno was completely checked. Still, the place has a population of nearly 4,000, and possesses a number of interesting buildings, such as the *Government Offices*, the *Post Office* and two monuments, — one to *Mordasini* and one to *Marcacci*, the latter standing in front of the *Church of St. Antonio*.

A funicular connects the town with "*Madonna del Sasso*", a pilgrim church

situated at an elevation above the lake and containing other paintings, *Clarici Christ*. Beyond it, is a well repays the climb by prospect. Still further, is called *Trinità del Monte*, of the lake. More distant

EXCURSIONS are up to *Val Maggia*, a wild and here broken by jagged rocks filled with the richest *Bigasso Hot du Glacier*, near which there is a beautiful, and which forms centre for some deluges.

But, of course the envied greatest charm from the

MAGGIORE because it is the largest of the inland lakes, the northern end of Switzerland as does the of *Lago di Lugano*; but series lies wholly in the north of Como is entirely I am the smaller lakes of the lake and the region is styled the lake district boundary between the two twice crosses the Lake of out Maggiore in the fort between Valmara and Zentr valley leaving Locarno calls at *Ascona* and *Brissago* his himself in Italian first station of importance (see Italy).

END OF SECTION "SWITZERLAND"

ITALY.

Italy is the middle of the three southern peninsulas of Europe. On the north, where the peninsula joins the mainland of Europe, it is bounded by France, Switzerland and Austria, the rest of the country being surrounded by the Adriatic Gulf on the east, by the Ionic Sea on the south and by the Tyrrhenean and Ligurian Seas on the east, all of them being parts of the blue Mediterranean. Around the coast of the mainland, there are a number of neighbouring islands, of which the largest are Sicily and Sardinia. The physical appearance of the mainland is determined, for the greater part, by the Apennines. This chain of mountains, rising from the Plain of Lombardy, and running through the middle of Italy southwards, grows wilder and wilder as it approaches the extremity of the peninsula.

The country is commonly divided into Upper, Middle and Southern Italy, — three divisions in which the character and the language of the population displays no inappreciable differences.

Once the cradle and home of the mighty Roman Empire, it became, in later times, the centre of the papal rule. Torn by turmoils and discord, the country lost its unity until within quite recent times; but, during the past century, it became re-inspired with the sense of its nationality and was reunited under King Vittorio Emanuele II.

The land is endowed with beauties of nature, with productions of art, and with monuments of a glorious past, which render its position abso utely unique.

But concerning the art and literature of the land, it is impossible to enter into details within the small compass of this guide: moreover, with the general out-line of the subject every educated person is sufficiently familiar for the purposes of travel.

We may, however, mention that the country, which is divided into 69 provinces, is governed according to the constitution of the Kingdom of Sardinia, which lasted down to the year 1848. It is, consequently, a limited monarchy assisted by a Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. As in other countries of the Continent, the decimal system is in use (see Introduction to Germany and Introductory Tables).

MONEY. One lire = about, 1 franc = 20 cts. (American). In Italy there is a great quantity of paper-money in circulation, notes (bills) of the value of 5 lire and upwards being issued, a circumstance which, naturally, produces considerable awkwardness, especially to foreigners. French, English, American and German gold-pieces are readily accepted everywhere.

POSTAL CHARGES. Inland letters, 20 centimes; postal card, 10 centimes. Foreign letters, 15 grammes, 25 centimes.

TELEGRAMS. Inland 15 words (minimum), 11 re every word extra 10 centimes.

PASSPORTS. Though not legally imperative, passports are necessary for a lengthened sojourn in Italy. The postal authorities for instance, refuse to deliver registered letters or to pay *paglia postale* to foreigners who cannot produce a passport as proof of identity.

FEES. Entrance fees are not required to the cathedrals; but admittance gratis to the museum &c. can now be obtained only by students and professors of foreign archaeological institutes in Italy or by artists and the like bearing official credentials. Applications must be written on stamped forms (6' c.) and forwarded to the directors of provincial museums or to the Director General of the Fine Art Dept. of the Ministry of Education in Rome.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES. Whoever wishes to see the beauties of the picturesque and classical Mediterranean within a limited space of time cannot do better than to make use of one of the pleasure steamers of the "Hamburg-American Line". Passages may be booked either from New-York, Hamburg, Naples or Genoa; though most of the boats run from the last of these ports.

The trips are arranged according to carefully prepared programs which afford the tourist an opportunity of visiting the most interesting districts of Italy, Greece, the Levant, North Africa &c. The trips are made chiefly on the "Meteor"; but in some cases the "Prinzessin Luise" is used, while the famous Grand Oriental Cruise is made on one of the large twin-screw Atlantic liners, such as the "Moltke". Special circulars concerning trips are to be had at all agencies of the Hamburg-American Line.

Impresa di Navigazione sul Lago Maggiore.

Elegant and rapid steamer service in conjunction with the railways to Arona-Laveno, Luino and Locarno. — Restaurants on board.

— Offices: Arona. — Administration: Milan — 2639

PALLANZA

--- LAIGO MAGGIORE ---

Simplon Line Station:
PALLANZA - FONDOTOCE.

Delightful Holiday
and Health Resort.

Grand Hotel Pallanza.

Open all the year round. Favourite American home.
Large first-class establishment with extensive gardens
overlooking the lake and facing the Borromean Islands.
3848 **GEORGE SEYSCHAB & Co.**

72: From LOCARNO across LAKE MAGGIORE to LUVINO, PALLANZA, BAVENO, STRESA, ISOLA BELLA & LAVENO; thence by rail to VARESE & COMO (North Milan Railways Co.) &c.

See Locarno (route 71 B), for steamer route to

BRISSAGO (Hot.-Pens. Beau Séjour), a charming place embedded in gardens, beyond which the steamer runs southwards to

CANNOBIO (HOT.: Cannobio), the first town called at in Italian territory. The boat crosses to Maccagno, and thence proceeds to

LUVINO (Luino).

(Station of the St. Gothard Railway).

POPULATION: 2,200.

HOTEL: Gr. Hot. Simplon-Terminus, 1st

class, verge of lake, large park and garden, fine view, electric light throughout.

Situated a short distance from the mouth of the Tresa and at the foot of some fine heights, Luvino possesses excellent railway and steamer communication which renders it good headquarters when touring.

It was here that Garibaldi was forced to resign the contest in 1848; and, close to the pier, a statue has been raised to the hero, commemorating his brave efforts. Moreover, Bernardino Luini was born here, and a number of frescoes by him still embellish the Church of St. Petro.

EXCURSIONS: By boat to various parts of the lake especially to Maccagno, above which, on Monte Borgna, lies Lake d'Eglio (2,956 feet).

From Luvino, the steamer crosses Lake Maggiore to

PALLANZA (Lago Maggiore).

HOTEL METROPOLE.

On the Border of the Lake.

Opposite the Borromean Islands. Pension at very reasonable

rates. Special arrangements for families. Rooms from 3 frs., everything included. Only Hotel immediately to the left of Landing Pier. Baths and Heaters. The whole building is lighted by Electricity. First-rate Cuisine and Wine Cellar. Lift. Cook's first-class Coupons accepted.

3851

A. GIOVANINETTI, Proprietor.

CANNERO (Hot.-Pens. Nizza), a small place, charmingly situated among orchards and vineyards of Monte Carza.

Hence we proceed southwards to Oggebbio and Maurizio and across the Lake to Laveno (see below).

Another steamer from Luvino runs directly to

INTRA (POP.: 6,000. — HOT.: Vitello d'Oro), a developing industrial town containing some interesting villas and fine statues; the walks in the neighbourhood being also beautiful.

The steamer rounds the headland of Castagnola to

PALLANZA.

POPULATION: 5,800.

HOTELS: Grd. Hot. Pallanza, 1st class, patronised by American families, English Church in the hotel; Hotel Métro-

pole, opposite the landing-pier, well-known in America; Hot.-Pens. Bellevue; Eden Hotel, 1st class.

CAFÉ: Café Bulongaro.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Gd. Hot. Pallanza. Rev. C. Livermore M. A., Sun. 8.30, 10.45, 5.0. — H. C. 8.30 2nd and 4th Sun.

PALLANZA is a busy town lying just inside a large bay on the western shore of Lake Maggiore and protected by the promontory of Castagnola, along whose south-western shore it is built. Its sheltered position renders its climate exceedingly warm, and makes the place a favourite winter-resort. There are a few of its buildings which are not without interest, such as:—

|| BAVENO ||

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE

situated opposite the "Borromean Islands" and commanding a splendid view over the Lake and fine Bay. Every modern comfort and perfect English sanitary arrangements. Moderate charges. Pension from 7.— fr.

3871

E. de MARTINI, propr.

The *Church of S. Leonardo*, built on the foundations of an ancient castle; the *Municipio*; and the statue of *Carlo Cadorna*, all at the Market Place. There are also a number of fine villas &c.

Further up the bay lies the village of Suna; indeed the whole coast is dotted with villages and villas, many of them built on the slopes of

Monte Rosso, a fine height (2,276 ft.), reached from Pallanza by the broad road running inland towards the river Bernardino.

BAVENO. — **HOTELS:** Hotel Beau-Rivage, fine view of lake, bay & Borromean Islands, — modern comfort, Engl. sanitation, moderate charges; Gr. Hot. Bellevue, 1st class; Palace Hotel, newly opened. — Baveno, the best station for the St. Gothard and Simplon lines, is a small town opposite Pallanza, with

which it has steamboat connection. To the S. of it there is a well-known villa in early-English style, which was chosen as a place of residence, once by the late Queen Victoria, and once by the Emperor Frederick of Germany when crown-prince.

From Baveno, the steamer proceeds past the Borromean Islands (see below) to

STRESA (POP.: 1,200. — HOTELS: Grand Hotel et des Iles Borromées, high-class house, with every modern comfort, single rooms and suites with baths, fine restaurant, American bar, electric light, central heating, automobile-shed, dark-room, tennis, English Chapel, resident physician; Beau Séjour; de Milan), a resort situated in a breezy and comparatively cool spot. It is consequently a favourite place of residence during the

3850

LAGO MAGGIORE (ITALIA)

-- BEST STOPPING STATION ON SIMPLON LINE --

GRAND HOTEL

ET DES

ILES BORROMÉES

STRESA

Most modern and elegant first-class Hotel, in best position. Nearest to the Borromean Islands. Enlarged and re-decorated 1905. 200 rooms with numerous self-contained apartments having Private Baths. Toilette &c. Omarini Brothers, Proprietors.

summer months; and the King of Italy has here a summer residence; while many of the Italian nobility also possess country seats in the neighbourhood. Among these residences may be mentioned *Villa Ducale*, the property of the Dowager Duchess of Genoa. To the S. of the town stands the *Rosminian Monastery* (876 ft.), a handsome building containing a statue by Vela. The great attraction of the district centres in the **Borromean Islands**, a group lying on the coast between Stresa and Baveno. They are reached either by rowing boat or by steamer, the most frequented of them being **SOLA BELLA (HOT.: du Dauphin)**, on the shore, in charming situation as suitable as night-quarters), where steamboats call. It was once only

a barren rock, but, in the 17th cent., Count Borromeo erected a magnificent château at the place and surrounded it with a beautiful, terraced park. Owing to the fine climate, the island is now covered with orange trees, eucalypti, magnolias and other subtropical plants. Both the grounds and the château, with its famous picture gallery, are shown daily, Mondays excepted, from March to November.

The island, which called forth from Goethe the eulogium of the floating paradise, reminds one not a little of the Bay of Naples or the lagunes of Venice. The gorgeous sunrise and sunset, the star-spangled sky at night, the silver sheen of the moon produce an impression never to

HOTEL DU DAUPHIN

Levely situation on the shore. Beautiful garden. Restaurant with table d'hôte 12 till 2 o'clock, and à la carte at all hours of the day.
MODERATE CHARGES. 2599 **Prop.: ANTONIO CARATI.**

be forgotten, and induce all comers to spend at least one night on the island.

ISOLA MADRE (rowing-boat, 3 lires) is likewise the property of the Borromeo family. Its highest terrace, where a palazzostands, commands a fine prospect.

ISOLA DEI PESCATORI (Hot.-Rest. d'Italia) is a fishing-place, seldom called-at by the steamers. The views of the coast are very beautiful.

Stresa has steamer communication with the various ports of the southern half of the lake, such as

BELGIRATE (HOT.: Gr. Hot. Belgirate) and **ARONA** (POP.: 4,000. — INN: Albergo Reale d'Italia), an ancient place having railway connection with Milan, it possesses some interesting churches and an enormous statue of Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan († 1581).

Returning to **Intra** (see above), we cross the lake to

LA VENO (HOT.: Posta), a small place in delightful situation at the foot of Monte Boscero. There are two stations, one on the St. Gothard Line, the other on the line running via Varese to Milan.

Laveno is an excellent spot from which to undertake excursions, the finest being to Sasso di Ferro, a mountain (3,475 ft.) affording a magnificent view of the lake, the Alps, and the plain of Lombardy.

VARESE (POP.: 6,000 — HOTELS: Gr. Hot. Varese; Italia; Europe, a palatial building visited by the highest class of society), about 8 miles from the lake to which it has given its name, is a busy town with important railway junction.

The principal buildings are the Church of San Vittore, and the Municipio, via Luigi Sacchi erected as the Corte of Duke Francis III. of Modena, and now the depository of an antiquarian museum. The town is prettily surrounded with walks and gardens; while among the more distant excursions, the finest is to the pilgrim spot called "Madonna del Monte".

COMO.

POPULATION: 41,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. Volta, 1st class; Grand Hotel Plinius, 1st class; Hotel Metropole & Suisse, on verge of lake near pier, every comfort, good cuisine, reasonable charges.

RESTAURANT: Hotel Metropole, highly recommended, beer on draught.

BANK: Società Bancaria Italiana, Head office at Milan, Como Agency, 56 Via Volta, is highly recommended, especially to foreigners for cashing letters of credit &c.

The city of Como is an ancient place of considerable celebrity. It is the birthplace of the Plinys and of Volta; and its situation, at the southern end of the beautiful Lake of Como, girdled by mountain heights, is very fine. Moreover, its position on the St. Gothard Railway, between Lugano & Milan, and at the junction of the lines to Varese and Lecco, lends it some commercial importance, it being also the chief centre of the Italian silk manufacture. The town is square-built, possesses a harbour protected by a mole, and contains a number of fine buildings.

Of these, the most prominent is

The *Cathedral* which, begun at the close of the 14th cent., is built wholly of marble. The original edifice was Gothic, but in 1486 Tommaso Rodari remodelled it in Renaissance style. The dome is new, and the interior has been restored 'not wisely but too well'. There is, however, some good stained-glass; and the building contains a quantity of fine wood-carving, and a number of paintings by Luini, Ferrari, Marcesini, Rinaldi, Veronese &c.

COMO

Hotel Metropole & Suisse

On borders of lake, opposite landing-pier. Only German-Swiss house in Como. Every modern comfort. Central heating. Celebrated cuisine. Moderate prices. Omnibus meets all trains. 2879 **H. C. Danloth (Swiss).**

The *Broletto*, built of coloured stones at the opening of the 13th cent., stands close by the above.

In the *Palazzo Giovi* is the *Municipal Museum of Arms and Antiquities*.

Beyond the fine *Porta Vittoria* is Vela's bronze statue of *Garibaldi*.

EXCURSIONS: To *Castello Baradello*; to *Cernobbio* (see below), beyond the suburb of *San Giorgio (Grand Hotel)*; to *Mount Brunate* (2,350 ft.) by cable railway, the view being grand. Besides these, there are the numerous and delightful trips on the Lakes of *Como* and *Lecco*.

Lake of Como, considered, by many, the loveliest lake of Italy, has a length of about 50 miles: whereas, in its broadest part, it measures only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A line of steamers traverses the lake in various directions, the principal towns called at being:—

CERNOBBIO (HOTELS: *Grand Hot. Villa d'Este*; *Reine d'Angleterre*;

Reine Olga), a much-frequented village near *Monte Bishino* (4,400 feet), the ascent requiring three hours.

CADENABIA (HOTELS: *Bellevue*, 1st class; *Britannia*), in most sheltered situation, famous for the *Villa Carlotta* of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, with statues by *Canova*, reliefs by *Thorwaldsen* and other works of art.

MENAGGIO (POP.: 1,000. — HOT.: *Victoria*; *Grand Hot. Menaggio*) is an important silk centre, connected by interesting mountain railway with *Porlezza*, a town at the northern end of *Lake Lugano*. On the opposite shore of *Lake Como* lies *Varenna*, to which steamers ply. The principal sight of *Menaggio* is *Villa Vigoni* to the S. of the town and containing two reliefs by *Thorwaldsen*. Opposite *Menaggio* lies *Varenna* to which steamers run (for description see below).

BELLAGIO.

POPULATION: 4,000

HOTELS. *Grand Hot. Bellagio* with dépendance *Villa Serbelloni*, patronised by the best society; *Hotel Genazzini & Métropole*, celebrated, in delightful situ-

Grand Hotel Bellagio

1812 with Dépendance VILLA SERBELLONI.

Patronized by the Elite.

L. BREITSCHMID, prop.

ation, modern comfort; *Hotel Pension Florence*, in fine situation at the edge of the lake, all modern comforts, spring water &c.; *Hotel des Etrangers*.

BELLAGIO is situated on the sharp promontory where the lake divides, one arm retaining the name of *Como* and the other being called *Lecco*.

The headland is densely and beautifully wooded, and the position of *Bellagio* exceptionally fine. Indeed, by many, the spot is considered the most beautiful throughout the lake district of Northern Italy. The walks up the hills afford delightful views of the sunny shores and pleasant peeps at pretty villas. The most celebrated of these last is *Villa Serbelloni* with fine park belonging to the *Grand Hotel*.

The finest excursions are to *Civina* and to *Monte San Primo* (5,550 ft.), whence a magnificent prospect of the lakes and surrounding mountains is obtained.

From *Bellagio*, steamers ply on the south-eastern arm of the lake to

LECCO (POP.: 7,000. — INN: *Albergo-Ristorante Mazzoleni*), a small but important industrial town, which has given its name to the eastern arm of the lake of *Como*. The place possesses statues of *Manzoni* and *Garibaldi*, and is a good centre for excursions, as it lies at the junction of the railway which runs alongside the eastern shore of the lake to *Bellano*, *Colico* &c.

The railway passes through numerous tunnels to

VARENNA (HOT.: *Royal Marlioni*), a beautifully situated town at the mouth of the *Esino* and celebrated for its marble quarries. In the vicinity is *Monte Grigna* (3,100 ft.), whence a magnificent view is obtained. *Varenna* has steamboat communication with *Menaggio*, across the lake.

Several tunnels follow to

BELLANO (INNS: *Alb. Porta*; *Alb. Bellano*), a small manufacturing town, famous for its waterfall, called *Orrido di Bellano*.

We pass through some more extensive tunnelling to

RESTAU
with view
heating in
Telegraph

excellent 1st.
comfort, fine
accepted; Gr
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II. CLASS:

Bellvue, in
two min. from

BOARDING

28 Corso Vitto
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nearly all buildings of an earlier date than the 13th cent., and swept away almost all indications of its connection with the Romans, by whom it was conquered in the year 222 B. C. Demolished more than once, it has each time been rebuilt with greater splendour than before. The last time was subsequent to the destruction of the city in 1102 A. D. by Frederick Barbarossa; five years after which it was re-erected by the

great roads and passes to Italy with the other parts assure it a permanent prosperity of the continent, a share which has in recent years been greatly augmented by the opening of the St. Gothard Railway.

A few buildings of the early Christian and Romanesque periods escaped the ravages of the wars. These are the *Churches of St. Lorenzo, St. Ambrogio, Sepolcro, Celso, Ràbila*

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MILAN. * HOTEL ROME.

CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE. C. KRASNIG & CO., new prop.



| | |
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| <p> MILAN.
 Fabbrica Italiana di Mobili.
 Establishment: Via Nino Bixio. </p> | <p> The most important house
 for elegant furniture.
 Large Warehouse: 26 Corso Vitt. Emle 26. </p> |
|---|---|

[MILAN: The Cathedral.]

MILAN. BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

HEAD OFFICE IN MILAN.

AGENCIES IN ALL LARGER TOWNS OF ITALY.

FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL: 105,000,000 LIRE.

RESERVE FUNDS: ABOUT 34,000,000 LIRE.

3584

original, a number of copies by contemporary masters are exhibited.

The great work is so well-known through the innumerable reproductions as to call for no comment.

Passing down Via Oche. and then to the left through Via San Vittone, we reach, at the end of the street, the *Church of S. Ambrogio*, a Romanesque basilica of the 12th cent., but dating back to the days of St. Ambrose, who erected it on the remains of an old temple. The interior is decorated with numerous frescoes by Ferrari, Luini &c., and contains a fine old altar and other interesting objects. Retracing our steps to the corner of Via Vittoria, we follow this street to Corso di P. Ticinese, where there is a fine gateway and colonnade with 16 Corinthian columns. Just beyond it to the right is the *Church of S. Lorenzo*. The origin of the building is uncertain; but, in any case, the church is the oldest in Milan. It is an octagonal structure surmounted by a dome and containing some interesting objects; still more, however, will be found in the adjoining chapel.

Following the street northwards, and bearing to the right, we come to

The *Church of S. Giorgio* situated in Via Torino, and containing several frescoes by Luini, Ferrari &c. Beyond it, the first turning to the right leads to the *Church of S. Alessandro*, modelled on St. Peter's

at the beginning of the 18th cent. Hard by is the Fine Art Collection in *Palazzo Trivulzio*; while, proceeding down Via Almedi, we reach the *Church of S. Eufemia* on the left hand in Corso Celso. The building, though founded in the 5th cent., has little that is noteworthy. More interesting is the 16th cent. church of *S. Paolo*, in Barocco style and decorated with frescoes. Still further to the S. is the *Church of S. Maria presso S. Celso*, a Renaissance building of handsome design and with sumptuously decorated façade: the interior contains some fine altars and a quaint cupola, together with some fine gold-work.

Turning eastwards along the old moat, we pass the *Church of S. Nazaro*, and reach

The *Ospedale Maggiore*. This hospital is a handsome brick building, partly Gothic and partly Renaissance. Directly northwards, we pass the *Pal. di Giustizia*, into Corso V. Emanuele, where the *Church of S. Carlo Borromeo*, a modern building, is situated. In the east of the town stand the *Synagogue*, the *Pantheon detto la Rotonda*, the *Conservatorio di Musica* and the *Church of Maria della Passione*; while, between Corso Venezia and Via Manin, lie the *Giardini Pubblici*, in which stands the *Museo Civico*, consisting of scientific collections.

CREDITO ITALIANO (Bank).

Genoa — Milan — Naples — Rome — Turin — Florence
Bari — Carrara — Chiavari — Civita Vecchia — Lucca
Modena — Novara — Parma — Sampi-rdarena — Spezia.

Capital 50,000,000 Lire fully paid.

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St. Moritz is a beautiful mountain town possessing hot sulphur springs — chiefly used for rheumatism — and delightfully situated on a narrow promontory that runs northwards for a distance of two miles into the lake and terminates in a hill famous for its grottoes of Catullus. This hill is overgrown with olives, whose leaves, blown by the breeze, produce a most charming sight, that

and give place to roses, and thus become rich in subtropical vegetation, and the climate mild and equable.

The most favourite strip of coast is that lying between the Bay of Salò and the river Gargnano. It is called the

RIVIERA, and is reached by various excellent routes, viz: From the north via the Brenner and Riva, or Munich by the Nord-Süd express via Verona

|| SALÒ-RIVIERA, Lake Garda. ||

GRAND HOTEL SALÒ.

Season: 1st Sept.—1st June. Enlarged and completely renovated in 1905. Electric light. Central heating. Thoroughly modern sanitation. Reasonable charges.

3579

Triaca & Guastalla, prop.

and Desenzano (steamer); from the west via Milan and Desenzano; while for tourists doing various towns, there is the railroad via Brescia to Salò.

The Lake Garda Riviera, like its Ligurean namesake, is a warm strip of coast backed by mountains which protect it from the bleak winds of the north and, aided by the presence of a large mass of water, render the climate exceptionally mild and equable. Bay-trees of great height, lemon groves of considerable extent, ever-greens of every variety deck the slopes of the hills and overshadow the roads almost everywhere. It is to these characteristics that the district owes its rapid development as a winter resort for pleasure seekers as well as for invalids. The centre of the place is Gardone with Salò at its southwestern extremity and Gargnano at its northeastern. The coast is divided into two roughly equal parts by the river Toscolano on whose broad delta stand Toscolano & Maderno; while midway between the last town and Gardone proper lies Fasano. These various places are intimately linked together and are also connected with Brescia & Toscolano by a steam tramway; while, horse-cars run between Fasano and Salò. Indeed, in many respects the different resorts have grown together in similar manner to the complex known as Montreux on the shores of Lake Lemman and bid fair to become a worthy rival of that famous resort.

SALÒ. — POP.: 3,200. — SEASON: 1st Sept. till 1st June. — **HOT.:** Grand Hot. Salò, fine situation on lake, renovated 1905, modern comfort, reasonable charges.

This rapidly growing town lies within the bay of Salò and has railway, steamer and tram communication in various directions. The place is environed with lemon-groves and is one of the healthiest on the coast, being thoroughly protected by

the mountains behind from the cold winds of the north. The climate is exceptionally equable, with an average temperature of 13.7° C. and a minimum of 3.8° C. below freezing-point. The barometric pressure is likewise very satisfactory and the resort is consequently much frequented by nervous patients, — especially as there is an almost uninterrupted flood of sunlight from morning till night. The purity of the atmosphere and the equability of the climate also render the place exceedingly beneficial in cases of bronchial and laryngeal complaints and it is also much resorted to by gouty, rheumatic, dyspeptic and anæmic persons.

Salò is an ancient place, containing a town hall and two interesting churches. The *Parish Church* is remarkable for its pictures of the Veronese & Brescian schools, the most famous of which are the "Adoration of the Child" by Torbido to the right of the high-altar and the "Christ in Hades" by Zenon of Verona. In the church of *San Bernardino* there is a celebrated altar-piece by Romanino.

Along the shore a fine road is in course of construction which will command the green bay and the wide lake beyond.

GARDONE-RIVIERA.

POPULATION: 1,500.

HOTELS: Grand Hôt., 1st cl.; Bo 1st cl., electr. light, central heating, views, large garden &c.; Savoy, 1st

Hôtel Roma

Gardone-Riviera
Lake Garda, Italy =

1st class house. Electric light. Central heating. Baths. Open situation. Lovely view of lake and mountains. Large garden and olive grove.

3030

Jes. Schneider & M. Schanderl, Prop., formerly of Meraner H.

• **H O U S E:** Pens. Villa wonderfully situated, large floor and view of lake, furnished all rooms and facing S., convalescent but no invalids; season

open. 10. — **J U N I:** international cuisine.

POST OFFICE: Near the Pier.

GARDONE — called also, on account of its warm climate, Gardone-Riviera — lies on the western shore of the Lake of Garda, and consists of eight villages, with a total population of about 1,500. The situation is exceedingly beautiful. Behind the town the hills, covered with the gray green foliage of the olives, rise gently to a height of 1,313 feet. To the E. and W. of the little bay in which the town is built, stretch the deltas of two mountain streams. Behind the hills that girt the town, the mountain ridge has an elevation varying from 1,970 feet to 2,953 feet; while the place is sheltered to the N. by Monte Pisoccolo (5,194 ft.), Monte Spino &c. To the N. E. and E., the winds are broken by Gargnano and the mighty ridge of Monte Baldo (7,126 feet). The climate is consequently of a very mild character and, together with the porosity of the soil, has rendered Gardone one of the best equipped of winter-resorts.

The favourite excursions are:—

1) To **GARDONE DI SOPRA A MORGAGNA** (1½ hours), the route being from Hotel Gardone-Riviera along the main road to the church (interesting old clock-tower), which affords a comprehensive view of the lake; from the church through the village and thence to Morgnaga, beyond which the road leads downhill to Gardone di Sotto.

2) **BARBANANO GLEN**, by the main road westwards from Gardone di Sotto as far as the bridge, beyond which, turn to the right past several miles and across the new bridge to the smithy;

hence, along the left bank by a signing path, and down to Morgnaga.

3) **SIRMIONE** (see above).

FASANO.

HOTELS: Fasano, 1st class, with Chalet Margherita, modern comfort, beautiful grounds, lawn-tennis courts, lake bathing own steamer-pier; The Bellevue au Lac, an old family hotel with modern comforts, electric light, central heating, baths, most rooms with balconies &c., with a beautiful garden (roses all the winter) and terraces bordering the lake, managed by the propr. Mr. Otho Dirks of the Karerpass-Hotel near Bozen; Rosenhof, on verge of lake, electr. light and other comforts. — Viennese cuisine.

BOARDING-HOUSE: Pension Villa Quisisana, in beautiful, somewhat elevated position, — recently built, every modern comfort, moderate prices, prospectus on application to the proprietress, Fräulein Bergmann.

FA-SANO or the "health-giver", which forms the eastern half of Gardone-Riviera, stretches from the Gorge of the Wunner to the Valley of the Bornico. It is of more recent date than Gardone proper, but is rapidly developing and bids fair to take a leading place among the resorts of the coast. The climate is exceptionally fine, the vegetation quite subtropical, and the locality sheltered & tranquil, — advantages which make a stay at the place very agreeable.

EXCURSIONS: (1) **Tecoliano Gorge** (4 km.), on foot or by carriage. The gorge is 8 km. long. In the bed of the stream enormous blocks lie scattered in wild confusion. The view is shut in by Monte Castello. (2) From the gorge a road, indicated by red marks, leads up to **Gaine** (1 km.), with old church and beautiful cypresses. Gaine commands a fine view of the lake. (3) Along the **Lerbeerweg** (marks: 8 blue dots), a delightful road overshadowed by laurels and furnished with seats. The walk, which affords beautiful glimpses of silver olive groves and of the lake, leads up to **Fasano di Sopra** and may be continued thence westwards to **Cargnacco** and **Gardone Sopra**, the return

Fasano, health villagistura par excellence, on the shores of a lovely bay, in the finest part of which and commanding unmatched views stands

HÔTEL FASANO

2031

Only first-class houses with Chalet Margherita surrounded by extensive terraces and grounds. Lawn-tennis, lake-bathing &c. Own steamer-pier.

◆ No invalids accepted. ◆

Address: HOTEL FASANO, Lake of Garda.

BOGLIACO-RIVIERA (Lake Garda). ||
with mild climate resembling that of Cairo. Delightful Winter Residence in

Grand Hotel Bogliaco.

3501

on margin of Lake. Calling-place of Riva-Salò steamers. Post. Telegraph. Over 100 different excursions and antique sights. Large Park and Garden. Modern Comfort. Steam heating, Electr. light, Baths, Balconies &c. Prospectus and information from proprietor. **L. NODARI.**

being made to Gardone or through Wimmer Gorge to Fasano. (4) From Fasano Sopra (marks: blue square-) another route runs to Sopiane Tresini o and S. Michele (15 min.), the return being made through Barberano Glen. (5) S. Filice, 6 km. beyond S. Michele, via Gardone Salò, the road commanding fine views. (6) By boat to the Isle of Garda, a stopping-place of the steamers running from Salò to Sirmione.

From the Riviera extremely beautiful steamer trips may be undertaken on the blue waters of the lake, both Salò and Maderno being ports of call.

MADERNO (HOTELS: San Marco; Hot. Pens. Lignet) lies at the foot of Monte Pizzocolo on a long and narrow jutland. It is an ancient place and contains some old buildings.

BOGLIACO.

HOT.: Grand Hotel Bogliaco, 1st class, facing landing-stage, modern comfort, extensive grounds, tennis-lawn, — carriages and boats supplied.

BOGLIACO lies on the coast 5 kilometres from Toscolano. The road, which runs at a considerable height above the shore, traverses one of the loveliest districts of the Riviera di Garda. Its olives, bay-trees and aloes, reflected in the blue waters below, render the landscape characteristically Italian. The village itself is a charming spot belonging to Gargnano and forming a much-favoured winter-resort. In it stands the famous mansion of Count Bettoni of Brescia, — a magnificent structure containing a fine gallery of pictures and other works of art: the paintings include specimens of Guido Reni, Correggio, Dürer &c. The building is open to the public. Bogliaco also contains a church with pictures of considerable interest. Needless to say the views obtained from the resort itself as well as from the famous spots of the immediate vicinity, are very beautiful.

Having rounded the promontory, the steamer calls at

GARGNANO (POP.: 4,000. — HOT.: Cervo), the most northerly point of the Riviera and notable for its beautiful location among groves of olives and lemons. Beyond it, the steamer, proceeding to Riva (see Austria route 55), calls at Isola Leccio (château of Prince Borghese) and at numerous other stations on both sides of the lake.

Both Gargnano and Maderno have steamer connection with Torri on the eastern shore, whence the steamer goes southwards to

GARDA (POP.: 1,200. — HOT.: Tre Corone), an ancient and picturesque town, which, although it has given its name to the lake, is a place of comparative insignificance. Still, it is beautifully situated in a well-sheltered bay and at the mouth of the Ticino stream. Moreover, it is a good spot for visiting Monte Baldo, and lies within easy reach of Verona.

The steamer, calling at Bardolino and Lazise, proceeds down the lake to

PESCHIERA (POP.: 1,700 — HOT.: Tre Corone), a small but strongly fortified town at the south-eastern extremity of the lake and on the line of rail between Milan and

VERONA.

POPULATION: 60,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. de Londres & Royal Deux Tours, 1st class, entirely refurnished with all latest improvements by the new proprietor.

CAFES: Vittorio Emanuele; Europa.

CABS: For two pers., drive, 75 c.; per hour L. 1.50.

BATHS: Via S. Luca.

VERONA is a strongly fortified town on the banks of the Adige and an important place, both from an architectural and an historical standpoint: while its early school of painting possesses many excellent characteristics, especially in point of colouring.

Among its many beautiful buildings, the most noteworthy are the following: Those around the picture

de Londres & Royal Deux Tours.

ONNA. Entirely re-furnished with all latest improvements by the new proprietor. English Sanitary Arrangement. Electric Light and Lift. Central Heating. Winter Garden. Bath rooms. Omnibus at both Stations.
IA, PROP. Branch-house: LUGANO, HOTEL BRISTOL.

hich, once the
a market-place.
here is a marble
ezza Palace —
opposite. An
azzanti House.

where Albertino della Scala lived in the 13th cent. Here, too, there is an ancient fountain, the *Tribuna* and the *Municipio*, with a fine tower 275 feet in height. Hence, across the beautiful *Piazza del Signori*, with its interesting old buildings to

Palazzo del Consiglio, a 14th cent. structure designed by Fra Giocundo, and considered one of the best specimens of early-Renaissance in Italy: it is decorated with numerous statues and busts. Hard by is the *Church of Santa Maria Antica* possessing a Romanesque spire and containing the beautiful Gothic tombs of the *Scaligeri*.

At the end of *Corso Sant' Anastasia* stands a splendid *Dominican Church* in Gothic style and commenced in the middle of the 13th cent. The interior is exceptionally harmonious and beautiful, and contains a number of interesting works of art including several altars and frescoes.

But perhaps the most striking church is

The *Cathedral*, at the end of *Via Duomo* and close to the bank of the river, where it forms a sharp bend between *Ponte Pietra* and *Ponte Garibaldi*. The construction of the building lasted through several centuries: the façade and choir are Romanesque, the rest of the building Gothic. The naves and aisles are supported by eight columns of red marble: the rood-loft, likewise of marble, is very elegant; and the walls are de-

corated with fine frescoes; while, above the first altar, there is a picture of the "Assumption" by Titian.

Adjoining the cathedral are a 12th cent. baptistery, the *Pal. dei Canonici* (with valuable library), and the bishop's palace. In the neighbourhood, there are several other old mansions; while, at the end of *Via S. Eufemia* is the church of the same name. Close by is the *Porta de Borsari* forming the entrance to *Corso Cavour*, filled with fine palaces, and, perhaps, the handsomest street in the city. At the further end stands *Castel Vecchio*, where we turn to the left, past *Pal. Perez* to the *Teatro Filarmonico* and the *Museo Lapidario*, the latter containing valuable collections of ancient sculpture. Beyond is the gateway which gives entrance to the *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele* with its far-famed *Arena* erected under the Emperor Diocletian at the close of the 3rd cent. It is a large structure capable of seating 70,000 spectators and affording a fine view. To the east, there is a portion of the Roman Wall; while, to the west rises the *Municipio*. Among many other interesting spots of the inner town, is the house of the *Capuleti* where *Shakespeare's Juliet* lived: it is at 19 *Via Cappello*, and close to *Piazza Erbe*. '*Juliet's Tomb*' stands in the old Franciscan Monastery at *Via Cappuccini*.

In the more outlying districts of the town will be found the following buildings, namely:—

Church of Bernardino, a 15th cent. structure in the west of the city and containing interesting frescoes and altars. Beyond it rises the beautiful Romanesque

Church of S. Zeno Maggiore, both

VENICE.

POPULATION: 170,000.

ARRIVAL: By rail (Ferrovia) from the main land to the station on the Grand Canal. By steamers to the Bacino di S. Marco, P. & O. Liners to Zattere, or Austrian Lloyd steamers from Trieste.

HOTELS: Hotel Royal Danielli, on the Riva degli Schiavoni (finest view of the town). This 1st class establishment enjoys the reputation of being one of the best kept houses on the Continent: it has recently been entirely refitted and is now replete with all modern comforts, electric light throughout, lifts, central-heating, railway-ticket and booking office on the premises; Grand Hotel, 1st class house, situated on the finest part of the Grand Canal, contains 800 rooms and private sitting rooms, possesses spacious terrace overlooking the Grand Canal, renowned for its excellent cuisine and choicest wines, patronised by English and American

visitors, lift, electr. light, steam-heaters; Hotel Victoria, near St. Mark's Square, without crossing bridges, large and airy rooms, recently refitted throughout, sanitary arrangements perfect, lift, electric light, steam-heaters, very reasonable terms; Hotel de Rome et Pension Suisse, unrivalled situation on the Grand Canal, full south, home comfort, moderate charges, electric light in every room; Hotel and Pension Beau Rivage, splendidly situated, full south, close to the Doges' Palace & St. Mark's Square, this high-class boarding-house is most convenient for a prolonged stay, electric light throughout.

BANK: Banca Commerciale Italiana with a paid-up capital of 105 Million Lires, is highly recommended — especially for foreigners.

RESTAURANTS: Baur Grünwald; Albergo Centrale Vapore; Cappello Nero.

CAFES: Florian; Quadri, Piazza di S. Marco.

POST OFFICE: Fondaco dei Tedeschi (near Ponte di Rialto).

GONDOLAS: 4 pers., 1 hr., 1 L.; every

VENICE.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

HEAD OFFICE IN MILAN.

AGENCIES IN ALL LARGER TOWNS OF ITALY.

FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL: 105,000,000 LIRES.

RESERVE FUNDS: ABOUT 84,000,000 LIRES.

3584

add'l 1½ hr., 50 c.; nightfares somewhat higher. Gratuity expected.

BATHS: Lido Sea-baths (see below).

U. S. CONS.: Paul Nash, Esq.

ENGL. CHURCH: St. George's Church, Campo S. Via Tio, Rev. J. E. Harston, B.A., Casetta Rocca, 583, Zattere, Incurabile, Sun. 8.0 and 10.30. H. C. Sun. 8.0 p. m. and noon. Seamen's Institute, Sun. 7.0 p. m., Wed. 8.0 p. m.

SCOTCH CHURCH: Piazza San Marco, Rev. Dr. Robertson. Serv. Sun. 11 a. m., 4 p. m.

THEATRES: Fenice; Goldoni; Rossini.

FURNITURE and GLASS: Pauly & Co., de Larga: Ponte Consorzi, interesting artistic collections of Venetian specialties of own make.

VENICE, the Queen of the Adriatic, built upon some 120 islands lying

of the mainland of Italy in a well-sheltered bay called Laguna Viva. During the flourishing days of the Dukedom, its population numbered 200,000; and its trade, which lay principally in the Orient, attained vast proportions. In its political, social and artistic development, it was quite independent of the mainland of Italy, having been influenced rather by Byzantium and the East. After its incorporation with Austria, it sank both in importance and in population, the number of its inhabitants falling below 100,000. But since the unification of Italy, it has entered upon a more prosperous period; so that its population now numbers 170,000. Its manufactures are connected with the sea, consisting principally of ship-building, torpedo-making

VENICE.

Hotel Royal Danieli

Splendidly situated. From its balconies, one enjoys the finest panorama of the Lagoons and Grand Canal. — This first class establishment is reputed to be one of the best kept houses on the Continent. It has recently been entirely refitted and with the addition of new suites of apartments with private bath rooms, is now replete with all modern comforts. Electric light and steam-heating throughout. — Lifts with latest safety apparatus. — Railway ticket and booking office on the premises.

Grand Hotel

First class house. Situated on the finest part of the Grand Canal. Contains over 300 rooms and private sitting rooms; new suites of apartments with private bath rooms. — Spacious terrace overlooking the Grand Canal. Renowned for its excellent cuisine and choicest wines. — Lift. — Electric light and steam-heating throughout. — Patronized by the élite of English and American visitors.

Pauly & Co.

Artistic carved furniture
and Venetian Glass. ==

Venice.

== Ponte Consorzio, adjoining Marcus Square. ==

3036

Very interesting exhibition of own make of artistic Venetian Specialities.

*VENICE: Piazza e Basilica di S. Marco
before the fall of the Campanile.*

and the like; but cotton goods, lace and artistic objects are also produced in large quantity.

The islands on which the city stands fall into two main groups, severed by the S-shaped Grand Canal: the third group consists of La Giudecca and S. Giorgio Maggiore. Among these islands, innumerable gondolas thread their way through the canals, replacing the cabs with which one is familiar in other cities. In the short streets, the absence of horses and vehicles is very striking, and, indeed, life, as a whole in Venice is one of great novelty and charm to the new-comer.

In visiting the city, the simplest way is to hire a gondola by the day or the week (30 l.): the gondolier then acts as cicerone to the many remarkable and beautiful buildings, of which the most important are those on the famous St. Mark's Square. The oldest monument, the hoary and elegant Campanile, which for more than eight centuries had watched over the city, is gone. It was a tall slim tower erected in the 12th century and fitted with a bell to warn the city of approaching peril. At that time Venice was a purely commercial place: its art was scarcely in the bud; and this structure consequently became the prime impulse for the development of its wonderful and unique architectural style. Four centuries later, when Venetian art was in full bloom, Sansovino added the delicately beautiful Loggia which, forming an ornament to the tower, relieved its somewhat severe outline and brought it into keeping with the more elaborate edifices which surrounded it. When, in July 1902, the aged walls of the belfry tottered and gave way, the colossus crashed to the ground carrying with it Sansovino's beautiful design and Bartolommeo's marble angel, and forming but a heap of débris, 100 feet in height, as the sole evidence of

that celebrated ornament which had so long been the great boast of the Adriatic queen.

Fortunately few other buildings were affected; and those damaged, such as the *Procuratie*, the *Library* &c., are being rapidly repaired, while the tower and loggia themselves are being re-erected.

The *Church of St. Marco* remained practically untouched by the catastrophe. It is a Romanesque basilica commenced about the year 830. Injured by fire in the following century, it was then rebuilt; while, 200 years later, it experienced a reconstruction on Byzantine lines, and received several Gothic additions in the 15th century. The beauty of the structure and especially its colour-effects called forth the warm praise of Ruskin. The oriental magnificence of the interior, with its sumptuous and jewelled decorations, its mosaics, altars and reliefs, seems to transfer us to the East. Under the high-altar, which is borne by four columns of marble, the remains of St. Mark are laid: in the Cappella Zeno is the beautiful monument to Cardinal Zeno, together with a lifesize figure, and fine, canopied altar. The treasury contains two silver candelabras in Gothic style, and other interesting objects; finally, the crypts, which form, perhaps, the oldest portion of the building, should be visited for their columns and marble railings.

The *Palace of the Doges* is perhaps the most celebrated building in Venice. Founded probably at the opening of the 9th cent., it five times fell a prey to the flames, but rose each time in greater splendour than before. Parts of the former buildings appear, however, to have been retained. Thus, the southern part is 14th century work, the western façade 100 years later, while, in the porch next St. Mark it will be observed that the early Renaissance is still under the influence

of the Gothic. The façade, here, is by Bergamasco (A. D. 1520); while the court-yard, and perhaps the eastern façade, are by Rizzo (A. D. 1480—90). Among the figures adorning the building, the most interesting are those of Numa, Pompilius, Scipio, Trajan, and Moses: above them is the 'Judgement of Solomon'; while, at the corner, are the figures of Adam and Eve. But, if the exterior is fine, the interior is still finer. The atrio, the Anticollegio and the seven saloons are of the most superb and ornate character. Painted ceilings, richly carved chimney pieces, pictures and frescoes meet the glance at every turn. Of the many artists whose works are richly represented here, the most celebrated are *Titian, Contarini, Paolo Veronese* and the *Tintoretto's*. Space forbids any enumeration or description here; but lists of the pictures will be found in each room of the building. Moreover, the place contains the famous *Library of St. Mark* (350,000 vols. and 10,000 MSS.), with its early copy of Dante and magnificent Byzantine bookbindings. There is also an *Archæological Museum* containing numerous Greek & Roman sculptures &c.

The canal between the Palace and the Prison is spanned by the celebrated or perhaps, better, notorious *Bridge of Sighs*, which is too well known to call for comment.

The *Academy* contains many pictures from various schools, though the Venetian is, naturally, the most fully represented. Bellini is the most celebrated master: there are also several pictures by Titian, of which the best is that of the Assumption.

Next to the Bridge of Sighs mentioned above, the most famous is that of the *Rialto*. It recalls Shylock's 'any a time and oft have I seen him on the Rialto', this Rialto having been in the centre of the ancient city.

San Salvatore is a church built at the commencement of the 16th cent. and containing, among other works, the 'Annunciation'.

The Church of *S. Giovanni Crisostomo* is a Renaissance building erected at the close of the 15th century. It contains an excellent work by John Bellini besides some paintings by other masters.

The *Palazzo Giovanelli* is another 15th century structure and likewise contains, among other works, a painting by Bellini.

In the *Madonna dell' Orto*, a fine late-Gothic edifice, there are a considerable number of paintings embracing productions of van Dyck's, S. Croce's, Tintoretto's and Bellini's.

The *Jesuit Church* is a Barocco building, richly embellished, — the interior being of inlaid marble throughout: it contains works by Titian, Tintoretto and Campagna.

The Church of *S. Zaccaria* in the Transitional style is decorated with paintings by Bellini, Tintoretto &c. and with statues by Vittoria, whose tomb is surmounted by a bust of the sculptor executed by his own hand.

Santa Maria Formosa, a cruciform structure with dome and cupolas, is another church filled with altar-pieces and frescoes.

The Church of *Sts. Giovanni and Paolo* is one of the finest in Venice. It is a Gothic building borne upon ten columns and surmounted by a dome. The funerals of the doges used to take place here; and the church contains their monumental tombs. Many of these are of a most sumptuous character and render the church unique in character.

Adjoining the church is the *Scuola di S. Marco*, now used as a hospital.

In this neighbourhood are the Churches of *Santa Maria dei Miracoli*, of *S. Francesco della Vigna*, of *S. Giorgi degli Schiavoni* and that of *S. Giovanni in Bragora*.

To the east lies the *Arsenal* and *Docks*, both of which, together with the *Armory*, may be visited by permission from the Admiralty.

On the western side of the Grand

Canal stands the church of *S. Giovanni Elemosinario*, with celebrated altarpiece by Titian. In the same district are the churches of *S. Cassiano*, and of *Santa Maria Mater Domini*: while, northwestwards, is the

Museo Civico, containing various collections, which include antiquities, works of art and a picture-gallery of comparatively small dimensions but of considerable interest.

On the canal called *R. della Frescada*, stands the *Scuola di S. Rocco*, in which are the council chambers of the *Franciscans*. The structure is, in many parts, very handsome. The façade is magnificent; and the halls and staircase are decorated with frescoes by *J. Tintoretto*. In other chambers, there are works by *Titian*, *Campagna* &c. In the adjacent church of *S. Rocco*, there are likewise several of *Tintoretto's* paintings as well as some productions by other masters.

Opposite the latter edifice rises the *Franciscan church*, commonly styled the

Frari: it is a 14th century, cruciform building, in which repose the remains of many celebrated persons. The interior is vaulted Gothic and is embellished with numerous fine reliefs, statues and paintings, the most noteworthy being *Titian's* 'Madonna di Casa Pesaro'.

On the other side of the *Frescada Canal* stands the church of *S. Pantaleone*; while, further south, is that of *Santa Maria del Carmine*, containing a bronze relief by *Verrocchio* and paintings by *Tintoretto*, *Lotto* and *Cima da Conegliano*. Still further south and close to the *Giudecca Canal* is the 16th century church of *S. Sebastiano*.

It possesses many specimens of *Veronese's* works, a painting by *Titian*, executed at 86 years of age, and several other artistic productions.

Among the remaining edifices, the following must be noted, namely:—

S. Stefano, a 14th century Gothic church containing interesting objects.

S. Maria della Salute, a domed structure built in commemoration of the visitation of 1630, and possessing a

magnificent interior embellished with paintings by *Titian* &c., as well as with reliefs and statues. The building stands at the mouth of the *Grand Canal*. Just beyond it, and close to *Punta della Salute*, is the *Seminario Patriarcale*, with a small but interesting collection of sculptures and pictures.

S. Giorgio Maggiore is a 16th century domed erection standing on the *Isola di S. Giorgio Maggiore*. It contains numerous paintings, several of which are by *Tintoretto*.

On the long island of *Giudecca* stands the church of *Il Redentore*, built by *Palladio* in 1576 and containing works by *Tintoretto*, *Bellini*, *Veronese* &c.

During the summer months, a steamer (15 cents) plies between *Venice* and

LIDO (HOTELS: *Grand Hôt. des Bains et dépendance* &c., 1st cl., 20 rooms, electric light, lifts, calorifers, baths on every floor, perfect sanitation &c.; *Grand Hôt. Lido*, 1st cl., family house with dépendance &c., every modern comfort, lovely views; *Hotel Villa Regina*, 1st cl.), a fashionable watering-place situated to the E. of the city and reached by steamer in 12 min., — by gondola in 1/2 hour. It is built upon a long sand-bank that protects *Venice* from the seas of the *Adriatic*. During the season, it is the favourite resort of bathers and others, the number of whom increases enormously from year to year. Its gardens, which furnish flowers and fruits for the markets of *Venice*, are traversed by a long avenue running up to the *Bathing Establishment*. This is one of the finest of its kind in *Italy*: it is fitted with hot and cold baths and every comfort, and has tramway connection (10 min.) with the unrivalled strand.

Lido possesses some charming promenades along the shores of the *Adriatic*. It also contains some beautiful parks, gardens and avenues; and many of its mansions and villas, elegantly furnished and fitted with electric light, are let at moderate prices.

It contains also a fine café-restaurant, a 'salle de concert et de théâtre' where representations take place daily throughout the season (April-October). There is also a post and telegraph office as well as a terrace constructed on high piles and affording a splendid and extensive view of the blue waters of the *Adriatic* whose delightful breezes render place agreeable and refreshing.

The mean summer temperature 28°, the water having a temperature 20°; atmospheric pressure 761 mm proportion of salt in sea-water 85 gr. per litre. The climate is characterized by dryness; and the prevailing winds are: morning N.E., afternoon S.W. Milk and grape treatment

LIDO (VENICE) LIDO

From Venice or Lido, charming trip on the lagoon, 12 min. by steamboat.

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The most important Sea-bathing station of Italy. Great Bathing Establishment. Café-Restaurant, Saloon and Terrace toward the Sea. Daily concerts. — Gently sloping and sandy beach. On the Sea-shore, Cabins to rent, highly recommended to families.

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GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS, first-class Hotel. On the Sea-Shore, with Dépendance and chalets. 200 Bed and Sitting rooms. — Every modern comfort. Electric Light. — Aqueduct. — Lifts. — Steam Laundry. *Delightful Sojourn.* — *There are no gnats.*

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GRAND HOTEL LIDO with Dépendance and chalet "ELISABETTA". Family Hotel Pension, first-class with Garden, facing Venice. Delightfully situated. Close to the Landing-Place and five minutes' walk from the Bathing Place. Electric Light. Lift. — Sanitary and modern comfort. No mosquitos. Very dry and safe air. *Lovely view over the Lagoon of Venice and its Islands.* Address:— Baths and Hotels Lido Co. VENICE.

in use. The place is absolutely free from mosquitos.

A short distance to the N. of Venice lies the island of

MURANO, where the Venetian glass industry, founded by Byzantine workers, has its seat. Here, too, are the church of S. Pietro Martire and the Cathedral of S. Donato, both buildings possessing considerable interest.

The steamer from Venice proceeds to Torcello and the Isle of S. Lazzaro, both of which should be visited if time permit.

Subroute 74a: From VENICE through the DOLOMITES to TOSLACH.

BELLUNO (POP.: 46,837. — ALT.: 1,290 feet. — HOTELS: Gran Alb. delle Alpi; Cappello) is a cathedral city built on a height between the converging Ardo and Piave. The Cathedral is a 16th cent. design, rebuilt after the earth-quake of 1873 and possessing some fine altar-pieces. Near it are the Palazzo del Rettori (15th cent.), the Municipio (modern) and the Museo Civico. In the neighbourhood is Vena d'Oro, a much-frequented hydro.

From Belluno the route is continued by diligence, carriage or self-propeller, the first 85 miles being down the Piave to

PIEVE DI CADORE (ALT.: 2,777 feet. — HOTELS: Progresso; Angelo;

Sole), situated high above the river and well known as the birth-place of Titian.

We now leave the Pieve, retrace our steps to Tai, and ascent the valley of the Boita to

BORCA (ALT.: 3,750 ft.) where a fine hotel (Palace Hot. des Dolomites) has been constructed in the midst of a vast park and placed under the management of Mr. Paul Marini of the Savoy Hotel in San Remo. Borca is situated in one of the loveliest districts of the Cadore and commands a magnificent panorama of the surrounding mountains.

A short distance further lies

SAN VITO (HOT.: all' Antelao), the road being along the elevated slopes of the all' Antelao (10,707 ft.), with the enormous mass of Monte Pelmo (10,807 ft.) across the stream to the left.

12 miles more through the Val d'Ampezzo brings us to

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO (ALT.: 4,015 feet. — HOTELS: Miramonti, 1st class; Faloria; Bellevue; Aquilla Nera; Croce Bianca; Cortina; Victoria) in magnificent situation and containing a fine Campanile (198 ft.) and a handsome church with a fine interior. — A road to the left leads to Falzarego (cf. subroute "Through the Dolomites", under route 55).

fied by Francis I. A century later, the old rectangle of Augustus was greatly extended, his plans, however, being strictly adhered to; so that, at the present day, the city presents a most regular appearance which gives it quite a different aspect from that of other Italian towns.

Turin was the centre of the movement which led to the unification of Italy, and, since the re-development of the country set in, has experienced a great rise in its prosperity.

The modern town consists of square blocks and straight streets. Its principal promenades are in the N.E. One of them, Corso Regina Margherita, begins at a reach of the Dora river and ends at Ponte R^a Margherita, a bridge crossing the Po, on whose left bank the city lies. From the middle of this Corso, another, named di San Maurizio, branches off at the spot where the Zoological Garden is situated. Parallel with the Corso R^a Margherita, runs the Via Garibaldi, commencing

at Piazza dello Statuto opposite Rivoli Railway Station and debouching on to Piazza Castello, which forms the centre of the city's traffic. The further side of the square is connected with Corso Mancizio by the fine Villa della Zecca. From the P^a Castello, a street, named Via Lagrange, dissects the city, and debouches at the Central Station in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. At the end of this last, lie the Giardino Pubblico and Botanical Gardens: while a bridge joins Turin to the heights beyond the river. One of the hills is crowned by an old Capuchin Church. The ascent is best made by the 'funicolare' near the Ponte in Pietra.

The Piazza Vittorio Emanuele and Via di Po connect this bridge with Piazza Castello. In and around this last square are grouped some of the principal buildings of the place. The centre of the square is occupied by Palazzo Madama, the sole remaining example of mediæval architecture in Turin. It is an historic structure erected by William of Montferrat and occupied, later, by the mother of King Victor Amadeus II.

The Palazzo Reale, the royal residence,

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tands to the N. of the square, and has its grounds abutting on to the Zoological Gardens. The building itself calls for no comment; but the interior contains a number of interesting objects, including the sword worn by Napoleon at Marengo, numerous standards, suits of armour &c.: the library consists of 1,000 vols. and 2,000 MSS.; and, in the apartments, a number of miniatures, as well as drawings by Fra Bartolommeo, Vinci and others, will be found.

The Cathedral adjoins the royal palace. It is a Renaissance structure, domed, and consisting of nave, aisles and transept. In the interior the most striking part is the Capella del Santissimo Sudario, of brown marble: it is the burial-place of the Dukes of Savoy.

A little to the S. stands Palazzo Carignano, giving its name to the square in which it is situated. The building dates from 1680, and bears an inscription stating that Victor Emmanuel II. was born within its walls. Its finest part is the façade. In the interior will be found a number of scientific collections. The square, in which the Gen. Post Office stands, is adorned with statues. A fine bronze monument with granite

pedestal, has been erected on Piazza Carlo Alberto to the king after whom it has been named.

Still further S. rises the

Palazzo dell' Accademia delle Scienze: it is the depository of a museum of antiquities and of an interesting and extensive Picture Gallery with many specimens of old masters, Raphael, Titian, Rubens, Guido Reni &c. being represented.

The University stands in Via di Po. It is a fine structure by Riccio of Genoa (1713), and possesses a handsome courtyard. In the interior will be found several marbles, a collection of Roman antiquities and a library of 250,000 vols.

The Accademia Albertina di Belle Arti contains a collection of paintings and cartoons. The Museo Civico, 1 Via di Gaudenzio Ferrari, is principally devoted to modern paintings and sculptures, tapestry, porcelain &c.

Other buildings that deserve attention are Palazzo delle Torri, Palazzo di Citta, la Consolato (a triplicate church) and the Mole Antonelliana.

Turin also possesses a large number of monuments and statues. Besides those already mentioned, there is the monu-

ment to Cavour, the equestrian statue of Duke Emmanuel Philibert, the monument commemorating the construction of Mont Cenis Tunnel, and a number of statues erected near the site of the citadel on a square called Giardino della Citadella.

EXCURSIONS: To Superga, a famous church containing the royal crypt, and situated on a hill, whence it commands a magnificent and extensive view of the Alps; to Morcelleri (Pop. 10,000); to Stupinigi; to Carignano (Pop. 5,000).

76: From MILAN to CERTOSA, PAVIA, PIACENZA, SALSOMAGGIORE, PARMA, BOLOGNA, RAVENNA, RIMINI, ANCONA and BRINDISI.

The trip from Milan to Certosa may be made either by rail or by steam-tram. The place is celebrated for its former Carthusian monastery.

Certosa di Pavia, which, commenced in 1396 and continued during three centuries, contains some of the most beautiful work in Italy. It is, in the main, Gothic, but possesses a magnificent Romanesque front and a dome above the transept. Some 80 sculptors and painters were employed, at various periods, in its decoration; and its combination of sumptuousness with refined taste is remarkable.

PAVIA.

POPULATION: 28,000.

HOTELS: Croce Bianca; Tre Re.

CAFE: Demetrio.

CABS: Per hour, 1 l.

PAVIA, lying at the confluence of the Ticino with the Po, contains, among others, the following buildings:—

The Cathedral, a 15th cent. structure, erected where a basilica once stood. It is a large but incomplete building, to which a dome has been added: a wooden model of the edifice inside the church shows the original design. The principal object of interest in the interior is the Arca di S. Agostino, a magnificent piece of work embellished with nearly 300 figures.

St. Michael's Church is an 11th century Romanesque edifice of curious design, surmounted by a cupola and with an interior borne upon eight columns.

The University building is a fine structure dating back to the 15th cent.; though the university itself was founded in 1361.

There are several other noteworthy buildings, most of them being churches, such as the Jesuits' Church, San Teodoro, Santa Maria del Carmine and the beautiful Collegio Borromeo, with its fine court and frescoed vestibule.

PIACENZA (POP.: 37,000. — **HOTELS:** San Marco; Croce Bianca), founded by the Romans B. C. 219, lies close to the

southern bank of the Po, and is chiefly interesting for its churches, the principal being:—

The Cathedral, a Romanesque structure with Gothic reredos and some good frescoes; S. Francesco, a 18th cent. Gothic edifice in Piazza dei Cavalli, where, too, stands the Palazzo Municipale, of the same period as the church; S. Antonio, erected in the 12th cent.; S. Maria di Campagna, containing frescoes of some note; S. Sisto, a Renaissance church for which Raphael painted his famous picture of the Virgin and Child with St. Sixtus and St. Barbara and hence called the Sixtine Madonna (of Dresden Gall.).

BORGO SAN DONNINO (POP.: 4,500. — **HOT.:** Aquila Romana) contains a handsome Romanesque cathedral, and is the station for

SALSOMAGGIORE (Gd. Hot. des Thermes), a favourite bath to which steam tram-cars run.

PARMA.

POPULATION: 45,000.

HOTELS: Albergo Centrale Croce Bianca; Italia.

CAFES: Cavour; Risorgimento.

CABS: Per hour, L. 1.6s.

POST-OFFICE: P. della Prefettura.

BANK: Credito Italiano, a highly recommended concern with a paid-up capital of 50,000,000 liras.

This ancient city, celebrated from the earliest times for its woollen factories, and, at the present day, for its felt hats, possesses the same indomitable vigour as Milan. Founded doubtless in pre-historic times, it became a possession of Rome. The birth-place of Cassius, it was demolished by Mark Antony. Raised by Augustus to the status of a Roman Colony bearing the name of Julia Augusta Parma, it began to re-flourish; and, the broils of the ducal period having merely checked its development, it has continued to prosper ever since.

Its finest edifice is the

Cathedral, a Romanesque structure which was in course of erection from about 1050—1200. It is a cruciform building, with three portals decorated with six lions and other sculptures. The interior of the dome is embellished with a painting of the 'Assumption' by Correggio; while the vaulting of the nave was painted by Mazzola. There are several other works of art, such as the altar Clementi, an altar-piece by Gatti.

Hard by is the Baptistry in similar style to the Cathedral. The roof, which is flat, bears seven turrets and a century bell-fry. The adornment of exterior is peculiar and interesting. Interior, too, is elegant, and contains some frescoes worthy of study.

S. Giovanni Evangelista is a Renaissance edifice with a dome and r

Erected in 1510, its façade and tower were added 100 years later; and it has, during recent years, been converted into barracks. The interior is embellished with frescoes, of which the most important are those by Correggio.

Another exceedingly fine church is that of Madonna della Steccata. In this building, the design is much superior to the interior decoration; though there are some monuments and frescoes within which call for attention.

In the large but never-completed

Palazzo della Pilotta, by Farnese, there is a library of 200,000 vols. and 4,500 MSS., many of which are very rare; there is also a museum of antiquities and a large picture gallery: here will be found five rooms filled with Correggios; while the other rooms contain works by many other masters. In the neighbouring Convento di S. Paolo, there are also some beautiful frescoes by Correggio as well as friezes and other works of art that deserve study.

Other places of interest are the University & the Palazzo in the Public Gardens.

Steam tramways run, via Fontanelato, to **BUSSETO** (POP.: 2,000) with notable churches. A short distance outside the town lies Roncole, the birthplace of Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1900).

BOLOGNA.

POPULATION: 148,500.

HOTEL: Gd. Hotel d'Italie-Baglioni, 1st class, in the best part of the town, with all modern comforts, patronised by American families. (Branch - House: Grand Hotel Baglioni in Florence).

CAFES: S. Pietro; Central; Bar; Scienze.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY: Dr. Carlo Gardini, 7 Via Barberia.

CABS: Drive in the city 1 l.; by time, 1/2 hr., 1 l.; add'l 1/2 hr., 75 c.

BANK: Banca Commerciale Italiana, with a paid-up capital of 105 Million

2616

BOLOGNA.

G^d. Hôtel d'Italie — Baglioni

First-class. — All modern comforts. — American System. — Lift. Central heating. — Electric light — Baths. — Pension arrangements from 10 fr. upwards, all included. — New grand Hall and Winter Garden. ○ Branch house: The Grand Hôtel Baglioni in Florence.

res, is highly recommended especially for foreigners.

BATHS: Hotel d'Italie-Baglioni; Bagni S. Lucia, 13 Via Castiglione.

ENG'ISH CHURCH: Chapel in Hotel un (Oct. to May), 8.30, 11.30, 5.0. H. C. n. & SS. 8.30.

POST OFFICE: At Palazzo Comunale, piazza del Nettuno.

THEATRES: Teatro Comunale; Teatro Corso; Teatro Duse; Eden Theatre; Stavalli, and others.

BOLOGNA, now chiefly famous for music, its interesting relics and ancient edifices, was founded in pre-historic times. First known as an Etruscan city, it was afterwards subdued by the Gauls, from whom it derived the name of Bononia. Later allied with Hannibal in the Punic Wars, it became incorporated in the Roman Empire, and after its colonisation by the mistress of the ancient

world, rapidly increased in importance. But it was not until after the establishment of its University, about the 5th cent., that it attained its greatest celebrity. This seat of learning was very celebrated for its *cathedra juris* and its endowments for poor scholars instituted by munificent patrons during the 12th and 13th centuries. The number of its students during this period is said to have reached 10,000; while many household names are connected with the university, the most celebrated being, perhaps, that of Galvani, who made his famous discovery here in 1789.

Bologna espoused the cause of the Gueïphs in the great mediæval feud and, having passed through the many vicissitudes which for 300 years rent

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In the *Archiginnasio Antico*, formerly the seat of a University, the *Biblioteca Comunale* of 240,000 volumes and 2,700 MSS. is now deposited. It also contains an anatomical theatre with a famous ceiling in cedar-wood. In this room the first dissections of the human body were made. It was in this university, that Galvani lectured; and here, too, lady professors were first recognised.

Some little distance from the Archiginnasio is the fine old *Palazzo Bevilacqua*, a private residence in exceptionally pure style. In the great hall on the first floor the famous council of Trent assembled in 1547.

At the end of the Archiginnasio Arcades stands the Banca d'Italia, with a bust of Cavour on the square in front. A little further on is the *Palazzo di Giustizia*, with a grand staircase and some fine frescoes by Franceschini.

The church of *San Domenico* is a dome-covered Romanesque building, dating from the 13th cent. and containing the tombs of Guido Reni and Elisabetta Sirani, both of whom assisted in the decoration of the building; other artists whose works embellish the place are Pisano, Alfonso Lombardi, Tiarini and Michael Angelo, who fled hither from Florence.

The *Collegio di Spagna* possesses a fine frescoed court and an interior embellished with paintings.

Santo Stefano is a septet of buildings possessing but little of interest from an artistic point view; though some of the churches contain frescoes and paintings that are worth atten-

Piazza di Ravegnana, there are leaning towers called *Torre Celli* and *Torre Garisenda* (A. D. 1100), the former commanding a magnificent view, — the latter mentioned by Dante in his *Inferno*.

San Bartolomeo, close by, is a fine church, elaborately frescoed

and noticeable for its Virgin and Child by Reni.

San Giovanni in Monte is a very old structure in Gothic style: the body of the building was erected about 1440, the dome and tower being of later date. The interior possesses works of art that deserve notice.

Palazzo Sampieri contains a number of frescoes, the finest being those by Carracci and Guercino. The adjoining house was built for the composer Rossini.

Santa Maria dei Servi is a Gothic church designed by Fra Andrea Manfredi and embellished with a beautiful arcade, reliefs and frescoes, — the last by Guido Reni.

Santi Vitale ed Agricola is a very ancient church with beautiful altar-piece and a few frescoes.

The church of *San Giacomo Maggiore* was begun in the 13th cent., but most of it belongs to the 15th cent. The frescoes and other paintings in the interior are of considerable value, the most striking being those by Carracci, Francia Costa and Nicolo dell'Arca.

Santa Cecilia likewise contains excellent frescoes by Francia Costa and others.

The *University* has had its seat for the past hundred years in the Palazzo Cellisi, from the tower of which a fine prospect is obtained. The number of students is now 1,500 (cf. above): there are five faculties; and the library, with its 170,000 volumes and 6,000 MSS., is of considerable value.

The *Accademia delle belle Arti* is in the old Jesuits' College. The Picture Gallery is arranged in various rooms, of which the principal are named Francia, Raffaello, Tiarini, Carracci and Reni, after the artists whose works severally predominate in them. Of Raphael's productions the most important is the beautiful picture of St. Cecilia.

A collection formed by Zambeccari has recently been added; while there is also a very valuable collection of engravings and paintings by living masters.

San Pietro, in the centre of the city is a cathedral church, rebuilt in 1605, with a grand but heavy front facing towards the *Via Indipendenza* and containing an immense fresco of the "Annunciation" by Carracci. On the Saturday preceding Ascension Day the Madonna di San Luca is carried hither in solemn procession from the neighbouring mountain and remains till after the feast.

Other edifices of note are the churches of the *Madonna di S. Luca* just mentioned, *San Michele in Bosco*, that of *Certosa* (which stands on the ancient burial ground of the Etrurians) and those of *S. Caterina* (pictures by Carracci and Franceschini), *S. Paolo*, *Ex. St. Spirito*, *Santa Maria delle Misericordia* and *San Martino Maggiore*, the last two containing works by Francia and Costa.

Besides the feast described above, there is another peculiar to Bologna — the Festa dell'Adobbo, which takes place on the second and third Sundays of June every tenth year. Presents of new clothes are then made by the rich to poor children: every house is redecorated or, at least, white-washed; and a procession takes place through the streets, all of which are decked with flowers and plants, this custom being one of the causes of the cleanliness of the city.

RAVENNA.

POPULATION: 12,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. Byron; Spada d'Oro et S. Marco.

CAFES: del Risorgimento; Byron.

CABS: Drive in town L. 1, one-horsed, L. 2, two-horsed; add'l 1½ hour L. 1.25.

RAVENNA is an ancient town which, built originally upon the low shore of the Adriatic, has now been left some 6 miles inland by the silting going on at the mouth of the Lamone Fiumi Uniti and other rivers. Its situation is therefore

rather unhealthy; but the town has been made famous by its connection with the Ostrogoth, Theodoric, with Dante and Lord Byron. The first of these, whose conquest of the town followed upon the domination of Odoacer, established a kingdom here, and made it the residence of the Gothic monarchs till 539. Byron was held here by the fascination of Countess Guiccioli.

The principal buildings are:

The Cathedral, which, founded in the 4th cent., was rebuilt in the middle of the 18th, the only parts of the original edifice retained being the round tower and the crypt. The interior is embellished with frescoes by Guido Reni and his pupils, and also contains a number of relics of the 5th and 6th centuries, including interesting marble slabs and a silver crucifix. In the adjoining Baptistery there are also similar objects. In Via Alfredi Baccarini stand the Museo Civico and the Accademia delle Belle Arti, the former containing reliefs and other interesting works of art, together with the valuable Municipal Library: the Academy contains pictures principally by native artists, but also a bust of St. Apollinaris and Canova's *Endymion*. Among churches of note, the following are the most important: Sant' Appollinare Nuovo, built by Theodoric and of great interest both for its age and its good preservation, as well as on account of its having been an Arian Cathedral.

San Vitale, erected, in the 6th cent., on the site of St. Vitale's martyrdom.

San Francesco, which, though perhaps founded at a very early period, has been completely rebuilt. But of greater interest than the building itself is the adjacent Tomb of Dante. The poet's remains were originally interred within the church, but were transferred to the present Mausoleum in 1482; though the structure was largely rebuilt in 1700.

Outside the town are the Mausoleum of Theodoric, the church of Sant' Apollinare in Classe Fuori with its fine round tower and interesting interior, and remains of the famous pine-forest which drew forth the praises of Dante, Boccaccio, Byron and other poets.

RIMINI.

POPULATION: 11,000.

HOTELS: Aquila d'Oro; Leon d'O

CABS: From and to station L. 1.

POST OFFICE: Piazza Cavour.

This place is the old Ariminum the Umbrians; which became a Roman colony and an important maritime town. During the turbulent times the dukedom, Giovanni the Lamberti his wife and brother put to death he an incident which has offered material to various poets and painters.

The present town is engaged in all

weaving and the fishing industry, and has recently come into vogue as a watering-place. Of its buildings, the finest is

San Francesco, a church of magnificent design, which was converted, in 1450, from Gothic to early-Renaissance, the designs having been supplied by **Léon Battista Alberti**, though these have never been fully carried out and the dome is still lacking. The interior contains the tomb of **Sigismondo** under whom the re-erection took place. The poets whom he patronised are also interred in the building; while frescoes adorn the walls.

The **Municipio**, on **Piazza Cavour**, is noteworthy for its picture gallery, containing works by **Bellini**, **Tintoretto**, and several less celebrated painters.

Hard by are the library and an archaeological museum.

In the church of **San Giuliano**, there are an altar-piece by **Paolo Veronese** and some other works.

Furthermore, the town contains some fine squares and monuments, such as **Piazza Giulio Cesare**, on which, as the ancient forum, a pedestal was raised to commemorate **Cæsar's** crossing the **Rubicon**: the erection was restored by **Sigismondo** and is still standing.

Two other fine structures are the **Porta Romana**, a granite arch erected in 27 B. C.; and the **Ponte d'Augusto** a bridge across the **Marecchio**, whence a good view of the **Apennines** is obtained.

EXCURSIONS: To the tiny republic of **San Marino**, with its 10,000 inhab.; to **San Leo**.

ANCONA.

POPULATION: 31,000.

HOTELS: **Milano**; **Grand Hot. Vittoria**.

CAFES: **Stoppani** and **Leva**; **Dorico**.

CABS: Between station and city *l.* 1 and *l.* 1.50; per hour *l.* 1.50 and *l.* 2 &c.

POST-OFFICE: **Piazza Roma**.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY: **Edward A. Kane, Esq.**

ANCONA, a town of Greek origin, has passed through many hands. It has been a Roman colony: it was plundered by the **Goths**: has been successively a papal possession, French, Austrian and again French, - then, once more under the pope, it became incorporated with united Italy in 1860. At the present day it is one of the leading ports of the country. The harbour, which is among the best in Italy, was enlarged by **Trajan**, and has retained a Roman pier and **Triumphal arch** built in A. D. 115.

The principal buildings of the city are the following, namely:—

The **Cathedral of San Ciriaco**, a 12th century dome-covered structure.

possessing a beautiful early-Gothic portal and containing several columns of the ancient temple on whose site it stands. In the interior, there are some interesting old tombs and sarcophagi, as well as reliefs, several of which will be found in the crypt.

Other churches worth visiting are those of **San Francesco** and of **San Domenico**, the former possessing a sumptuous Gothic portal, and the latter containing paintings by **Titian**. Adjacent to **San Domenico's** is the

Museum, interesting on account of its Roman antiquities, mediæval relics and small picture gallery.

The **Prefettura** is noticeable for its Renaissance arch, its court and arcades.

Several squares and streets are very interesting, such as **Piazza del Placiscito** and **Piazza del Teatro**, on the latter of which stands **Sant'Agostino**. The principal promenade is the **Corso Vittorio Emanuele** ending at **Piazza Cavour**.

EXCURSIONS: To **Monte Cenere** and other heights, the **Apennines** sending out numerous spurs towards the coast.

BRINDISI.

POPULATION: 17,000.

HOTELS: **Grand Hot. Internationale**; **Albergo d'Europa**.

CABS: Between station and harbour 1 pers. 60 c., 2 pers., *l.* 1 &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour *l.* 2.

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BRINDISI, famous in Roman days as **Brundisium**, has retained but few marks of its former celebrity. Two fine columns, said to indicate the termination of the **Via Appia**, are the most important relics of the Roman period. An incomplete inscription on one of them refers to the rebuilder of the city after the **Saracen** irruption. Of the mediæval monuments the most noteworthy are the *Castle* commenced by the Emperor **Frederick II.**, the *Cathedral*, and the church of *San Giovanni*.

But the importance of the place lies in its harbour and its situation on the direct route between Northern and Central Europe and the Orient. These have rendered it one of the leading ports of the Mediterranean, the English and other mails for India, China, Australia &c. being carried overland to Brindisi and thence by the mail-boats.

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compare, in artistic treasures and artistic prestige, it draws to itself thousands of tourists and students thirsting to drink at the most celebrated source of art in the whole of Europe.

The city is situated on the six-bridged Arno whose valley is charmingly picturesque, being shut-in by the spurs of the Apennines. The highest peak of the mountains is Monte Morello (3,158 feet), which can be seen from the fine and much-

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frequented squares, such as Piazza del Duomo. Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, Piazza della Signoria &c. On the first of these rises the far-famed

Cathedral, a building constructed from designs by many architects. The first was *di Cambio*, 12th century, then came *Giotto* and *Andrea Pisano* (1336). Later, *Francesco Talenti* added parts. The dome was planned by 24 architects, the consecration of the edifice taking place in 1436. The

square tower, commence very fine, being nearly height and having many Gothic windows in its four riched with many statues a combined 'Power and I have called forth the un of John Ruskin. The its lantern, is over 350 was executed by Filippo whose monument, together others, embellishes the

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emonies of a solemn character. It
s erected towards the close of the
th century and contains several
marble and bronze groups by
vanni, Donatello and others.
n the *Palazzo degli Uffizi*, a
h cent. structure built from Vasari's

designs, the famous Picture Gallery
and other collections have been de-
posited. The finest paintings are
hung in the *Tribuna*, where Raphael's
works and those of his forerunners,
Fra Angelico &c., will be found. In
the other parts there are numerous

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bronze is a worthy mate of the
ture Gallery: here have been brought
ether specimens of the works of
finest sculptors of many times; so

that the whole gallery forms a temple
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before nor since, ever seen.

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The *Palazzo del Podestà*, also known as *Il Bargello*, is a Gothic edifice, which, having served various purposes, is now the depository of the *National Museum*: it contains a number of sculptures and bronzes by Michael Angelo and other masters, besides pictures from various schools.

The *Monument to Dante* is a statue of white marble erected on a handsome pedestal, in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the great poet's birthday.

The *Accademia delle Belle Arti*

contains, among numerous other works, several paintings by *Fra Angelico*, and Michael Angelo's famous statue of *David*. The productions of Perugino and of Ghirlandajo also deserve attention.

On the left bank of the Arno, the principal building is *Palazzo-Pitti*, a bold and simple structure, begun for Luca Pitti but completed after it came into the hands of Duke Cosimo's consort. At the present day, it is a royal residence, and is filled with paintings and other works of art by

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the greatest geniuses Italy has ever produced. Indeed, its 500 pictures consist almost solely of works of the finest order, and include numerous specimens of Raphael, Titian, del Sarto, Salvator Rosa &c., with not a few productions of foreign schools.

Of the many other noteworthy buildings, the most important are:—*Palazzo Spino*, *Palazzo Strozzi*, *Palazzo Rucellai*, *Palazzo Corsini*, *Palazzo Torrigiani*, *Palazzo Riccardi*, *Spedale degli Innocenti* and the *New Sacristy*. This last, designed

by Michael Angelo, is a simple but harmonious structure of great beauty; while its Monument to Giuliano de Medici, with the famous statues of 'Night' and 'Morning' greatly enhance its interest.

EXCURSIONS: The surroundings of Florence are exceedingly attractive and beautiful. Some favourite trips in the nearer vicinity are to Monte Cliveto, to the beautiful and interesting church of S. Miniato al Monte, to the terrace called *Piazzala Michelangiolo*, to *Vale del Colli* and to *Poggio Imperiale*. Of the more distant outings, the most celebrated is to *Fiesole*, an old Etruscan city with several monume- buildings.

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PERUGIA, the chief city of Umbria and the home of one of the earliest Italian schools of painting, is situated on the slope and summit of a mountain and at some distance from the railway station, with which it is connected by electric tramway.

It is an extremely ancient Etruscan town, whose artistic associations, picturesque situation, famous collections of antiquities and numerous mediæval structures render it one of the most interesting places in Italy.

The greatest of its painters is Raphael's master, Pietro Vanucci, better known as Perugino, many of whose works adorn the edifices of the city.

Most of its public buildings belong to the 14th & 15th cent., the finest being:—

The *Cathedral*, in Gothic style and containing a beautiful pulpit, elegant tabernacle, some finely carved stalls and several paintings, the most noteworthy of these last being Baroccio's masterpiece, the 'Descent from the Cross'.

Church of S. Domenico, 14th cent. Gothic, rebuilt 17th cent., and possessing a splendid window by Fra

Bartolommeo and a famous monument to Pope Benedict XI.

Church of S. Pietro de' Cassinensi, a 9th century basilica with notable gilt ceiling, resting upon columns: it contains pictures by Reni, Perugino and several other masters.

College of S. Severo, containing a much damaged fresco painted by Raphael after his first visit to Florence.

The *University*, founded in 1320, possesses numerous collections, including a valuable museum of Roman and Etruscan antiquities.

In the *Collegio del Cambio* are some very famous frescoes painted by Perugino and representing the cardinal virtues.

Adjoining the building is the *Palazzo del Municipio*, a vast 13th century structure celebrated for its handsome porch, windows, sculptures &c., and containing a considerable collection of paintings by Perugian artists.

An interesting drive is to the old Etruscan necropolis with the SEPOLCRO DEI VOLUNNI (Volumnii), beyond which lies the famous town of

ASSISI (POP.: 5,000. — **HOTELS:** Leone; Albergo d. Subasia), which owes its celebrity to Francesco d'Assisi, the ascetic and visionary founder of the great order of Franciscan monks. The town contains, besides the monastery, a cathedral and several other interesting churches.

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deserted as the city declined, but regained something of its ancient importance when the municipality again acquired its former independence. The *Arx* or *Citadel* has been replaced by the church of *S. Maria in Araceli*. The most important square on the hill

1- *Piazza del Campidoglio*, designed by Michael Angelo, who also executed the statue of Marcus Aurelius.

The column of *Marcus Aurelius*, adorned with reliefs, stands on the arch to which its name has been given.

1 Obelisk on *Piazza del Popolo* raised by the Emperor Augustus in the Circus, in commemoration of the subjugation of Egypt.

shambles and shops of early Rome, the ruins of the temples of *Concord* and of *Castor and Pollux* still remain; there are also a few monuments of Rome in her decadence; but the removal of the stone-work for the erection of mediæval churches and the subsequent use of the spot for shooting rubbish have left little of the original classical forum.

In the neighbourhood, however, will be found the *Arch of Septimius Severus*, some columns of *Vespasian's Temple* and the *Temple of Saturn*: here, too, are the *Column of Phocas*, those of the *Temple of Castor*, the *Basilica Julia* founded by Cæsar,

having been commenced by that emperor in A. D. 212. Of the many statues that have been found here, the most famous is the Farnese Bull, now in the Naples Museum.

The *Tomb of the Scipios* and the *Columbarium of Octavia's Freedmen* also possess great interest. Finally, there is the *Arch of Drusus*, which, according to good authority, should not be ascribed to so early a date, but was probably built in the time of Trajan.

In another part of the city is the site of the *Thermæ of Diocletian*, the largest baths in Rome; they have given their name to the *Piazza delle Terme* where they stood.

But the most perfectly preserved of the ancient edifices is the

Pantheon. The original building was erected under Augustus; but, having been greatly damaged by lightning during the time of Trajan, it was rebuilt by Hadrian, to whom it owes its present form, only the portico of its predecessor being left untouched. Both exterior and interior are of great beauty. The dome is one of the finest extant and, doubtless, together with that of the Basilica Constantini, greatly helped the mediæval Italians in the designing of their churches.

Museums, Churches &c. The *Palace of the Conservatori* contains numerous relics, such as Agrippina's urn, an enormous sculptured head of Constantine, fragments of inscriptions and the like. Next come busts of

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celebrated Italians; and then we pass through a doorway into the

New Capitoline Collection consisting of nine rooms filled with classical antiquities of various kinds, many of them of considerable beauty and interest: there are, for instance, a Greek Moenad, some Greek tomb-stones and the 'Capitoline Wolf', supposed to be a production of the 5th cent. B. C.

The last two rooms contain the relics found in the Quirinal and Esquiline necropolises. Hence, we ascend to the *Picture Gallery*, which owes its existence to Benedict XIV. Its works are nearly all of first-class value, and include specimens of *Guido Reni*, *Caravaggio*, *Poussin*, *Tintoretto*, *Baroque*, *Van Dyck* &c.

In the *Sala dei Conservatori* will be found frescoes, bronzes, marbles &c., mostly of the 16th cent.

The *Capitoline Museum* is a most extensive collection of antiquities — Egyptian, Greek and Roman. Among them will be noticed the fragments of the plan of Rome discovered in the 16th cent. and built into the staircase; on the first floor the *Dying Gaul*, better known under the false title of the "*Dying Gladiator*" and made doubly famous by Byron's celebrated lines, beginning "I see before me the Gladiator lie; he leans upon his hand" &c. Here, too, will be noticed the fine copy of Praxiteles' 'Resting Satyr': room IV. contains busts of the ancient philosophers, and room V. those of

the emperors. The last (8th) room is named after the 'Capitoline Venus' which forms its principal figure.

The *Palazzo Piombino* is now the residence of the Queen Dowager.

In the *Palazzo Barberini*, decorated with frescoes &c., there is a picture gallery consisting of several choice works of various schools. The library of 7,000 MSS. &c. is also valuable.

Santa Maria degli Angeli is a church constructed by Michael Angelo out of a part of the Baths of Diocletian. It contains a number of paintings and two tombs by M. Angelo.

The *Museo Nazionale Romano delle Terme Diocleziane* is the building in

which the discoveries within the city are deposited. The collections are extensive and interesting, and contain many admirable productions of Roman art. Among them, too, there are a number of 'Peter's Pence', coins bearing the impress of Alfred the Great and succeeding Saxon Kings. The Ludovisi Collection has been transferred to the museum.

Near the beautiful American Church stands the

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Palazzo Regio del Quirinale, begun

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by Ponzio under Pope Gregory XIII. and afterwards greatly extended, is now the residence of the kings; so that but a small part of the building is usually shown. When, however, the family is not in residence the treasures to be seen are of a high order.

Close by is *Palazzo Rospigliosi*, built in 1603. It possesses a ceiling painted by Guidi Reni. the design being the celebrated "*Aurora and Phæbus, with the hours*": it is considered the finest work of an artist who, in spite of many faults, has deeply touched the hearts of men. The building also contains works by *Da Vinci, Titian, Van Dyck, Poussin* and many other

masters, including a very fine specimen of *Claude Lorrain*.

Santa Maria Maggiore is a fine building with ancient mosaics and marble pillars. The interior is stupendously decorated with frescoes, bronzes &c., and in the crypt are the tombs of the Borghese family.

The church of *San Lorenzo Fu le Mura*, which owes its preform almost solely to Honorius is an interesting structure, with no paintings, an ancient sarcophagus, some curious carving, and a flight of steps leading down to the catacombs.

Villa Borghese, with its beautiful grounds, its fountains, antique statues

and casino, is a magnificent place, its greatest attractions being the *collection of antiquities* and the celebrated *picture gallery* in which many specimens of the best days of Italian art are gathered together. The works are arranged in schools, the first being that of *Da Vinci* and the Milanese; then the school of Ferrara, the 16th century colourists with a most impressive work by Titian and another by Correggio; then come a few examples of the Dutch and Flemish

schools, the school of Verona and that of Venice. In the grounds stands Prof. Eberlein's *Monument of Goethe*, presented to the eternal city by the German Emperor William II. The statue, which is about 8 ft. in height, stands on a pedestal of varied composition, in which the poet's lyrical works are represented by the figure of Mignon and the Old Harper, his dramaticism being embodied in that of Iphigenia and Orestes flying from the Furies.

ROME, Place d'Esj Grand Hotel del

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prop.

Villa di Papa Giulia is now the depository of an extensive museum, consisting principally of antiques &c.

The *Collegio Romano* is a large 16th century edifice containing the *Victor Emanuel Library* and the

Museo Kircheriano, consisting of very celebrated collections, the nucleus of which was formed by Kircher, a learned German of the 17th cent. The antique objects and ethnographical specimens here gathered together are of great value and interest. Opposite rises

Palazzo Doria, a most magnificent structure and the depository of a famous picture gallery. The number of pictures is very considerable, and the schools represented are very various. A great portion of the works are productions of the 17th cent. There are no paintings that call for special remark; but many of them are by masters of the very first rank, and include examples of Raphael, Titian, Van Dyck, Rubens, Poussin, Claude Lorrain &c.

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sh contains a large number of Greek and Roman antiquities, the finest being that of Sophocles. The *Christian Museum* consists principally of sarcophagi and inscriptions of an exceedingly early period of the era. Joining the latter section, there is a *Picture Gallery* containing several excellent productions of the 15th and 16th centuries; the greatest Italian masters are, however, unrepresented. In the outskirts of the town lie

The *Catacombs* which form, as it were, a link between the classical and the Christian periods. These interesting excavations were used as burial-grounds by the Jews and early Christians, the interment of the dead within the precincts of the city having been prohibited. The use of the catacombs as a place of refuge during the periods of persecution is too well-known to require comment. The most important of them are those

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1. *Luigi de' Francesi & S. Maria dell'Immacolata*, churches embellished with numerous frescoes by minor artists, form, respectively, the places of worship of the French and the German Catholics.

Piazza Navona is adorned with three fountains, one of them by Bernini. The *Palazzo del Senatore* is an ancient edifice, greatly modified by the hand of Michael Angelo.

3. *Francesca Romana* is an old, but restored church, with a marble retable by Bernini & Co.

The church of *S. Giuseppe del Falegname* is superposed upon the ancient *Sanctus Mamertinus*, where Jugurtha and others perished, and which accords most exactly with the description of given by Sallust.

The *Accademia di S. Luca* is an old organisation, with a picture gallery of great value: it contains, however,

a few paintings by first-class artists, such as Raphael, Rubens, Van Dyck, Lorrain, Poussin & Co.

S. Maria in Cosmedin, *S. Alessio* and *Santa Maria Aventina* are churches of slight interest.

The untouched character of its interior and some excellent 5th century mosaics render *Santa Sabina* more attractive; its being the head-quarters of the Dominicans adds to its interest.

In the *Magazzino Archeologico* are deposited the latest finds of the city.

S. Stefano Rotondo calls for remark as the largest circular church extant.

S. Giovanni in Fonte is the first baptistery built in Rome. A false tradition connects it with the christening of Constantine. Its porphyry and serpentine pillars, and its lovely 5th cent. mosaics form its principal ornament.

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th that part of Rome which lies on the left bank of the Tiber, and which, in the main, is built upon the site of the ancient city. Old Rome, with its protecting wall, stood, however, on the seven hills, and touched the river-bank only at the small depression between the Aventine and the Capitoline Mounts. But, from the latter

Mons Pincius, stretched Campus Martius, bounded on the east by the Tiber reaches of the river. Here, the Emperors raised a number of their best buildings. But it was not until the popes took up their residence in the palace on Mons Vaticanus

that the plain became peopled. From that time onward, the inhabitants were drawn in this direction; so that, at the present day, the district is the most densely populated in the city.

The two parts of the city are joined together by several bridges, of which the most important is *Ponte S. Angelo*: the original structure was formed by *Hadrian*, in A. D. 136, to give access to his *Tomb*, one of the very few erections of an early date that lay on the further side of the stream. On the relics of this tomb was built the still existing

Castel S. Angelo; or rather the tomb was converted into a citadel as pro-

3047

|| ROME ||

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tection against the Goths in A. D. 537. The edifice then passed through many phases, being principally used by the popes in their contests with temporal dynasties. It is now open to visitors from 10—4 o'clock: entrance fee 1 lira.

To the right of the citadel stands the Palazzo di Giustizia, with Umberto Bridge in front and Piazza Cavour behind. On the other side of the citadel and close to the river, commences a street called Borgo S. Spirito. It leads past S. Spirito in Sassia, a church deriving its name from the following circumstance: near the Church of St. Peter, there sprang up during the 6th and 7th centuries, or perhaps earlier, several schools or borghi, of which the best known were those of the Longobards, the Frisians, the Franks and the Saxons, that of the last standing on what is now the site of the above-mentioned edifice. The street in which it stands runs down to Piazza di S. Pietro, a large and beautifully paved ellipse with

an obelisk in the centre and surrounded with colonnades of Doric columns that form a fine approach to

St. Peter's, the largest cathedral in the world and, although possibly not the most beautiful, certainly the most imposing. It was begun in the 15th cent. to replace the old church of St. Peter. But the work was abandoned for 50 years, and when continued was remodelled from designs by Bramante. This great architect's work was nearly spoiled by successors, and only saved by Michael Angelo's brilliant genius. It was he who restored something of the intended majesty of the building, and by constructing the purposed dome, demonstrated the practicability of the views held by Brunelleschi, the designer of Florence cathedral. Unfortunately, however, the façade added by order of Paul V. detracts from the effect of the building and hides much of the dome. The interior, despite the somewhat injudicious de-

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coration, is grand and harmonious. The embellishments are chiefly by Bellini and his contemporaries. The most striking of his productions is the magnificent canopy beneath the dome. Among the chapels may be mentioned that of Della Pietà, containing Michael Angelo's famous work. The Gregorian Chapel was also designed by him. Works by Canova, Remi, Poussin and others also deserve notice. The crypt, too, is also worth visiting; and an ascent of the dome should not be forgotten.

Adjoining the Cathedral is the

Vatican, the celebrated palace of the popes. It is a vast pile of buildings which have grown up during various centuries and are most noteworthy for their richly embellished interior and the artistic and literary treasures stored within them. The two finest parts are the Sistine Chapel and the Camere e Stanze di Raffaello. The former, approached through the Sala Regia, is handsomely decorated with frescoes by the

finest artists of the Florentine and Umbrian schools. But its crowning beauty is the wonderful ceiling painted by Michael Angelo and, together with the Last Judgement on the altar-wall, forming, perhaps, his finest work. 'This vast design may be considered the greatest monument produced by his magnificent genius. It has in it something of the grand proportions of the man himself, for Michael Angelo delighted in greatness, physical as well as intellectual'. It is in this, that he differs from his most worthy rival and contemporary Raphael. The one was an intellect giant, a master in every department of art; the other was a sweet and sensitive painter whose works are filled with imaginative drawing, lovely colour and who, in his own peculiar line, remains unrivalled.

Raphael's most famous frescoes those known as the

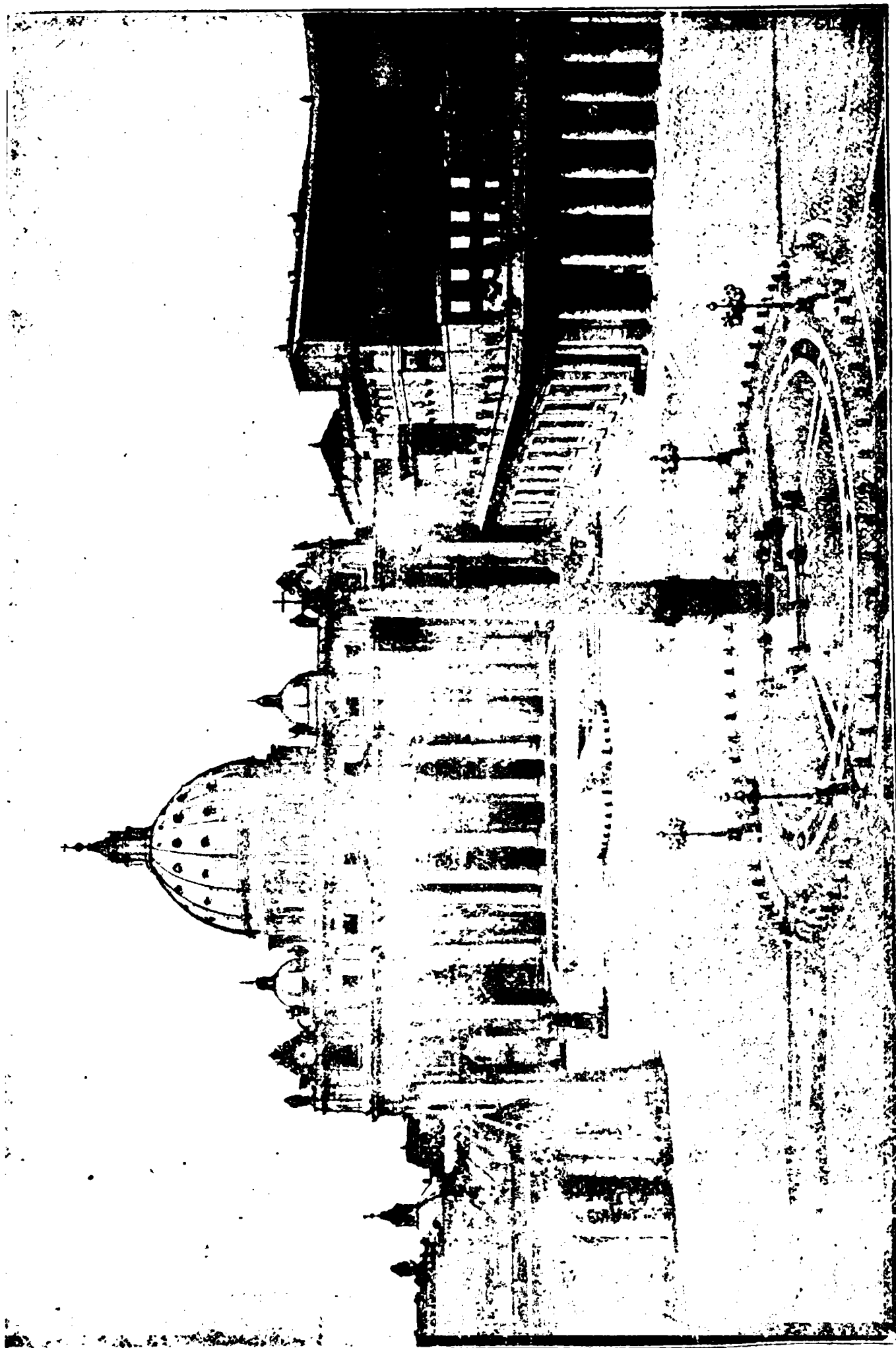
STANZE AND LOGGE, of which, however, only two or three were com-

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St. Peter's and the Vatican. Rome.

by the master himself, the rest having been finished by his pupils. The most striking of the frescoes is that representing Philosophy, in the designing of which the artist broke away completely from the traditional grouping of his predecessors. The merits of the work are well pointed out in the following passage:—

"No longer content with following his masters, Raffael began, in his celebrated fresco of "Philosophy, or the School of Athens", to invent a new style for himself. If we compare the freedom of the figures, the naturalness of the grouping, the depth and mastery of the perspective and the admirable power of true and noble expression displayed in this magnificent work with any previous master-piece of art — even with Lionardo himself — we can see at once what is the nature of

that supreme excellence which has made Raffael the greatest name among the whole roll of modern painters. Whether we look at the conception itself, in its totality and in its detail, or at the technical mastery with which it is expressed — whether at the glorious realisation, or the harmony of its arrangement and the perfection of its design, or at the drapery, the management of light and the perspective, or at the beauty and delicacy of the colouring, or at the power and truth of the touch, we must acknowledge alike in every particular both the highest command of hand and muscle, and the informing soul blended into a whole, by the subtlest interfusion of mental gifts and manual ability."

In the Vatican, too, will be found

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the original tapestries worked from Raphael's celebrated cartoons: though much damaged, their beauty is not wholly lost.

The Picture Gallery is small but excellent. It consists of four rooms. In the first, the most remarkable works are:— da Vinci's "St. Jerome"; Raphael's "Annunciation", "Adoration of the Magi" and "Faith, Hope and Charity"; paintings by Fra Angelico, Perugino, Murillo and others. Room II contains Raphael's "Madonna of Foligno", and "The Transfiguration" — the finest of his later works; room III "The Coronation of the Virgin", an early production of Raphael's &c.; room IV various paintings by lesser artists.

The other sights of the Vatican are the following, namely:—

Appartamenti Borgia, a magni-

ficent suite of rooms frescoed in brilliant hues by Pinturichio and paved with majolica, the whole having been admirably restored a few years since. The *Museo Pio-Clementino* is a wonderful collection of antiquities which forms the nucleus of the famous Vatican Collection and consists of eleven different rooms and halls, the other collections being:— the *Museo Chiaramonti*, which likewise possesses beautiful and interesting works of ancient art; the *Museo Egizio* (Egyptian Museum), a comparatively small collection; the *Museo Etrusco-Gregorio*, remarkable for its vases, bronze and tomb paintings; and the *Vatican Library*, celebrated for its Latin Greek and Oriental MSS.

The remaining places of interest the right bank of the river are:—

S. Onofrio, a 15th cent. church with altar-piece by *Carracci* and other works.

Villa Farnesina, dating from the commencement of the 16th cent.: it is lavishly decorated, and contains some noticeable works of art, including a picture by *Raphael*. Opposite stands

Palazzo Corsini, with its well-known *picture gallery*; this is a valuable collection, containing many and various works by leading artists: *Van Dyck*, *Poussin*, *Fra Bartolommeo*, *Reni*, *Vernet* are represented; there is also a *Psyche* by *Gibson*, the Welshman who so loved to tint his marbles.

San Pietro in Monterio is said to have been built on the spot where Peter was crucified. Where the cross stood, a *Tempietto* was erected from designs by *Bramante*.

Santa Maria in Trastevere contains some interesting works of art; so, too, does **Santa Cecilia in Trastevere**.

Besides the catacombs, described above, there are in the surrounding country, a large number of interesting spots to which, if time permit,

EXCURSIONS should be made. The most notable are a trip on the famous military road called *Via Appia*, to *Lago Albano* and the *Alban Mountains*, *Frascati* (*Grand Hotel*), to the *Sabine Mountains*, *Tivoli* (*Hotel Sirena* and *Hotel Regina*), *Subiaco*, *Palestrina* and, finally, to the *Etruscan cities*.

Some 35 miles S. of Rome, and on the sea-coast, lies the little town of **ANZIO** (POP.: 2,000. — HOT.: Gr. Hôt. des *Sirènes*), famous for its connection with *Coriolanus* and the emperors of the *Julian line*.

The seaport of Rome does not lie, as might be excepted, at the mouth of the *Tiber*, but some distance up the coast. It is connected with the city by rail, and is called

CIVITA VECCHIA.

POPULATION: 10,000.

HOTELS &c.: Grd. Hot. *Traja*; Railway Restaurant.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: *James B. Ingle*, Esq.

Apart from some very meagre relics, the fortifications built by the French, and the lighthouse on an island at the entrance to the harbour, the place possesses little of interest. The port, however, has regular steamer communication with various places of note, such as with *Elba* and

SARDINIA,

an island lying in the *Mediterranean* and some considerable distance to the W. of the Italian mainland. The principal line of boats is that running between *Civita Vecchia* and *Cagliari*; but slow steamers also cross once a-week from *Naples*, *Genoa* and other ports.

The island, which has a length of about 170 miles and a breadth of 70 miles, is exceedingly mountainous, the principal ranges traversing it from N. to S. Though, in ancient times, the granary, first of *Carthage*, and then of *Rome*, its soil is now, for the most part, neglected, and the island largely covered with forests. The mines, however, are extensively worked, and yield important quantities of lead, cadmium and zinc.

Travelling, though now rendered easier by a few lines of rail, is still somewhat unsafe; and those who cross to the island confine themselves mostly to visiting the chief towns and the mines. Of the former, we may mention *Iglesias* (12,000 inhab.) with the *Monteponi Mine*, *Bosa*, *Sassari*, *Tortoli* and

CAGLIARI.

POPULATION: 55,500.

INNS: *Albergo Scala di Ferro*; *Albergo* and *Ristorante d'Italia*.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: *Alphonse Dol*, **CAGLIARI**, the capital of *Sardinia* is an important city lying in a sheltered bay at the southern end of the island. The most interesting buildings are the *Cathedral*, the *University* and the ancient *Castle*. The latter is a creation of *Charles Emmanuel III*, *Savoy*, and contains a library of 50,000 vols.

NAPLES.

POPULATION: 550,000.

HOTELS: A. *In elevated position:* Bertolini's Palace Hotel, in most healthy situation above Corso Vittorio Emanuele, with lovely view and extensive terrace 100 ft. long, lift (75 m.) and carriage-road from corso Vittorio Emanuele; Bristol, 1st class; Grand Eden, 1st class.

B. *On the verge of the sea:* Hotel Royal des Etrangers, not the largest but perhaps the finest in Naples, — suites with bathrooms annexed, patronised by the elite; Grand Hotel, 1st class throughout, steam-heating, latest sanitary improvements, finest position, meals at separate tables; Hotel Santa Lucia, specially built for first-class hotel on the new Quai Partenope, with splendid view of Vesuvius, Capri, Posilipo and the Bay, facing full south, central heating throughout, private apartments with bath rooms, Restaurant français, American bar; Grand Hot. Victoria, 1st class, 200 rooms with all modern comfort, excellent cuisine, beautiful position; Continental, best situation,

splendid view, highly recommended for Americans; Savoy Hotel, 1st class, beautifully situated, full south.

C. *In the centre of the town:* Gd. Hot. de Londres, 1st class, charming situation, excellent conducted and specially suitable for English and Americans.

BOARDING-HOUSES: Hot. Pens. Müller, Quai Partenope, 1st class German house, facing sea, healthy and convenient with modern comfort; Pens. du Midi (Frau v. Portugal), 175 Parco Margherita, select, family pension, with highest references, terms 7—9 frcs., lift, garden &c.; Hotel and Pens. Britannique, 1st class.

CAFE: Café-Rest. Gambrinus.

RESTAURANT: Bertolini's, high-class, best French cuisine, afternoon tea with concert.

CABS: In central districts, per drive, 70 c.; by the hour, £ 1.50 to £ 2.20, according to class of vehicle, reduction for 2nd hour.

U. S. CONS.: A. H. Byington, Esq.

BANKS: Banca Commerciale Italiana, with a paid-up capital of 105 Million Lires, is highly recommended — espe-

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ENGLISH CHURCH: Christ Church, Strada San Pasquale, Chiaia; Rev. G. Howard Wright, M. A., Hotel Bellevue Sun. 8.30 a. m., 11.0 a. m., 3.15 p. m.; H. C. 2nd and last Sun., 8.30 a. m.; other Sun. mid-day.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: Scotch Church, 2 Cappella Vecchia, also in "Bethel" in harbour, Rev. T. Johnston Irving, Sun. 11.0 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

POST OFFICE: Palazzo Gravina.

CORALS: Achille Squadrilli, 13 Piazza Vittoria, established 1836, is a leading house for corals, lava, tortoise-shell &c.: fixed prices.

The origin of Naples lies in remote antiquity. It grew up from Greek settlements of a very ancient

date. In the 11th century B. C. immigrants from Æolia founded the colony of Kyme, — the Cumæ of the Romans. From this town pioneers afterwards proceeded to another spot, close by, and established a fresh colony called Parthenope, which, on the founding of Neapolis at a latter period, became known as Palæopolis.

In the year 326 B. C., the place was conquered by the Romans and became a worthy member of the empire. In later days it was one of the favourite resorts of the nobility of Rome, and was chosen as a place of residence by numerous poets and emperors.

With the fall of the Empire it passed, first, into the hands of Belisarius

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Arsenic Spa Levico-Vetriolo (South Tyrol): see cover.

— who stormed the town in A. D. 536 — and then fell a prey to Totila's Goths (A. D. 543).

It thus became, for a time, an integral part of the Byzantine Exarchate; from which, however, it soon separated, and then rose into an independent dukedom. This lasted till the days of the Normans who, under Roger, overcame the duchy in 1130. Hence, when Roger was crowned king in 1135, Naples became the capital of the two Sicilies. The capital of Charles of Anjou's kingdom, a French influence began which was augmented under the Bourbons in the 18th cent.

and is still apparent in the dialect of the people.

The present city, whose growth is commonly said to have ceased, has a population of 563,540 as against a total of 517,000 in the year 1860. It should, however, be remembered that the suburbs of Naples are very extensive and, if included, would bring up the total population to over 700,000.

The situation of the city is one of the finest in the world: "*Vedi Napoli e poi mori*" say the Neapolitans. Lying on the northern shores of a large blue bay and

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backed by the Miseno Mountains, it looks across to the Campella Heights and the Isle of Capri to the south; while a few miles to the S.E. looms up Vesuvius, the bay being shut in to the west by the islands of Procida and Ischia.

The main street of the town is the *Via Roma*, formerly called the *Toledo*, and running northwards from *Palazzo Reale* to *Piazza Dante*, whence a continuation of the street extends to *Palazzo Capodimonte Reale*. Near its southern end are the *Castel Nuovo* with the military port, the *Arsenal*, *Rione S. Lucia*,

Castello dell' Ova and the *Villa Nazionale*, the last standing in a beautifully laid out spot on the shores of the bay and forming the favourite promenade of the place. To the west of the Toledo lies the new town, beyond which, on the surrounding heights, stand *San Martino*, *Castel S. Elmo* &c. To the east of the Toledo lies the old town with the *Cathedral*, the *University* and numerous churches &c. These comparatively few sights may be visited in the order indicated.

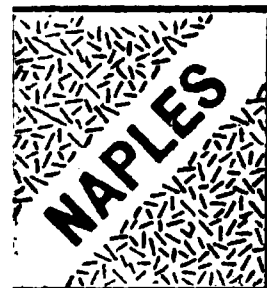
Palazzo Reale is a building dating from the commencement of the

7th century, with a façade showing the three orders of Greek architecture, and decorated with statues of the various rulers under whom Naples has passed. The attendant, whose fee is one lire, shows the place in the following order:— the terrace, the grand staircase, the theatre, the dining-room, and the gorgeous throne-room. The Dresden China is valuable; and the pictures include specimens of van Dyck, Giordano, Titian &c. Close by is the

Galleria Umberto Primo, a handsome building erected in 1890 in the form of a Latin cross and possessing a glass dome 186 feet in height. Almost adjoining the above is the

Teatro San Carlo, built under Charles III. in 1737 and forming one of the largest opera-houses in Italy.

Adjacent to these buildings, and bordering the naval harbour, rises the *Castel Nuovo*, commenced, in A.D. 1283, by Charles of Anjou, but considerably enlarged in succeeding centuries: it is entered through a triumphal arch designed by Pietro di Martino of Milan and considered the finest structure in Naples. Hence, a visit may be paid to the harbours, the mole, the light-house &c., or, passing westwards, we reach the beautiful *Municipio*, beyond which lies Via Roma. In the course of the street, we glance at the *Bourse* and several monuments, and then proceed to the *Museo Nazionale*, originally barracks built in 1586, and afterwards the seat of the University. From the year 1790, it has contained collections of anti-



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quities and paintings; and now forms one of the finest and most extensive museums in Italy, the rooms in which the antique busts and sculptures &c. are deposited being exceptionally full. The entrance to the Museum faces the *Galleria Principe di Napoli*; admission one lire. The collections consist of:— Ancient Frescoes from Pompeii and the neighbourhood; Mosaics; Wall Decorations (*Affreschi Ornamentali*); a Gallery of Inscriptions (*Lapidaria*, *Heraclea's Tables*, the *Farnese Hercules*, *Farnese Bull* &c.); Egyptian Antiquities; Marble Sculptures; the Corridor of the Emperors; Bronzes; Terracottas; Papyri; a Library of 360,000 vols. and 800 MSS.; extensive Picture Galleries of various schools &c.

From the National Museum another broad road (*Strada Foria*) leads past *Piazza Cavour* and *Porta S. Gennaro*, to the *Botanical Gardens* and the *Reclusorio*, a charitable institution, founded in A. D. 1751 by Charles III. From this spot, *Corso Garibaldi* runs down past *Aversa* and *Nola Stations*, across *Piazza Umberto*, and past the *Central Station*, to *Castel del Carmine*, a large building erected in A. D. 1484 by Ferdinand I. on the borders of the bay. The Gateway to the west of the Castle leads to a Square on which rises the *Church of Santa Maria del Carmine*, celebrated for its painting of the Virgin and a Statue of *Conradin* designed by *Thorwaldsen*.

The route hitherto traversed encloses the old town, which is divided

into sections by the streets *Corso Garibaldi* (without tramway), *San Giov. a Carbonara* running in a north-west direction from *Piazza Umberto*, and *Corso Umberto* in a south-west direction from the Central Station; moreover, the parallel streets *San Biagio*, *Tribunali* and *Anticaglia* cross the district towards the Toledo and are themselves intersected by the fine road called *Strada del Duomo*. As its name implies, this last street contains the

Cathedral, a French-Gothic structure commenced under Charles I. of Anjou. The general form is that of the basilica; the towers are lofty, the arches pointed, the vaulting of the aisles elegant. In the interior will be found a great number of works of art, the finest being *Domenichino's*

paintings on copper, and pictures by *Stanzioni* and *Giordano* in the chapel of S. Januarius: there is also a fine tomb in the *Cappella Branchia*; and the frescoes and painted ceilings of the nave by *Giordano*, *Santafede* &c. are noticeable. The crypt is sumptuously decorated, and contains some fine marble-work and ancient pillars: the decorative work by *Malvito* of *Como* deserves notice for its elegance.

Adjoining the *Cathedral* are the church of *S. Restituta* and the *Archiepiscopal Palace*; while opposite stands the church of *S. Maria Donna Regina*.

In the *Strada de' Tribunali* stand the churches of *S. Filippo Neri*, *S. Paulo Maggiore* and *S. Lorenzo*; close to the last is the church of

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S. Gregorio; while further westwards is that of

S. Domenico Maggiore, an exceptionally fine Gothic structure, built at the close of the 13th cent., and decorated with numerous frescoes and other works of art by *Andrea da Solerno*, *Tommaso de' Stefani* &c.: most of the handsomest monuments date from the 15th cent., and will be found in the *Cappella del Crocifisso*.

Hard by, at the corner of *Strada Nilo* and *Strada dell' Università*, stands the church of *S. Angelo*: beyond which rises the

University, one of the oldest in Europe, and having five faculties with 100 professors and 5,000 students.

In the neighbourhood of the University are the churches of *San Marchellino* and of *Santi Severino*

è *Sosio*. The latter is a 15th cent. structure with beautifully carved choir-stalls of like date with the church and frescoes in the roof by *Corentio*.

Between *Pizzofalcone* and *Posilipo Hill*, there lies a beautiful plantation called *Via Nazionale*, bordering the bay and containing in its centre the famous

Aquarium, which forms a part of the Zoological Station founded by *Dr. Dohrn* in 1872. Owing to abundance of life found in the g the collections are among the fi in the world.

The *Palazzo di Capodim.* stands on an elevation to the N. the town: the gardens surrounding are shady, and afford fine views; w the building itself contains a nur of pictures and other works

of no particular merit. Near the foot of the hill are the church and hospital of *S. Gennaro*, near which will be found extensive catacombs of an extremely interesting character.

Other edifices surrounding the city are *Castel S. Elmo*, *S. Martino Monastery* &c. The second should not be missed, as its situation is beautiful and the views obtained extensive; while the monastery, church and museum are filled with valuable and interesting works of art.

EXCURSIONS: (1) Along *Via Tasso* to *Posillipo Hill* with its artificial grotto — or more correctly tunnel — interesting only for its classical associations;

(2) *Via Portici* to *Torre del Greco* (**HOTELS:** *Gd. Hotel Sta. Teresa*; *Eden*) a famous health-resort, combining the advantages of country-life with the immediate neighbourhood of a great town.

(3) To *Camaldoli*, a former monastery, which affords a most extensive view of the bays along the coast. There are also other trips, such as to *Pozzuoli*, *Cumæ* (the first Greek colony in Italy), the *Isle of Ischia* &c. But, of course, the most celebrated excursions are to *Herculaneum*, *Vesuvius*, *Pompeii* and *Castellammare* (*Stabiae*).

Herculaneum, the Greek *Heracleia*, once stood on a site now occupied by the town of *Resina*. The story of its overwhelming by the eruption of *Vesuvius* in A. D. 79 is too well known to require more than a bare mention. The discovery of the ancient town occurred accidentally by the sinking of a well in the year 1720. Excavations followed which have brought many buildings and works of art to light, the greater number of the discoveries having been lodged in the Museum at Naples.

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Vesuvius, the mighty mountain that destroyed *Pompeii*, *Herculaneum* and *Stabiae* (see *Castellammare*) with many other villages, in A. D. 79, is not easy of ascent, and most travellers, therefore, make use of the *Ferrovía Funicolare* — belonging to Messrs. *Cook and Son* — which now runs from *Pugliano* to the crater itself. By this means one also avoids the extortion practised by guides, all complaints being then made to the inspector.

POMPEII. — **HOTELS:** *Suisse*; *Diomède*. — Though now 2 miles inland, this once celebrated town of perhaps 30,000 inhab., stood, in classic times, on the borders of the sea. Prior to its destruction in A. D. 79, it had received several neglected warnings, as, for example, the earth-quake of A. D. 63 which

partially destroyed the neighbouring town of *Herculaneum*. At the great eruption, the latter place was overwhelmed with lava; whereas *Pompeii* was buried in successive layers of ash and scoriæ. It is to this circumstance that *Pompeii* owes not only its preservation beneath the earth but also the fact that it has been much more easily laid bare than the sister city. At the present time, a great part of the ancient place has been made accessible to the student, who will find here the old *Forum*, the *Temples of Jupiter and Apollo*, two *Theatres*, the *Stabian House* and, among many other interesting buildings which it is here impossible to enumerate, the *Domus Vettiorum*, *Domus Marci Lucretii* and the *Amphitheatre* in the S. E. of town.

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NAPLES. Riviera di Chiaia from the tomb of Vergil.

Finally, there are delightful boating trips, such as to Punta di Sorrento, to Capri, with its fine grottoes, and to the ISLE of CAPRI (ENGL. CHURCH: 1 Saints' Sun. 10.30 a.m.; 3.0 p.m. H.C. 1 and 4th Sun. 8.30; other Sun. 11.30) whose population of 6,000 support themselves principally by catering for the 100,000 visitors who annually cross from the mainland to explore its mountains, parks and grottoes. The island, which a few years since, obtained sad notoriety in connection with the Krupp scandal, contains two towns:—

CAPRI (HOTELS: Continental; Alexandra and Miramare; Suisse; Royal; Isisana. — **U. S. CONS. AGT.:** Thomas Spencer Jerome, Esq.) and **ANACAPRI (HOTELS:** Paradise; London) — the former on the neck of the island eastwards, the latter further west. The principal height is Monte Solaro in the neighbourhood of Anacapri. It has an altitude of 1,920 ft., and rises precipitously from the sea on the southern side of the island.

The view of Capri, the Bay of Naples and the rugged Apennines is exceedingly fine. On the northern side of the island is the Blue Grotto, the most beautiful of Capri's caves: one is rowed into it in skiffs. The name has been given to it from the intense blueness produced by the retracted light from without, and the effect is dazzling and wonderful.

Returning to Sorrento, we cross to the southern side of the promontory, & visit

AMALFI.

POPULATION: 7,500.

HOTELS: Cappuccini-Convento and Marina; Hot. Syrene.

CARRIAGES & DONKEYS (for which special prices) replace cabs.

AMALFI was, at one time, the capital of a dukedom of the same name, and a prosperous town with a population of 50,000. Though the place has gradually declined, it still possesses considerable soap works, paper-mills and macaroni

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stories. Moreover, of recent years, the number of visitors has grown very large, so as frequently to over-fill the hotels and make it advisable to engage rooms in advance.

The great attraction in the town itself is the much-altered but interesting 14th century Cathedral, which is celebrated for its bronze doors, statues, ornaments and Pæstum columns concealed in the interior. Not far from the cathedral stands the church of Santa Maria Orata. Furthermore, above the town which lies in a steep and rugged ravine overlooking the Gulf of Salerno — is perched the Capuchin Convent, built in 1212 and recently converted into a hotel.

The situation of the town renders it a favourite centre for walks and excursions, of which the principal are:— (1) Up the Valle de' Molini with its paper-mills; (2) to the vineyards of the neighbouring villages Pastena, Pogerio, Tevere &c.; (3) along the beautiful coast in various directions and, espe-

cially, along the rock-cut road, past Minori, Majori and Vietri, to Cava dei Tirreni (*Hot. Londres; Victoria*) and Salerno (*Hotel d'Angleterre*), whence to Pæstum (Poseidonia) with its famous temples.

**78: From NAPLES
by boat to SICILY (PALERMO &c.).**

SICILY

is an island, in the shape of a rough triangle, lying off the 'Boot of Italy': Once a part of the mainland and belonging to the Apennine formation, from which it was separated by seismic action, it is of a very rugged character. Its coast-line is indented and picturesque; and the limestone cliffs in some of its bays, such as in that of Palermo, are exceedingly beautiful.

The total area of the island is about 10,000 square miles, but, owing partly to its geographical position and partly to its mountainous surface, the interior

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spring-like climate,— very mild in w
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the sea-shore and in public and private
squares planted with lemon, orange an
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di Pal
ueda, P.

has, from the earliest times, been comparatively neglected by the industrial world. On the other hand, its coasts have, at all periods, formed a subject of contention among the different nations of the Mediterranean. Historically, the earliest settlers were the Greeks, who, colonising chiefly the western and southern shores, introduced not only trade and manufacture but also their superb art. Subsequent wars, however, have left but scanty vestiges of their civilisation, the most important being, of course, those at Syracuse and a few ruined temples along the south coast. The first rivals of the Greeks were the Carthaginians, who dominated the western portion of the island. Together with the Greeks, they were ousted by the all-conquering Romans, who made Sicily the basis of operations in Africa, and thence spread themselves over the entire Mediterranean. After the fall of the Empire, the island again came into possession of the Semitic race, the Saracens establishing their dominion here. But their rule was cut short by the terrible Norman who, more than all others, resembled the inflexible Roman at first called in by the Apulian Greeks to assist them in reconquering the island, they afterwards quarrelled with their allies and, gaining a great battle on the plains of Cannae, broke the power of the Norman Empire in Italy, and founded the "Kingdom of the Two Sicilies", which included Sicily proper and the southern part of the mainland.

From this period onward, Sicily became again Italian, the Normans, like the rest of the Teutons, becoming absorbed in the land of their adoption. But through their influence, an important change took place: whereas, formerly, the western and southern coasts had been the most prosperous, the tide now turned in favour of the northern shore and the ancient Phœnician town of Syracuse, which had been greatly fostered by the Byzantines, became the capital under the name of Palermo.

From the capital issue the chief lines of railway through the island. These belong to the Società Italiana per le Strade Ferrate della Sicilia & skirt the northern coast to Messina & thence via Taormina Giarre. Here a line completely encircles Mount Ætna with its southern station at Catania. Thence the rail proceeds to Biccoca, the junction for a line traversing the centre of the island and ending at its western ends the line which issues from Termini-Imerese southwards to Girgenti & Porto Empedocle. From that junction, a few miles north of Girgenti, a branch line proceeds westwards to that running south from Termini-Imerese to Licata on the coast; whence the railway embraces the south-eastern

corner of the island with the important stations of Terranova, Ragusa, Siracusa and Lentini, where there is another branch going inland to Caltagirone. From Lentini the circuit is completed by a short run to Biccoca Junction.

PALERMO.

POPULATION: 325,000.

ARRIVAL: Direct by boat running daily from Naples; or by rail to Villa San Giovanni or Reggio, thence across the straits to Messina and by rail along N. coast.

HOTELS: Villa Ignea Grand Hot., 1st class; Welmen's Hot. de France, 1st class, with pavilion on sea-board, every comfort, healthy location; des Palmes; Excelsior Palace; Trinacria; Savoy.

CARS: 50 c. to L. 2.20.

U. S. CONS.: W. H. Bishop, Esq.

BRITISH CONS.: S. J. A. Churchill, Esq.

BATHS: Nettuno, Vicolo Paternò.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Via Stabile, Rev. Canon Skeggs; services Oct. to June, inclusive, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

POST OFFICE: Piazza Bologni.

BANK: Banca Commerciale Italiana with a paid-up capital of 105 Million Lires is highly recommended — especially for foreigners.

THEATRES: Teatro Vittorio Emanuele; Teatro Bellini.

PHYSICIANS: Dr. Parlato, Brit. Cons. Doctor, 107 Via Stabile and Dr. Elise Parlato-Scheiffle, same address, — both speaking English and German.

FURNITURE: Ahrens & Benjamin, highly recommended for suites and carpets.

MARSALA WINES: Florio & Co., is a famous Marsala house which has been awarded numerous prize medals;

Ahrens & Co. produce a 1st class brand, to be had everywhere.

PALERMO, the capital of Sicily, and an ancient city founded by the Phœnicians and fostered by the Byzantines & Normans, is a prosperous port, situated in a beautiful bay on the northern coast of the island. Its mole-protected harbour is safe and commodious, and has a railway station direct on the quay. The chief street is Corso Vittorio Emanuele, which presents a fine appearance. It is a broad road running through the centre of the city from Porta Felice near the harbour to the extreme western limits of the place. Another fine street cuts it at right angles in the middle and connects Stazione Centrale with the principal theatre. The wide street, Via Lincoln, runs past the station down to the Botanical Gardens, La Flora, Via Giulia, and the promenade along the shore. In the western part of Via Vittorio Emanuele and close to Vittoria Square, rises the

Cathedral, built by the Englishman, Walter of the Mill, about 1180. It has,

== PALERMO. == **Weinen's Hôtel de F**

... with Pavilion on the sea-be
FIRST-CLASS.

Every comfort. Healthiest position.

Tariff in every room.

P. WEINEN, prop

Unfortunately, undergone many injudicious restorations, at various periods. The interior contains the interesting *Tombs of the Kings*, an ancient crypt, and several notable works of art.

Adjacent to the cathedral is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*. Dating, doubtless, from the 12th century, it was greatly modified 400 years later; but part of the tower, as well as the fine Gothic window, belonged to the original structure.

At the corner of P. Vittoria stands *Palazzo Sclafani*, a 14th century edifice; of its decorations, the finest still remaining is the fresco of the *Triumph of Death*.

Some 50 years older than the cathedral is the

Cappella Palatina, an unrivalled specimen of Arabo-Norman architecture. The modern mosaics in the vestibule, the Oriental glass mosaics of the walls, and the roof of the nave, elegantly formed of wood, together with its many other charming decorations, produce a magic effect upon the beholder.

S. Giovanni degli cupolas, was built in of slightly later date being, indeed, in part and one of the best period. The interior is interesting for the remains which it contains, and frescoes are scarcely

The church of *La* in 1143, and subsequently parliament house is in *Conservazione dei M*

Close by is the of the most important building contains various and geological collections

In the neighbourhood *Biblioteca Comunale* library of 216,000 volumes

S. Salvatore is an church with a splendid interior. It was built designs in 1628.

Among other edifices mention the Church that of *S. Cita* and

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PALERMO.
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

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AGENCIES IN ALL LARGER TOWNS OF ITALY.

FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL: 105,000,000 LIRAS.

RESERVE FUNDS: ABOUT 24,000,000 LIRAS.

3584

PALERMO: Monte Pellegrino

IRACUSA (SICILE) 3066 GRAND HOTEL,

t-class, newly built with latest improvements — richly furnished, situated full south front of Harbour, opposite landing-stage of the Malta-Steamers. Close to Railway Station and Custom House, patronised by English, German and American visitors. — Electric light. **CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.** S. Cosulich, prop.

ancient dominion; but, with the establishment of the Norman kingdom of Sicily in the 11th century, it became Norman and was chosen by Roger I. as the seat of a bishopric. The following centuries saw the creation of the modern city; though the public buildings of that age are few in number.

The most important are the Cathedral and the San Giorgio Portal. The former, commenced in the 14th cent.; has been extensively restored as to leave but traces of the original structure: it contains a Roman sarcophagus of marble and a picture by Guido Reni.

Near the Cathedral stands Santa Maria Greca, a church constructed on the foundations of an ancient temple — probably that of Jupiter Polieus.

More modern structures are:—

The Museum, possessing antique remains, of which the finest is an Apollo. The Biblioteca Lucchiesiana, a library founded by Bishop Lucchesi but now municipal.

As usual in such cases, the bulk of the ancient buildings lie beyond the precincts of the modern city, though, in this case, at no great distance. Most of them will be found to the south-east, the principal being:—

The Temple of Juno Lacinia, a Doric temple having thirty-four fluted columns of great archaeological value.

Westwards of the above and of somewhat later date but like style, stands the Temple of Concord — an excellently preserved building used in mediæval times as a church.

Now ruins at a short distance mark the site where the Temple of Hercules stood. Northwards of Porta Aurea are the remains of the Temple of Zeus of similar proportions to that of Juno Lacinia. Unfortunately the remains of this vast and incompletely completed structure have suffered largely from the depredations of modern times, its enormous columns, in each of which were flutings a man could stand, have been laid under contribution for the construction of the Mole.

On the Rock of Athene, where the temple

of the goddess is supposed to have stood, affords a fine view.

From Girgenti by rail or from Empedocle by boat, to

SYRACUSE.

POPULATION: 24,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hot., 1st class, new building, near station, south aspect, frequented by English: Grand Hot. Villa Politi, every comfort, beautiful scenery, orange groves, patronised by English and Americans. same proprietorship as Hotel Grand Bretagne, Catania, & Grand Hotel Métropole, Taormina; Grand Hot. Villa Agradina, 1st class, south aspect, close to station and near the chief ruins; Hotel des Etrangers (*Casa Politi*), 1st cl. German house, new building on the shore, near Giardino Pubblico, Engelke-Zunke, prop.

CABS: Drive in town, 50 c; per hour, L. 1.50 to L. 2.50 &c., when hired at Piazza del Duomo; at hotels double fares.

Beautifully situated on a jutland near the S. E. corner of the island, Syracuse, had, in the palmy days of the Greek dominion, a population of 500,000: at the present day, as may be seen from the position of the ancient ruins, it has shrunk away to comparatively pygmy proportions; so that its inhabitants now number but 24,000 souls. The modern city contains a few interesting buildings, of which the most noticeable are:—

The *Cathedral*, which, originally a Doric temple, was converted, first into a church, then into a mosque and, finally, into a cathedral: nine columns of the temple are still recognisable; and the Saracen work is also visible in the battlements.

The *Museum*, with a well-arranged collection of cinerary urns, and Greek, Roman and early-Christian antiquities.

A temple, called, perhaps mistakenly, the *Temple of Diana*, is an interesting ruin, which has been recently

|| SYRACUSE ||

Hôtel des Etrangers (Casa Politi) 3201

1st class house. Situated in the best part of Syracuse; full south. Fine view of the city and the beautiful public garden. The hôtel has been lately refurnished with every comfort. Lift. Electric light. Calorifères. Bathrooms. Wintergarden, large terraces and garden. Open all the year round. Engelke-Zunke, German Proprietor.

CATANIA

GRAND HOTEL BRISTOL ET DU GLOBE

Piazza dell'Università.

**The only Hotel with Lift. First Class House. Full South. Fine view of Mount Ætna.
German Management.**

excavated, and contains an inscription referring to Apollo.

Finally, there is the famous *Fountain of Arethusa*, reached through Via Maniaci.

But the great interest of the place naturally centres in the numerous ruins without the town. Here will be found the Olympieum; the Blue Fountain whence springs the Cyane; a Greek Theatre hewn in the rock; a Roman Amphitheatre; the Street of Tombs; and many other objects round which a halo of classic charm has gathered.

From Syracuse, we proceed, either by rail or steamer, to

CATANIA.

POPULATION: 120,000.

HOTELS: Grand Bretagne, 1st class German house, same proprietorship as Hotel Métropole, Taormina, and Grand Hotel Villa Politi, Syracuse; Grand Hotel Bristol et du Globe, Piazza dell' Università, 1st class, centrally situated, faces full south, fine view of Ætna, — with lift and other modern comforts.

CABS: Drive 30 c. — 50 c.; per hour l. 1.80 — 2.50.

U. S. CONS.: B. F. Chase, Esq.

POST OFFICE: At Banca d'Italia in Via Manzoni.

BANK: Banca Commerciale Italiana, with a paid-up capital of 105 Million Lires, is highly recommended — especially for foreigners.

CATANIA possesses a few ancient ruins, such as the remains of a Græco-Roman theatre, and an almost unimpaired Roman Bath, beneath the Carmelite Church. Of the later edifices, the most noteworthy is the

Cathedral, founded by Roger in 1091: the interior contains some beautiful choir-stalls, high-altar, sarcophagi &c. Only a part of the transept and the

apses belonged to the original structure, which was shattered by the earthquake of 1169.

S. Nicola, formerly a monastery, dates from the opening of the 18th cent., the previous structure having been destroyed by an earthquake.

A *Monument to Bellini* and *Villa Bellini* complete the list of important sights within the town. But Catania, being the largest town near the foot of

Ætna, it forms the chief centre whence to ascend this remarkable mountain, which, 10,745 feet in height and formed principally of ash and lava, has the form of an enormous sugar-loaf. Around the base of the mountain a circular railway runs, the carriage-route being the Strada Etna, which passes the beautiful park of Marquis San Giuliano and ends at Nicolosi where, to the left the red cones of Monti Rossi rise. From this little town, the long ascent begins. About 1,000 feet from the constantly changing crater, stands the observatory, where tourists commonly spend the night in order to witness the wonderful sunrise next morning. The indescribable beauty of this spectacle is doubtless due to a double cause: firstly, the situation of the mountain on the marge of the limitless sea enables one to see the sunlight long before the sun itself appears: secondly, this light is tinted by the fine volcanic dust of the crater, so that the colouring possesses a superb splendour, first golden, then purple and, as the light descends the cone a lovely violet shadow is cast across the land towards the west.

The descent is made back to Niccolosi whence a road leads past Pedara to ACIBEALE (POP.: 25,000. — T. Grand), a prosperous and agricultural sea-side town, with a delightful and interesting surroundings. at

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RESERVE FUNDS: ABOUT 34,000,000 LIRES.

GREEK THEATRE, TAORMINA.

≡ **TAORMINA (Sicily)** ≡

First-class health-resort 1st Oct. — 31st May.

SAN DOMENICO - PALACE - HOTEL

Very first-class Family - Hôtel with Garden, Terrace, Lawn - tennis. Winter Garden. 125 Beds. Electric Light. Steamheating. Ancient historical convent, situated in the finest and most select part of Taormina. The only hotel with beautiful garden with views of Ætna, the Ionian Sea and Greek Theatre. — French cooking. Most comfortable pension. 3072 THE MANAGER.

TAORMINA.

POP.: 8,000. — ALT.: 1,805 ft.

HOTELS: San Domenico-Palace-Hotel, class family house, all modern comforts, fine situation, view of Ætna, sea, and Theatre &c.; Gr. Hotel Castello Mare, 1st class, in Anglo-American style, every modern comfort, fine situation, 500 feet above sea, view of sea, coast &c.; Grand Hotel International, 1st class, central heating, electric light &c., boarding arrangements; Grand Hotel Métropole, 1st class, view of Ætna and Taormina Bay, excellent cuisine and wines, same proprietorship as Hotel Grand Bretagne, Catania, and Grand Hotel Villa Politi, Taormina; Naumachie Hotel, 2nd class,

86 Rue Humbert, looking south across sea, view of Greek Theatre, Ætna, boarding arrangements; Hotel Pension Bristol, 2nd class, new building, southern aspect, electric light throughout, moderate prices, view of Ætna; Hotel et Pension Acropolis, 2nd class, fine picturesque situation, view of Ætna, Greek Theatre, sea &c., good cuisine.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Sta. Catarina, Hotel Castello a Mare (Dec. to April) Sun. 11.0, 6.30. Daily 10.0.

TAORMINA, the Tauromenium of the Romans, is a celebrated old city magnificently situated on a rocky terrace of the Sicilian coast. It is overlooked by the ruins of the Castle and the still more elevated

NAUMACHIE HOTEL

86, Rue Humbert, 86. TAORMINA.

Lately enlarged by 25 Rooms, situated full south, overlooking the Sea and Greek Theatre. View of "Ætna". Moderate charges. Pension from 6 to 8 frs. per day, everything included. English spoken. 3075 ANTOINE SILIGATO, Proprietor.

village of Mola. The place takes its name from Mount Tauros (Italian: *Toro*) on whose slopes it stood in ancient times. Founded by the Siculi in 396 B. C., it passed through many severe vicissitudes during the days of the Punic wars and the Saracen invasion. Indeed, the Mussulmans practically exterminated the old population and supplanted it by one of their own race and faith. Afterwards, it passed into the hands of

the Normans and later on of the French.

The city is thus chiefly interesting for its historic associations; and, in spite of the devastations to which it has been subjected, it has preserved several interesting relics. Of these by far the most important is the famous

Greek Theatre, situated to the south-east about 60 feet above the town. Although called Greek, it is

Taormina

:: :: (Sicily) :: ::

HOTEL PENSION BRISTOL

Newly built. Recommended for families. Situated full south in front of Ætna. Electric light throughout. Moderate charges. Pension from 8 lire a-day all included. English spoken. 3076 F. Mazzullo, prop.

only such in origin, having been greatly modified during the Roman occupation. It possesses one of the most perfectly - preserved Roman stages extant and has a maximum diameter of nearly 358 feet. The hill on which it stands commands one of the finest views in Italy, embracing the theatre, the Castiglione Mountains, Taormina Castle, Mola, Monte Venere and Mount Ætna. Both the hill-top and the theatre are famous stand - points for watching the sun rise. Entrance to the former

at this early hour can only be obtained by giving previous notice to the custodian.

Other places deserving attention are:—

The *Naumachia*, supposed to be an old Roman bath-house; the *Cathedral*, with a handsome Gothic porch; the *Badia Vecchia*, ruins of a fine Gothic building; and the former convent of *San Domenico*, now converted into a hotel and reached from the fountain in front of the Cathedral by keeping to the

TAORMINA.

3077

Hotel et Pension Acrop

Every convenience. Situated in the finest and most picturesque part of the c magnificent view overlooking Sea, Ætna, Greek Theatre. Splendid rooms, full s th Electric light in every room. Hot baths. Excellent kitchen. Principal language- m American Express Company's coupons accepted. Moderate terms.

Pension from frs. 7.

RACOUJA, Pron

MESSINA.

Hotel Trinacria.

1862

First-class, splendid situation, full south, view over the straits and harbour, near G. P. O.
Moderate prices. prop. Campolo, Bitto & Asciak.

MESSINA.

POPULATION, with suburbs: 160,000.

HOTELS: Trinacria, 1st class, fine situation near G. P. O., moderate charges; Victoria, 1st class, fine position facing south, German management, Cook's coupons accepted.

CABS: From 10 c. to l. 2.50.

U. S. CONS.: C. M. Caughy, Esq.

BATHS: In the sea near the quay. Warm baths at Pal Brunaccini.

POST OFFICE: Via San Camillo.

BANK: Banca Commerciale Italiana, with a paid-up capital of 105 Million Lires, is highly recommended — especially for foreigners.

THEATRES: Teatro Vittorio Emanuele; Teatro della Munizione.

The situation of Messina on the straits severing Sicily from Calabria is exceedingly beautiful. Before it stretch the blue waters that separate it from the bold peaks of the Apennines; while, behind it, rise the rugged heights of Sicily; and, within, the harbour forms a busy and picturesque scene. Indeed, the place is one of the most charmingly located in Italy and, apart from its extensive commerce, possesses many attractions, not only in its superb scenery, but also in its edifices.

Of these, the most noteworthy are the following, namely:—

The *Cathedral*, a Norman foundation commenced at the close of the 11th cent.: it possesses a modernised interior and

MESSINA.

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RESERVE FUNDS: ABOUT 34,000,000 LIRES.

3584

a transept and campanile added at the end of the 18th cent. The structure, however, having suffered injury, twice by fire and once by earth-quake, shows but little of its original form. Of the exterior the finest part is the early-Gothic façade. The decoration of the interior is, in many parts, very sumptuous, but not always tasteful: the high-altar, the elegant choir stalls, some mosaics and a Renaissance altar are its most noticeable contents. The fountain hard by was designed by a pupil of Michael Angelo's.

Annunziata dei Catalani is a man church with antique columns.

The *University*, with its library, the churches of *S. Maddalena*, *S. Anna*, *S. Rocco*, *S. Gregorio* with its convent (now the depository of the Museum), several villas and the *Palazzo Municipale* are the most important of the remaining edifices.

The harbour possesses a large lighthouse, which is worth visiting; and above the town, stands the *Castellaggio*, long since dismantled.

Other walks and excursions are to *Strada Militare* which leads to *Monte Antennamare*. Moreover, the little village of *Favo*, along the coast, is interesting; and the route passes several places which are worth visiting.

From Messina, boat may be taken to the *Lipari Islands*, of which the

Hotel Victoria

MESSINA

First-class splendid situation full south. German management. All foreign newspapers. New York Herald. Cook's Coupons accepted. Prop. Wilhelm Moeller of Hamburg.

most striking is the celebrated Volcano of Stromboli.

The return journey from Sicily may be made either by boat to Genoa or to Naples, or, if preferred, one may cross the straits to Reggio and proceed by rail to Rome.

79: From ROME via ORVIETO and SIENA to PISA and LEGHORN (Livorno).

ORVIETO (POP.: 7,500. — ALT.: 1,160 feet. — **HOTELS:** Gr. Hot. d. Belle Arti; Tordi), the Urbs Vetus of the dying empire and the Voltinii of the Etruscans, occupies the broad summit of a solitary rocky height.

Its *Cathedral*, a fine specimen of Italian Gothic, was commenced in the 13th cent., and is sumptuously decorated, its interior containing, among many other noteworthy productions, a painted ceiling &c. by the famous Signorelli, forerunner of

Michael Angelo. Other interesting buildings are:— *Palazzo Marsciano*, *Palazzo del Comune*, the *Church of San Giovenale*, *Palazzo del Popolo*, the *Church of San Domenico*, the *Fortress* and an *Etrurian Necropolis* between the city and the station.

The *Museo Municipale*, in the *Palazzo dei Papi*, contains Etruscan and Mediæval works of art.

SIENA.

POP.: 28,000. — ALT.: 1,825 ft.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. Continental, 1st class, opposite G. P. O., looking S. and commanding splendid view; Gr. Hot. Royal de Siena, 1st class; Aquila Nera.

BOARDING-HOUSES: Chiusarelli.

CAFES: Mosca; Ristorante Centrale.

CABS: L. 1 and L. 1.50 from station to any part of city; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 80 c. and L. 1; add'l $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 50 c. and 60 c.

POST OFFICE: 16 Via Cavour.

SIENA is an old cathedral and university city built in the form of

SIENA (TUSCANY). GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

◆ First-class Hotel. ◆

3106

Facing the Post and Telegraph Office. Southern aspect. 50 Windows overlook the most splendid Panorama of the surrounding Country. Arrangements made for Pension. Electric light in all the Rooms. Electric Lift. Central Heating. A. Zazzera, Proprietor & Manager.

an irregular tripod among the hills of the province of which it is the chief town, the great altitude of the place rendering its climate temperate and agreeable.

During the middle-ages, it played a leading part in the affairs of Italy, espousing the cause of the Ghibelline faction against the Guelphs of Florence. Moreover, from the 13th till the 16th centuries it was an art-centre rivalling those of Florence, Rome and Venice, and, having retained its mediæval aspect and manners to a remarkable degree, still forms one of the most suitable places for the study of the painting and wood-carving of this important period.

The chief buildings, which cluster round the *Piazza del Campo*, are the following:—

On the S. side of the square, the *Palazzo Pubblico* (1300), a vast brick structure in characteristically Sienese style with Ogival windows, a 14th cent. tower and a chapel

begun in the 2nd half of the 14th cent. and completed, in Renaissance manner, 100 years later. It contains numerous art treasures, the frescoes being specially noteworthy.

Opposite stands the *Casino dei Nobili*, a Gothic edifice with 15th century sculptures.

In the W. of the city rises the *Cathedral*, commenced at the beginning of the 13th cent. Though only the crippled execution of a vast and beautiful design, whose completion was prevented by the plague of 1480, it is one of the finest sacred structures in Italy. Its gabled façade is particularly sumptuous, and the interior of the building is filled with sculptural reliefs and bronzes by leading masters. The pavement is exceptionally interesting, and the library very fine. Several of the productions of

debellishing the cathedral have been moved to the *Opera del Duomo*, facing the S. entrance.

Behind the cathedral is the church *S. Giovanni* (14th cent.); while other churches of note are those of

Maria della Scala (13th cent.) containing fine organ, choir-stalls &c., *S. Agostino* with paintings by Verrocchio, Matteo da Siena and others, *Spirito Servi di Maria*, remarkable for its altar-pieces (13th—16th cent.) and frescoes, *S. Francesco* with splendid sculpturing, stained-glass &c. and *S. Domenico* containing several fine chapels, a beautiful marble communion-holder &c.

The *Istituto delle Belle Arti* contains valuable and instructive collections of pictures arranged chronologically and admirably illustrating

the growth of the Sienese school of art.

The *Biblioteca Pubblica* is a fine library of 73,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS., including some beautiful Gospels in Greek.

PISA.

POPULATION: 220,000.

HOTELS: A. *At the Station*: Grand Hotel Minerva et Ville, sole 1st class near station, facing S., garden, modern comfort, lift &c.

B. *In the town*: Victoria, 1st class; Grand Hotel & Hotel de Londres, 1st class; Nettuno Royal Hotel, electric light, baths, lift &c.

RESTAURANT: Nettuno Royal Hotel, a most frequented establishment on the Lung' Arno Regio.

CABS: Drives, 80 c. — L. 1.60; 1½ hr., L. 1 — L. 1.40; extra 1½ hr., 80 c.

POST OFF.: Near Ponte di Mezzo.

BANK: Banca Commerciale Italiana, with a paid-up capital of 105 Million

66

GRAND HOTEL MINERVA et VILLE.

The only first-class house near Station,

Omnibus required, full south, with Garden, modern comfort, moderate charges.

Arrangements. Lift.

Prop. G. JONNI.

res. is highly recommended — especially for foreigners.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Via Solferino. Rev. N. Honiss, Engl. Ch House. Sun. 8.0 a.m.; 8.0 p.m.

This ancient town, surrounded by hills and pinnacles, is charmingly situated in the fertile valley of the river Arno. It is the capital of the province and the seat of a university. On the E. and N. E., it is sheltered by *Monti Pisani*, a picturesque range of hills, the lofty town walls also affording protection from the wind.

Warm in winter but refreshing in summer, it is a well-known wintering-place for patients suffering from pulmonary complaints.

The broad and beautiful promenade on both banks of the Arno, which

intersects the city, is the chief resort of visitors. Here are the finest cafés and hotels. The river is crossed at four different points by bridges: — *Ponte di Mezzo* in the centre, — above it, the *Ponte alla Fortezza*, — below it, the *Ponte Solferino*, and outside the town, *Ponte di Ferro*.

Proceeding to *Piazza del Duomo*, we have before us the beautiful *Cathedral*, the *Baptistery (Battistero)*, the *Leaning Tower* and the *Composanto*, forming an imposing group.

The *Cathedral* was begun (1063) by the celebrated Busketus and finished by his pupil Rainaldus in the Tuscano-Romanesque style. Between the years 1597 and 1604, it was restored after a fire which greatly damaged the nave.

Built in basilica-form on a high foundation of white and dark-brown



HOTEL ANGLETERRE et CAMPARI

LIVORNO - TOSCANA.

NEAR THE LANDING PIER.

NEWLY CONSTRUCTED, and furnished with care and comfort. Electric Light in every Room. American Lift. Bathrooms. Best cooking and wines. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers. Moderate prices. Cook's Coupons accepted.

3606

DESTEFANIS and CLERICI, Proprietors.

Below is a large collection of important paintings and sculptures.

The visitor sees the *Campo Santo* to best advantage by moonlight.

After viewing the great treasures of art of the *Piazza del Duomo*, the traveller will not care to devote much time to the town; though, by taking a walk through it, one gets a good idea of the building enterprise of the mediæval Pisanese.

The principal edifices are:—

The *Santo Stefano*, the *University* (library of 50,000 vols.), the *Santa Caterina*, the *Museo Civico* (containing works of the earliest Tuscan painters and sculptors), *San Niccola*, *San Michele in Borgo*, *San Paolo a Ripa Arno* and *Santa Maria della Spina*.

EXCURSIONS: To Monte Pruno (2,850 feet) and Monte Sena (8,010 feet), the highest summit of the Pisani Mts.; and especially to Chartreuse and Marina.

LEGHORN (Livorno).

POPULATION: 115,000.

HOTELS. — *On the sea-front*: Palace; Grand Hotel & Anglo American, 1st class, open the whole year, all modern comfort, central heating.

In the town: Angleterre & Campari, near pier, newly built, every comfort, omnibus meets trains & steamers, moderate charges; Grand Hot. Giaffone.

RESTAURANT: Tratt. Pegaseo.

CAFE: Vittorio.

CABS: From and to station *l.* 1—1½. Five in the town *l.* 1; per hour *l.* 1.50 *l.* 2.75.

J. S. CONS.: James A. Smith, Esq.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Ch. of S. George the Martyr, 9 Via degli Elisi (opp. British Cemetery). Rev. E. L. Gardner, M. A., Villa Inglese, Sun. 8.0, 11.0, 6.0.

POST OFF.: Corner of Via Vittorio Emanuele and Piazza Carlo Alberto.

BANK: Banca Commerciale Italiana, with a paid-up capital of 105 Million Lires, is highly recommended — especially for foreigners.

LEGHORN, situated by the blue and smiling Mediterranean, is the capital of the province of the same name and a thoroughly modern city with broad and well-paved streets and large public squares. As a watering-place it is chiefly frequented in Summer by Italians. But its fine harbour and the ease and rapidity with which Corsica (6 hrs. to Ajaccio) may be reached render it an international resort.

The beautiful *Viale Regina Margherita* stretches a distance of 3 km. along the shore to the village of *Ardenza* and, thence, to *Antiguano*. Everywhere, the tourist finds elegant hotels and sea-baths, luxurious cafés and delightful terraces.

Open to the cool northwest winds, the place is a very pleasant summer-resort; indeed, its pine-woods and delightful climate render it one of the most fashionable watering-places in Italy.

The town has much in common with *Venice*. Many of the blocks are built on piles and joined by bridges, thus forming numerous islands. At different points, it is intersected by canals and connected with the *Arno* — hence it is often called "Venezia".

LEGHORN (Livorno).

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

HEAD OFFICE IN MILAN,

AGENCIES IN ALL LARGER TOWNS OF ITALY.

FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL: 105,000,000 LIRES.

RESERVE FUNDS: ABOUT 84,000,000 LIRES.

Leghorn's source of wealth is its large harbour, second only to that of Genoa. The old basin, *Porto Mediceo*, being too shallow to admit vessels of heavy tonnage, Leopold II. began the *Porto Nuovo*. About 2,626 feet from the Old Molo is a semi-circular mole, 3,710 ft. long, which protects it from the open sea. Between the old and the new harbour, about 985 feet from the Porto Mediceo, is the great *Lighthouse*, 170 ft. high, sending its gleaming light at regular intervals a distance of 24 km. From its platform, one obtains a fine view of the town, the valley of the Arno, and the blue sea, with the islands of *Gorgona*, *Meloria*, *Capraja* and *Elba*.

In viewing the sights of the town, it is advisable to start from the station and follow the tramway to the *Piazza Undici Maggio* and the *Via Palestra* to *Piazza Garibaldi*, where stands a beautiful marble statue of Garibaldi. The *Piazza Carlo Alberto* is quite near. Here are two magnificent statues of *Leopold II.* and *Ferdinand III.*, the last grand-dukes of Tuscany.

We return to *Piazza Carlo Alberto*, and enter the principal street of Leghorn, the *Via Vittorio Emanuele*, which crosses the town from E. to W. Here is the Cathedral with its Doric pillars. The gilt ceiling is its greatest beauty. The three paintings by *Logozzi*, *Cresti* and *Clementi* greatly enhance its artistic worth. The altar is of various-coloured marbles of great value.

To the S. the handsome Synagogue, founded in 1581, and the *Piazza Cavour* with a marble statue of *Camillo Benso*, Count of Cavour, by the sculptor *Vicenzo Ceni*.

On the *Piazza Micheli* is a statue in bronze of *Ferdinand I.* with four Turkish slaves ('*I quattro Mori*') by *Pietro Toca*. It is the most beautiful of Leghorn's statues.

EXCURSIONS: To *Ardenza* (favourite resort of Anglo-Saxons), beyond which is the *Race-course*; to the pilgrim spot called *Montenero*, with church containing a celebrated picture of the *Madonna*.

Subr.: From *PISA*, via *LUCCA*, *MONT CATINI*, *PISTOJA* & *PRATO*, to *FLORENCE* (route 77).

LUCCA. — POP.: 21,000. — HOTELS: *Croce di Malta*; *Universo*. — POST OFF.: *Palazzo Provinciale*. — BANK: *Credito*

Italiano, a highly recommended concern with a paid-up capital of 50,000,000 liras. — **LUCCA** is an ancient town, which, during Roman and mediæval times was a flourishing place playing an important part in the events of the day.

It is still surrounded by ramparts, and contains several interesting buildings, the most noteworthy being the

Cathedral, an 11th cent. structure in Romanesque style, possessing some good stained-glass, both old and new, as well as pictures by *Tintoretto*, *Ghirlandajo*, *Fra Bartolommeo* and other masters.

S. Michele is an 8th century foundation with a gaudy 13th cent. front. It contains interesting works of art.

S. Frediano is a 7th century basilica with important additions in Romanesque style made during the 12th cent. Its various pictures and other artistic objects are very fine.

The *Palazzo Provinciale*, an unfinished 16th cent. edifice is the depository of an important Picture Gallery, consisting mostly of works by Italian masters, such as *Reni*, *Tintoretto*, *del Sarto*, *Fra Bartolommeo* &c.

Some 15 miles from Lucca, there lies a favourite spa of the same name, reached by rail to *Ponte a Moriano* and thence by omnibus.

The *Bagni di Lucca* consist of a number of scattered villages grouped round various thermal springs and connected with one another by beautiful avenues of trees. These villages are situated in the delightful valley of the *Lima*, and have an aggregate pop. of 10,000 souls. The principal of them are *VILLA* (Alt.: 500 feet. — *Hot. du Parc*; *Victoire*), with Engl. Church; and *BAGNI CALDI* (*Grand Hot. des Thermes*), with baths of several descriptions and visited largely by patients suffering from gout and kindred complaints.

MONT CATINI (HOTELS: *Gr. Hot. de la Paix*; *Locanda Maggiore*; *Continental*) is celebrated for its thermal springs and well-appointed baths.

PISTOJA (POP.: 18,000. — HOTELS: *Globo e Londra*; *Rossini*. — POST OFF.: *Piazza Cino*) occupies a fine, lofty spot at the junction of the *Pisa* and *Bologna* Lines. It possesses an attractive climate and contains numerous edifices & works of art which are of importance to student. The most remarkable build. are:— The Cathedral (12th and 13th cc. with several fine reliefs, mosaics &c.; *Battistero*, 14th cent. Gothic; the *Pal. Petrorio*; and various churches.

PRATO (POP.: 18,500. — ALT.: ft. — INN: *Albergo Giardino*), important to the student of Renaissance art, contains, among other buildings of so note, a Cathedral (12th—14th cent.) with interesting decorations.

Grand Hotel de Russie

Well-known to English and Americans for its comfort and excellent cuisine.
Arrangements for long stay. **LEONZI, prop.**

RA: From PISA to VIAREGGIO and ITALIAN RIVIERA (Spezia, Pallo, S. Margherita, Nervi, Genoa, Pegli, Alassio, in Remo, Bordighera, Ventimiglia).

VIAREGGIO.

POPULATION: 17,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. de Russie, 1st class, facing due S., sea-board, omnibus meets trains; Grand Hotel et Hotel Royal, modern comfort; Hotel d'Italie, fine view, southern aspect, 20 balconies sea-wards, modern comfort, Engl. spoken.

ENGLISH CHURCH: 144 St. Andrea, Rev. M. E. A. Kingsburg, 23 Via Zanardelli. Sun. 10.30, 8.0. — H. C. Sun. 10.30

VIAREGGIO was founded by the Lucchesians in the middle-ages. As early as the 12th cent. a tower stood 20 metres from the present Custom House. Around repeated struggles took place between the Lucchesians and the Pisans, the former remaining finally victorious and abolishing a settlement on the spot. During the following four centuries the elevation of the coast left the tower 100 metres inland; and in 154 it was demolished to obtain material for the construction of a new one on the coast. It is now called the name of Viareggio from the name of the road "Via Regia" which ran past it.

Round this grew up the town with its harbour that made it a place of some commercial importance; while its pleasant situation drew numerous visitors to its strand. As a consequence it developed, during the last century, into a resort much frequented in winter by Italians, and has lately become a winter resort of international celebrity. It affords good sea-bathing and possesses several fine squares and some noteworthy public buildings.

In the Piazza Principe Amedeo there stands a beautiful monument to Shelley, whose remains were cremated here in accordance with Italian law. The monument, which is from the chisel of Giovanni Lucchesi, consists of a bust supported by a pedestal bearing the following inscription:—

1819 to P. B. Shelley heart of hearts, in 1822 died in this sea, consumed by fire on this spot, where he meditated the addition to the Iliad. Unbound of a posthumous page in

which every generation would have a token of its struggles, its tears, and its redemption.

Shelley was drowned in a squall off this coast while returning in his yacht from Leghorn.

Viareggio possesses a famous and extensive pine-forest; and the walks in the neighbourhood are very beautiful.

The district between Viareggio and Spezia consists largely of limestone mountains which yield Carrara marble. Several towns are engaged in the quarrying, the chief being Massa and Carrara. The former is a pleasantly situated town of 9,000 inhab. lying close to the railway.

The next station is Avenza, the port for **CARRARA.** — **POP.:** 12,000. — **HOT.:** della Poste. — **BANK:** Credito Italiano, a highly recommended concern with a paid-up capital of 50,000,000 lire. — **U. S. CONS. AGT.:** Ulisse Boccacci, Esq.

CARRARA, whose fame is due solely to its marble, is reached by a branch railway from Avenza. The town is embellished with a few fine statues and contains a Theatre, an Academy of Art and numerous studios. The Quarries, which are open to the public, are generally viewed with the assistance of a guide (2—8 l.).

SPEZIA. — **POP.:** 50,000. — **HOTELS:** Croce di Malta; Italia. — **BANK:** Credito Italiano, a highly recommended concern with a paid-up capital of 50,000,000 lire. **ENGL. CHURCH:** Chapel in Hotel Croce di Malta. Rev. R. S. Bigg-Wither, M. A. Sun. 10.30. — H. C. 1, 3, 5 Sun. 8.30., 2 and 4 Sun. 11.15.

This beautiful town is situated at the N.W. angle of the Gulf of Spezia, and surrounded by two branches of the Apennines, which terminate in the gulf. It has a very mild climate, not unlike that of Pisa, and is a popular winter-resort of the English; while, in summer, the Italians use it for sea-bathing.

The harbour, one of the finest in Europe, is the principal naval station of Italy. Napoleon Buonaparte perceived its fine natural advantages, and wished to make it the first naval harbour of the Mediterranean and to found here a splendid city. Later, his plans of fortification were taken up, and in 1861, the new Arsenal, which covers half the town, was begun.

The entrance to the gulf is protected by several hill-forts and an

RAPALLO

Ital. Riviera
St. Margherita, 1 hour from Genoa.

Imperial Palace Hotel.

House of the very 1st order. Omnibus meets trains at Rapallo & Sta. Margherita.
St. Margherita nearest Station. 3609 Prop.: Gebr. Cuba u. C. Maraglione.

RAPALLO (Genoa),

up to date winter and summer resort.

Omnibus at the station. Open all the year.

Direction: **A. BOTTINELLI.**

Grand Hotel Savoia

et Dépendance.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT. 4022

Facing the sea, wholly south.

Electric light, lift, bathroom, hot water radiator.

MODERATE CHARGES, PENSION.

Other comfort, good cuisine, open throughout the year, omnibus meets trains; Grand Hotel Verdi, in elevated position commanding fine views, 1st cl., delightful garden, replete with comfort, moderate charges, auto-garage; Grand Hotel Augusta Victoria, a fine modern hotel with every comfort, opened

1906, same proprietor as Hotel Suisse; Miramare, 1st class, facing sea, — electric light, steam-pipes, baths &c.; Eden Hot. and Pens. Germania, close to sea, facing south, balconies, central heating, reasonable terms; Imperial Palace Hotel (see below).

Hotels on the famous Zoagli Road;

RAPALLO near Genoa

GRAND HOTEL VERDI.

Unique elevated position full south with finest view enlarged and refurnished 1907 with all modern improvements. Beautiful Garden and large Terraces. Lawn Tennis. Auto-Garage. 4020 P. and G. SAMPIETRO, prop.

Hot. and Pens. International with Dépendance Villa Métropole, opened 1904, very modern comfort, fine situation &c.; Pension Elisabeth, family house, nearly 10 rooms facing south, open 15th Oct. May 31st, terms 8—12 lire, consump-
tives not accepted.

BOARDING-HOUSE: Pension Braun-

Bellevue, German home in beautiful elevated position, excellent North-German cooking, moderate terms.

BESTAURANT: Deutsche Bierstube zum Münchner Kindl, Chalet Nina (Piazza Saline), Pilsner Urquell and Münchner Pschorr-beer on draught, American drinks, refreshment rooms.

RAPALLO (Genoa) Riviera di Levante.

8095

Grand Hotel Augusta Victoria

In centre of city and bordering the sea. Magnificent view of the whole gulf and of the mountains. Full south. Electr. lift, central heating, electr. light, perfect modern comfort. 70 bed-rooms, 120 beds. Balconies. Terraces. Omnibus meets trains. Moderate prices. A. Ducci & Sons, proprietors also of the well-known HOTEL SUISSE.

The most beautiful point on the Mediterranean is now doubtless



PORTOFINO-KULM near GENOA. 550 m above sea-level.

Its incomparable Panorama (225 km. littoral), combines in the highest degree the charm of the Swiss Kulms with that of the sea. — Field-glasses of the best and newest construction at disposal. — No tourist of the Riviera should fail to visit this most beautiful spot.

Easily to be reached from Genoa by railway and Auto-car in 1¼ hours. — Own Motor-cars meet all trains at Recco Station. — Return fare (km. 14) L. 4.—, also three times a day Service with Rapallo. Return fare (km. 18), L. 5.—.

The

KULM-RESTAURANT,

4053

under Swiss management, has already obtained an excellent reputation.

==== Tickets from Genoa supplied by the Agency of Portofino-Kulm, Via Garibaldi 11 =====

Illustrated Guides with Maps L. 1.—.

S. MARGHERITA. STRAND HOTEL

opened 1905. Very 1st class. Latest sanitation. Electr. lift. Central heating. Elegant baths. Carriages, motor-boat, automobile-shed. Omnibus meets trains.

3613

MARAGLIANO BROS., prop.

gance, its lofty and luxurious saloons and the beautiful views which it commands have earned for it great celebrity. In the neighbourhood, extremely interesting excursions may be undertaken along the sea-shore as well as up the wooded heights and into the idyllic valleys which separate them.

MONTE DI PORTOFINO (2,000 ft.) has now near its summit a fine restaurant; a 1st class hotel is to follow in a year or so. The spot (1,800 feet) has been named

PORTOFINO-KULM owing to its magnificent situation which commands the Riviera both to the east and the west (Levante and Ponente). The best route is from Rapallo, S. Margherita or Recco via Ruta where there commences a fine new road, 1 mile in length and 7 yards wide. Motor-cars for a few lire run 3 or 4 times daily from Rapallo or Recco Stations. (See advt., page 677.)

On the west coast of the gulf, midway between Rapallo and S. Margherita stands S. Michele.

Approaching S. Margherita we pass on the spot where Villa Costa formerly stood, the fine

IMPERIAL PALACE HOTEL, in elevated but warm and sunny situation on the cliff-top. The hotel, which is

thoroughly well-managed and appointed in modern style, stands in an extensive park. The nearest railway station is

S. MARGHERITA.

POPULATION: 7,100.

HOTELS: Imperial Palace Hotel, see above; Miramare, 1st class; Strand Hotel, 1st class, lovely situation on shore, modern comfort, French cuisine, Maragliano Bros, prop.; Grand Hot. (Villa Centurione) fine, elevated and sunny position, lift; electr. light &c., Maragliano Bros, prop.; Grand Hot. Belle Vue, with large garden on shore, open the whole year, Maragliano Bros, prop.; Grand Hotel Continental, 1st class, south aspect, fine views, every modern comfort, extensive park; Grand Hotel Regina Elena, built 1905-06, every modern comfort, German management. — Pension Victoria.

SANTA MARGHERITA LIGURE, once an ancient Phœnician colony, is a lovely and frequented winter-resort (average temp. 55°) in a charming spot on the Gulf of Tigulio, midway between Rapallo and Portofino. It is remarkable for its almost tropical vegetation, and has a sea-parade lined with date-palms, many of which attain a height of 20 ft. The townswomen are chiefly engaged in lace-making, and present an interesting sight as they sit plying their shuttles in the street.

SANTA MARGHERITA LIGURE.

FIRST-CLASS. Full South. Standing in own beautiful Park. Perfectly sheltered from winds, it is surrounded by luxurious vegetation and commands extensive view of the Sea and Coast. Provided with every modern improvement, including Electric Light, Steam Heating throughout, Hydraulic Lift. Private and uninterrupted Large Park Garden of 20,000 sq. mtrs., right down to the Sea; with Promenade Terrace and landscape. Pension from 8 to 12 Francs. 3633 A. CIANA, Proprietor and Manager. Summer Residence, Orta (Lake of Orta)—Belvedere Hotel, under the same management.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Grand Hotel Regina Elena.

Patronised by H. M. the Queen of Italy. Newest and best in S. MARGHERITA. Own landing-stage and sea-bathing. Charming panorama. Central-heating and electr. light throughout. Lift. Engl. sanitation. Dark-room. Table d'hôte at separate tables. Suites with baths. Motor-car sheds. Cook's Coupons accepted. 3614 Mrs. E. W. Durante, Prop.



The *Parish Church* contains some notable pictures and statuary: in the vestry is a cinerary urn bearing the emblems of Mitra and Apollo.

In the Church of *San Siro* there is a beautiful picture by Valerio Castello.

The town is also embellished with statues of Cavour, Columbus, Mazzini and others, and is a fine centre for delightful walks and excursions. It is surrounded by woods and mountains, the favourite trips being to Villa Spinola (with luxuriant vegetation) S. Michele, Paraggi, Ruta and San Fruttuoso, the last containing in its cliffs the tombs of the ancient doges of Genoa. S. Margherita is often chosen as head-quarters for ascendings Monte di Portofino.

• **Portofino (Grand Hot.)**, which closes in the bay to the W. The road is one of the finest in Italy: it traverses a rocky district and commands a fine view of the opposite coast. Buried among trees where the road commences, stands the new Hotel Regina Elena (see above).

NERVI.

POPULATION: 8,000.

VISITORS: 2,000 per Winter Season.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel, well-appointed, electric light, lift, steam-pipes &c., fine

south aspect; Eden, 1st cl.; Hot. Victoria, Pension Russe and d'Allemagne, near station, large garden, electric light, lift, heating &c.

BOARDING-HOUSES: Pens. Splendide, tranquil location, fine sea view, south aspect, moderate terms, electric light, Cook's coupons accepted; Pens. Bonera, German house, beautifully located, excellent pension on moderate terms.

CABS: Drive in the town 50 c. to L. 1. Per hour L. 1.50 to L. 2.50.

ENGL. CH.: (Dec.—April) Hotel Eden, Rev. T. White Manning. Sun. 8.30, 11.0.

POST OFFICE: 157 Via Corvetto.

NERVI is a town doing a thriving trade in oranges, lemons and flowers. It lies in a well-sheltered spot on the shores of the Ligurian Sea, at no great distance from Genoa. Its delightful situation on a somewhat rocky coast, where it nestles among groves of olive, orange and lemon, has made it one of the favourite health-resorts of the Riviera di Levante. The climate does not differ essentially from that of other places of the district; but the protection from the north-wind afforded by the hills and the high embankment of the railway behind the town renders it perhaps more than usually suitable for invalids, who are thus enabled to remain on the strand throughout the day.

Indeed, as early as the opening of the 17th century, Nervi was



NERVI

ITALY

Riviera Levante

15 minutes from Genoa. The finest spot to break journey on way to Florence and Rome. == **THE GRAND HOTEL.**

Full South. Unique position. Magnificent Park. Facing Sea. Newly and Handsomely Furnished. Electric Light. Lift. Steam Heating. Sea Baths. Lawn Tennis. Open 1st of October. Pension from 5 days. Summer Season: Le Prese Baths, Kurhaus. Engadin Grisons, Switzerland. Route Bernina. Theus & Utz, Prop. (Swiss).

NERVI near GENOA.

HOTEL VICTORIA**PENSION RUSSE
& d'ALLEMAGNE**

FULL SOUTH. Balconies. Near the Railway Station, Promenade des Palmes, and Sea.
Large Garden. — Verandahs. — Lift. — Electric Light. — Modern Heating Apparatus.

Moderate terms.

Special Rates in Autumn.

famous for the mildness of its climate. In "Les états, emp. princ du monde" published at Geneva in the year 1619 we find the following passage:—

"The little town of Nervi possesses the best and balmiest air that one can desire. Here are flowers in a plenitude and variety such as only the liveliest imagination can conceive; so many fruits that the place is like an

earthly paradise; here no season is known but Spring and Autumn",

In the past centuries the place was the favourite resort of the Genoese magnates whose handsome villas still bear witness to their love of the spot.

It was, however, not until 1863 that the resort began to come into vogue as a winter station. In that

NERVI.**PENSION SPLENDIDE.**

Quiet position in a large garden with beautiful sea-view, full south. Accurate cookery and attendance, moderate charges. Electr. light.

COOK'S COUPONS ACCEPTED. 1783 Prop. G. FRANK, Swiss.

year the sindaco, the Marquis Gaetano Gropallo, by building an hotel, took the initial step in the development of the town.

After this, numerous other hotels were erected; the fine Viale Vittorio Emanuele was constructed and planted with palms and orange-trees; the Town Hall was built; the square in front of it formed; and the delightful road to St. Ilario opened to traffic.

The place possesses several beautiful villas, some of which are generally open

to the public: Villa Gropallo, with its picturesque tower on the shore, is surrounded with palm-trees and camelia shrubs; the grounds of Villa Croce, Villa Gnecco and Villa Serra are likewise filled with luxuriant vegetation.

The finest EXCURSIONS are up the Valley of the Nervi, the route to follow being that which leads from Piazza del Municipio across Campo-santo. The chief hills are Monte Moro and Monte S. Croce, both of which, together with Sant' Ilario, command beautiful prospects.

Nervi

by Genoa.

Pension Bonera

German House in charming situation.
upwards.

Excellent pension from 8
Prop.: Mrs. MOLLET-LAN

□ GENOA □

3620

SAVOY HÔTEL

VERY FASHIONABLE
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE

ENTIRELY RENOVATED IN 1905 ..
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION
AND NEAR THE LANDING PIER ..
SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATH AND
TOILET .. GARAGE .. PATRONIZED
BY ROYALTY .. F. FIORONI, PROPR.

|| GENOA. ||

Hotel de Londres.

First-class, opposite the Central Station and near the Landing Pier. Railway Booking Office. Luggage Registered. Luggage stored free of charge. Moderate Terms. Garage. 3821. F. Fioroni, prop.

GENOA.

POPULATION; 250,000.

HOTELS: Savoy, erected in 1895 and thoroughly renovated 1905, opposite railway station and near pier and custom house, patronised by royalty, omnibus meets train, — garage; Bristol, 1st class, quiet, central location, luxuriously appointed, private baths, concerts, balls &c.; Grand Hot. de Gênes, leading house, restaurant, bath-rooms, every modern comfort; Grand Hot. Italia, 1st class, Swiss management, fine views, central situation, every modern comfort, hot-water heating; Eden-Palace (formerly Hot. du Parc), in beautiful and quiet situation in centre of town next Mole-Station, and surrounded by a large garden; Londres, 1st class, facing railway station and new landing-pier, special conveniences for Americans; Continental, recently remodelled and recently appointed, fitted with every comfort and specially adapted for Americans;

cans; de la Ville, large and fine 1st class hotel, elevator, electric light, steam-heating, winter garden, splendid views, branch concerns at Venice (Britannia); The Modern Hotel, fine situation, every modern comfort, moderate terms; de Milan Pens. Suisse, excellent house, electric light, lift, steam-heating, winter garden, every modern comfort, close to station and steam-boat pier.

CABS: Drive, L. 1—1.50; per hr., L. 2—3.

U.S. CONS.: James Jeffrey Roche, Esq.

BANKS: Banca Commerciale Italiana, with a paid-up capital of 105 Million Lires, is highly recommended — especially for foreigners; Credito Italiano, a highly recommended concern with a paid-up capital of 50,000,000 lires.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Ch. of the Holy Ghost, Via Goito. Rev. E. H. Burtt, M. A., 17 Via della Crocetta. Sun. 8.15, 11.0. — H. C. Sun. 8.15.

POST OFFICE: Galleria Mazzini.

THEATRES: Teatro Carlo Felice; Politeama Genovese Paganini &c.

GENOA

HOTEL BRISTOL

NEW. NEW.

First Class. Very fashionable. Most healthy, sunny, quiet & central position with every luxury & modern comfort.

Large Rooms only. Private Bath rooms with Lavatory and W. C. 3638

Restaurant français. Table d'hôte at separate tables.

American Bar.

TEA-ROOMS. Rooms from 5 Fra. Pension Arrangements. LOUNGE. CONCERTS. BALLS. SOIREES.

U. GALANTI, Manager.

PHYSICIANS: Dr. Breiting (see also Pharmacies); Prof. Giov. Ferrari.

DENTISTS: Mr. C. S. Bright, L. D. S. England, and Dr. Frizzoni, Dental Surgeons to the Duchess of Galleria Hospital &c., 35 Via S.S. Giacomo e Filippo.

PHARMACIES: E. Zerega, Pharmacy, Via Carlo Felice (near theatre), Anglo-American Dispensing Chemist, prescriptions carefully made-up (Dr. Charles Breiting, Physician).

GENOA, whose origin is shrouded in the mists of antiquity, is first heard of under the Romans, whose influence, however, upon the Ligurian population appears to have been slighter than is the case with most other cities that came under their sway. At the downfall of the Empire, the city was taken by the Longobards, who breaking down the ramparts, laid the place open to the subsequent attacks of the Saracens. During the 11th and 12th cent., the Genoese struggled with Pisa for overlordship in Corsica and the Tyrrhenian Sea: later, they waged war with the Venetians, by whom, in 1380, they were completely overcome. The following centuries saw Genoa under the dominion of various foreign princes. Its oriental possessions were taken by the Turks; and, in 1684, the city itself was occupied by the French, and again, in 1746, by the Imperial troops.

Once more taken by the French in 1800, it was annexed to the Empire of France in 1805 and to the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1815, becoming afterwards incorporated in modern Italy.

The Genoese have, at all times, been characterised by commercial instincts; and the trade of the port has always been considerable, though political influence has caused it to fluctuate. During recent years, its commerce has resumed even more than its former proportions, so that, since 1870, the harbour has been greatly extended; this now consists of an outer, a middle, and an inner basin with extensive moles. The latest statistics give the imports at 865,000,000 lrs., the exports 185,000,000 lrs. This vast traffic is due to the position of the seaport, Genoa being the natural outlet of the Riviera. Moreover, the line of rail which runs up the coast from Rome and those from Paris &c. via Turin and Nice, here the great trunks of the North converge over the St. Gothard via Milan. enormous traffic thus meeting in port is conveyed by the great liner the modern Steamship Companies various parts of the world: the Hamburg-American Line, for instance, steamers from Genoa not only to various sea-ports of America throughout the Mediterranean and

Orient, an important line for American travellers being that to Nice.

For the convenience of the shipping, the principal railway stations lie close to the quays of the inner port, the goods stations being situated close to the landing-stages: from the former, the rail tunnels the city to *Stazione P. Brignoli*, in the east of the town.

The geographical situation of Genoa has, to a large extent, determined the character of its architecture. Surrounded by heights which leave but a narrow strip of land on which to build, its architects, who learned their art from a pupil of Michael Angelo, named Alessi, have shown no inconsiderable skill in adapting themselves to the peculiar circumstances under which they were

forced to work. The result is that, though Genoa is very irregular in form and its streets frequently tortuous, the general appearance is very picturesque and pleasing, *Piazza Deferrari*, embellished with a *Statue of Garibaldi*, may be considered the centre of the city; from this spot issue the broad streets named *Via Venti* and *Via Roma*, the former being crossed by *Andrea Podestà* running from *Acquasola* down to the outer harbour, and the latter, with its continuation, *Via Assarotti*, leading to *Porta San Bartolomeo*.

Piazza Deferrari is bounded by *Teatro Carlo Felice*, the *Accademia delle belle Arti* (with its library of 45,000 vols. and small picture gallery), the *Palazzo Ducale*, and by the

GENOA.

Grand Hotel Isotta.

First-Class House of Old Reputation.

BEST CENTRAL SITUATION.

IN THE NEW PART OF THE TOWN.

4028

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Hot Water Heating. — Large Rooms. — Swiss Management.

EUG. MOSER, Director.

church of *Sant Ambrogio*, decorated with paintings by Reni and Rubens. Adjacent to the Palazzo rises the

Cathedral of San Lorenzo, founded at the close of the 10th century. The present edifice was originally erected in Romanesque style but modified in the Gothic and Renaissance periods, the dome having been added by Alessi (see above). The façade is 12th century work and consists principally of alternating lines of black and white marble. The building consists of a nave and aisles supported upon eight Corinthian pillars supposed to have belonged to the original edifice. Among the contents, there are numerous works of art including a 16th century silver shrine and a bronze statue of 'Madonna and Child': some of the chapels contain

excellent reliefs: and there are some valuable objects in the treasury.

Other churches of note are *Santo Stefano*, whose high-altar is decorated with Romano's 'Stoning of Stephen', and *Santa Maria di Carignano*, designed by Alessi on the model of St. Peter's.

But perhaps the most interesting buildings in Genoa are its numerous mansions, lining, principally, *Via Garibaldi*. The finest are the following

Palazzo Municipale, in which skill of the Genoese architect is displayed in dealing with the sloping site; it is now used as the Town Hall and the staircase and frescoes noteworthy. *Palazzo Rosso* designed by Alessi. The frescoes and paintings are numerous and include some of the

Genoa. **EDEN-PALACE.** Genoa.

(Formerly *Hôtel du Parc*)

Central quiet position. Surrounded by magnificent park. All modern comfort. Bar. Central heating. Lift. 4027

GENOA. **Hotel de la Ville.** GENOA.

First-Class. — Commanding a magnificent view of the Sea and Environs.
Hydraulic Lift. — *Electric Light.* — *Steam Heating.* — *Winter Garden.*

WALTHER & OESTERLE, Prop. 2212

Branch House of **HOTEL BRITANNIA, Venice.**

Titian, Rubens, Reni, Van Dyck and other great masters.

Palazzo Bianco is a 16th century structure now containing a museum filled

Galleria Brignole Sale-De Ferrari in honour of the Duchess of Galliera who bequeathed the mansion to the city. Besides coins and other antiquities

connected with Genoa the collections include a picture gallery consisting chiefly of works by Flemish and Spanish painters such as *Rubens, Jan Steen, Ruysdael, Van Dyck* and *Murillo.*

Palazzo Durazzo Pallavicini, a building, with fine façade, that contains many valuable pictures by similar masters to those in the *Galleria Bri-*

GENOA. **BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA**

HEAD OFFICE IN MILAN,

AGENCIES IN ALL LARGER TOWNS OF ITALY.

FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL: 105,000,000 LIRES.

RESERVE FUNDS: ABOUT 34,000,000 LIBES.

3584

ole, among them being *Van Dyck's* portrait of *Charles I. of England.*

The same may be said of *Palazzo Balbi Senarega*, the collections in this case, however, being only accessible to those who have an introduction.

Palazzo Balbi, begun by *Bart. Bianco* and enlarged by *Corradi*, likewise con-

tains many works by *Van Dyck, Rubens, Titian &c.* and also *Michael Angelo's* 'Jesus in Gethsemane', as well as a portrait by *Holbein.*

Palazzo dell' Università is, as its name implies, the seat of the university: it is a clever structure by *Bianco*, and possesses reliefs by *Giovanni da Bologna.*

Palazzo Reale is the royal residence. It was built for the *Durazzo* family, by *Franc. Cantoni* and *Giov. Falcone*, the

GENOA. PENSION SUISSE **HOTEL DE MILAN** of a very high-class character.

Electric light. Lift. Steam Heating. All modern comfort. Home life.

near to the station and - - -
- - - steamer landing pier.



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D. CANELLI.

GENOA ITALY. **The Modern Hotel**

BEST UP-TO-DATE HOTEL IN THE TOWN. UNSURPASSED IN COMFORT AND POSITION.
MODERATE TERMS. 3639 **D. COCHIS, Proprietor.**

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AGENCIES IN ALL LARGER TOWNS OF ITALY.

FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL: 105,000,000 LIRE.

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RESERVE FUNDS: ABOUT 34,000,000 LIRE.

mercial town than a health-resort. Those visiting it, however, will notice the 16th cent. Cathedral, with decorations by Verugino and others. The Palazzo della Rovere, Palazzo Sansoni, and a small Picture Gallery are also interesting. The harbour is a busy one. Of excursions, the finest is to Santuario.

The train passes a number of places — which the most important is the historically interesting Albenga — and stops at

ALASSIO.

POPULATION: 4,500.

HOTELS: Alassio, 1st class; Salisbury, 1st cl.; Méditerranée; Victoria, facing sea.

ALASSIO, a favourite watering-place, patronised largely by English visitors, is said to have a very interesting origin.

The legend of its foundation, still a favourite tale among the natives, has been handed down from generation to generation, and is told at the present day somewhat the following form:—

A knight, named Alderan, was endowed with much beauty and talents and extraordinary gifts attracting the attention of the Emperor's lovely daughter, Adelasia, she fell madly in love with the knight. Her love was warmly returned, and the pair, eloping, hid themselves between the mountains and the sea. Here, Alderan and Adelasia lived many years, the former labouring as a charcoal-burner, while the latter was the happy mother of seven sturdy sons. In advancing years, the Emperor came to Italy; and the Bishop of Albenga contrived to reconcile him to his daughter. The Emperor, touched by the sight of his handsome grandsons, forgave Alderan, and loaded him with riches; whereupon Alderan founded a town on the spot where he had lived so long and so happily, and called it, in memory of his wife, Alassio.

This wonderful town has now become, on account of its sheltered situation, a well-frequented winter-resort as well as a favourite summer watering-place. It is situated in the romantic Gulf of Porto Salvo, surrounded by olive-clad mountains. These heights, namely, Capo Mele to the west and Capo Santa Croce to the east, completely protect the town against the north winds. Indeed, the natural qualifications of the place as a climatic health-resort are most admirable.

Unfortunately, Alassio has not, as yet, been able to meet the demands of

strangers in regard to fine streets and promenades. But the sandy shore affords excellent bathing and the beach is bordered by a fine promenade. During recent years, however, Alassio has made rapid strides; and the town will shortly be able to enter the lists against competitors that have, hitherto, enjoyed a much wider reputation.

Whatever may have been the real origin of the place, it is, in any case, a very ancient one, and contains some interesting buildings, the principal being

The Cathedral of St. Ambrogio. Built in the form of a Latin cross, it consists of a nave and two aisles, and possesses paintings and frescoes of the Genoese school.

The Collegio Dom Bosco, with 800 students, is an important educational institution. Attached to it, there is a small but elegant church, decorated with paintings of the Madonna and Joseph, Francisus Sales and Aloisius Gonzaga, all by de Servi of Lucca.

In the eastern quarters of the town rises the beautiful Gothic Villa Garibaldi. An inscription states that the famous general whose name it bears lived in it from the 8th of Nov. 1880 till the 24th of Feb. 1881. On the road towards San Croce, a small portion of the ancient Via Aurelia is still visible.

EXCURSIONS: To Arco di Santa Croce, an arch of moderate size, near which lie the ruins of an old church: the trip requires 1½ hour, the walk being rewarded by the splendid view one obtains of Cape Noli and Albenga Vegliasco, Madonna della Guardia at the top of Monte Tirasso (1,924 feet) commanding a magnificent prospect and attracting visitors by its summer festivals.

To Moglio, a very picturesque and rocky place reached in 1 hour by well-sheltered roads.

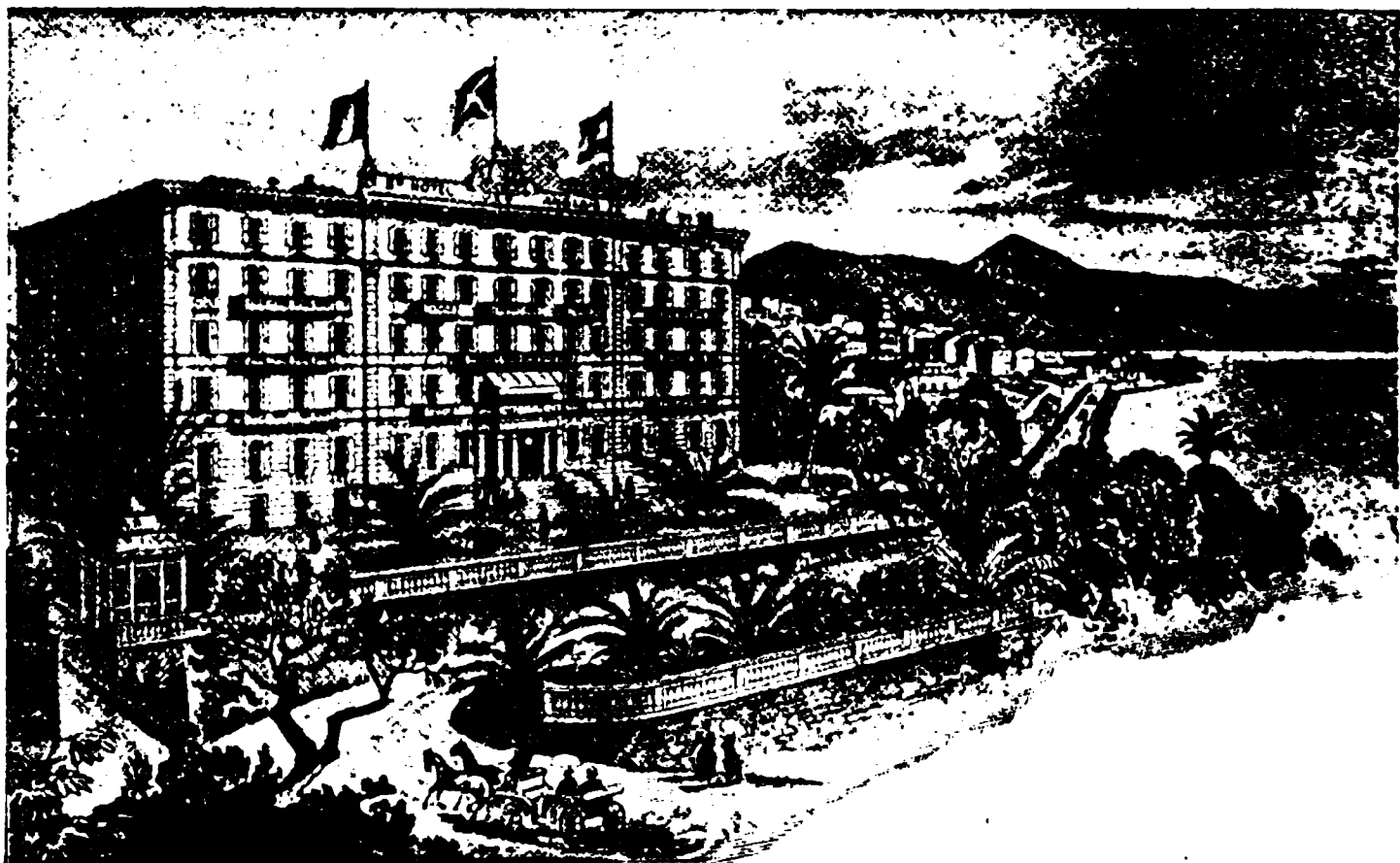
Still following the coast line, the rail affords some charming views. Laigueglia is past, and the train enters a tunnel behind Capo delle Mele. Beyond, the coast bends westwards; and, after a short run, we reach

ONEGLIA (POP.: 8,500. — INN: Vittoria), on the left bank of the Impero and under the shelter of Cape Berta. Since the earthquake which destroyed a large part of the place some years ago, many new and handsome buildings have been erected. The finest edifice is the Municipio.

At the western point of the bay lies

Grand Hotel des Anglais

(The Grand Hotel)



First-class family Hotel

Full south and very quiet. Best situation in San Remo, about 50 metres above sea-level with uninterrupted sea view, no other building between the hotel and the sea. Large Hall, Concerts — electric light, lift, sanitary arrangements perfect, latest improvements. Reasonable terms, reduced charges before January and after March. Special arrangements offered to families staying from October to November till May.

AD. SCHREIBER, Propr.

PORTO MAURIZIO (INN: di Francia), a town curving round on a small peninsula between the Prince and Impero. It possesses a good harbour and contains several fine buildings, including a large theatre. Moreover, the place with its handsome villas, beautiful gardens and mild climate is excellently adapted for a watering-place.

Passing a few unimportant places, we reach

SAN REMO.

POPULATION: 20,000.

VISITORS: 2,000 annually.

HOTELS (West Bay): Grand Hotel des Anglais, 1st class family house overlooking the sea from a height of 165 feet, — electric light, lift, perfect sanitation and every other comfort on reasonable terms; Grand Hotel Royal, 1st class, best situation on the West Bay, patronised by high-class Americans, — garage; Savoy, 1st class, magnificent prospect, large garden, every conceivable comfort, excellent English sanitation, much patronised by English and Americans; de l'Europe & de la Paix, 1st class, facing station and casino, excellent restaurant; de Paris, facing rail. station,

south aspect, lift, electr. light, Engl. sanitation; Beausejour (Pens. Faulstich), southern aspect, modern comfort, moderate charges. Swiss management.

(Hotels, East Bay): Bellevue, next Villa Zirio; Méditerranée.

CARRIAGES: Drive L. 1 and L. 1.50 per hour, L. 2 and L. 3.50.

BANKER: The Anglo-American Agency and Bank M. & A. Turton, highly recommended banking and merchant concern, supplying particulars of property for sale or hire. Offices of British Vice Consulate, 15 Via Vittorio Emanuele.

U. S. CONS. AGENCY: Signor Albert Amelio, Villa Bracco.

ENGL. CHURCHES: All Saints' Church. Rev. C. A. Daniel, Villa San Giorgio. Sun. 8.0, 11.0. — H. C. Sun. 8.0, 1st & 3rd Sun. noon Church of St. John the Baptist, Rev. C. H. Pelly, M. A., Pens. Bella Vista. Sun. 8.0, 11.0. — H. C. Sun. 8.30, 1st, 3rd & 5th Sun. noon. — Presbyterian Church, opposite Rail. Station.

POST OFFICE: Via Roma.

THEATRES: Principe Amedeo: Politeama Ernesto Rossi.

CASINO MUNICIPAL, a handsome new building, with concert room, theatre, café, restaurant &c.

≡≡≡ SAN REMO. ≡≡≡ Grand Hôtel Royal.

The leading American
:: House. Garage. ::

3640

M. Bertolini.

SAN REMO stands in a beautiful bay and on the banks of the turbulent *San Romolo* and *Convento*. Divided by the former stream into an eastern and a western half, the place is completely enclosed by a crescent of hills, the spurs of the Apennines, and the Maritime Alps; the climate being thus rendered exceedingly mild. Even where the valleys open they are so curved as to prevent the winds from being felt in the town. The day

perature in winter varies between

5 degrees; fog, frost and snow are

known; rain is rare; greensward

and fragrant flowers deck the gentle

slopes of the hills. San Remo is thus

one of the most favoured watering-

places on the whole of the Riviera, its

beauty and its climate attract many

thousands of visitors annually.

The old town, scrupulously clean

and divided into the districts of *Pigra* and *Costiglioli*, is a cluster of houses, with narrow and tortuous streets occupying a steep hill between the *San Romolo* and the *Convento*. Rising one above the other on the steep slopes of the hill in indescribable irregularity and joined together by arches designed to strengthen them against earthquake, the pile of houses presents a very picturesque appearance. Gnarled vines of great age hug the old walls of the town, and form ever and anon arbours on the terraces of the roofs: here and there a quaint and curious house arrests the attention of some artist and becomes the subject for a pretty aquarel; while, from the tower that crowns the hill, a grand view is obtained of the surrounding scenery.

Among the numerous interesting buildings of the old town the most

SAN REMO: Panorama da Coldirodi.

honour of its creator, the Empress
ia of Russia.

these western districts of the
n stand the Rococo *Cathedral*

the finest of its villas, such as
la Bracco, the turretted *Villa*

rsaglia and the particularly beau-
Villa Hüttner; while a drive along

Corso Ponente and then up Via
go, which climbs the slope of the

behind the town and offers charm-
views at every turn, leads past

Ulla Thiem. This mansion, erected
1897, contains a valuable Picture

ary, brought from Germany and
isting chiefly of works of the Dutch

Flemish schools. Among the masters
esented, specimens will be found

'an Steen, Van Dyck, Rembrandt
many other artists of leading rank.

building, too, possesses a handsome
bule and staircase, and is opened

ie public twice a-week.
ie drive should be continued past

villa to the 'rondel', the prospect
being surprisingly beautiful.

om the 'rondel', one may proceed
wards to the San Romolo, or

through a narrow lane down to Vittorio
Emanuele. Then, turning leftwards,

we visit the eastern districts of the
watering-place. We pass the theatre

beneath the old town, and, again turn-
ing to the left, reach the *Corso Gari-*

baldi and *Via di Francia* which,
converging at the brooklet named

S. Lorenzo, form a circus whence the
Corso di Levante issues. Here stands

Villa Zirio, far-famed as the residence
of the Emperor Frederick of Germany

when crown-prince. At the same
end of the town lies the East Bay, a

sheltered spot much favoured by
Germans desiring to make a long

stay at San Remo. The side turnings
of the Via Vittorio Emanuele run down

across Via Roma towards the harbour,
which, recently extended and deepened

to receive the numerous large yachts
constantly cruising in the Mediter-

ranean, is worth visiting for the
sake of the excellent superview of

the town obtainable from its mole.
Finally, new golf-links, with nine

===== **SAN REMO (West Bay).** =====

Hotel Beausejour

■ (Pension Faulstich). ■

Southern sunny position. In own grounds. Modern comfort.
Moderate terms. Board all included 7—10 frs. Swiss Management.

8644

F. FAULSTICH, Propr.

===== **SAN REMO.** =====

3641

. FULL SOUTH. HOTEL de PARIS. AUTO - GARAGE.

Opposite the Railway Station. — LIFT. — ELECTRIC LIGHT.

1st CLASS RESTAURANT. PERFECT ENGLISH SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

A. Moranzoni, Propr. and Manager, formerly at the Grand Hotel Splendide, Lugano.

holes, have been formed, in connection with which there is a Club House providing good luncheons, teas &c., — application to be made to "The Bank".

In the Public Gardens concerts are given thrice weekly; and balls, corsos &c. take place at frequent intervals.

EXCURSIONS: To Madonna della Costa; to the 'Cascades'; to Poggio; to Cape Verde; to Taggia. More distant trips are:— to Croce della Parà; to San Romolo; to Monte Bignone (4,256 feet) and to Bussana, the ruins of a village completely destroyed by earthquake.

A short run by rail tunnelling Pta. di Capo Nero brings us to

OSPEDALETTI.

HOTELS: de la Reine, 1st class, lift, steam-heating & other modern comforts; Suisse, 1st class, steam-heating, well-recommended.

BANK: Société Foncière Lyonnaise.

ENGL. CHURCH SER.: Casino (Jan. to April). Sun. 11.0 and 4.0.

OSPEDALETTI, a small but well-built winter-resort, possessing Casino &c. and forming the station whence Coldirodi is reached. Engl. Church service in winter.

The resort possesses a famous sanatorium called Sanatorium Dr. Oster, belonging to one of the most celebrated physicians in the Riviera, who has opened a special department for the treatment of internal complaints. The whole in-

===== **SAN REMO.** =====

3643

M. & A. TURTON

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===== Bankers, Wine and General Commission Agency. =====

Particulars, on application, of Villas to be let and of property

===== for Sale in or near San Remo. =====

➤ **BRITISH VICE CONSULATE.** ➤

FRANCE.

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FRANCE.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

France, with a population of 36,000,000, has an area of 536,400 square kilometres. It has the form of an irregular heptagon, with an extensive coast-line, being bordered to the north by the British Channel

(Manche), to the west by the Atlantic and to the south by the Mediterranean. The country, which is in general, undulating and, in the south, mountainous, is separated from Spain by the Pyrenees, from Italy and Switzerland by the Alps, and from Germany by the Vosges: the political boundary is not marked by any geographical formation.

Most of its territory lies in the temperate zone and has a mild and equable climate, the southern districts possessing numerous winter-resorts.

LANGUAGE. The French tongue has received more careful cultivation than, perhaps, any other. It is not only an elegant language, but is universally spoken by all classes. However, since the introduction of railways, the imposition of military discipline and of obligatory instruction, it is rapidly disappearing. Of the ancient idioms once in use, all that now remain are those of Basque, Provençal, Gascon and the Basque Pyrenees. The first of these is Celtic, the last Basque. The remainder are dialects either of French or Italian.

GOVERNMENT. The republic in France was proclaimed on the 4th September 1870. The legislative power is exercised by two assemblies, namely, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The former is composed of some 600 members elected by universal suffrage: the latter, consisting of about 300 members, is elected by the depart-

ments and the colonies, in accordance with a special law of December the 9th 1884. The president of the republic, whose mandate lasts seven years, is chosen by the Chamber and Senate sitting as the National Assembly.

For administrative purposes, France is divided into 86 departments and one territory (Belfort): each department, governed by a prefect and several assistant prefects, is sub-divided into Arrondissements, Cantons and Communes. In ecclesiastical matters, the 'Concordat' introduced by Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. is still in force: the dioceses correspond, generally, to the departmental divisions, and have at their head a bishop or archbishop.

The direction of the affairs of state rests with 11 offices, namely, the '*ministères*' of

(1) Affaires étrangères, (2) Agriculture, (3) Marine, (4) Colonies, (5) Commerce (Industrie, Postes et Télégraphes), (6) Finances, (7) Guerre, (8) Intérieur et Cultes, (9) Justice, (10) Agriculture, (11) Travaux Publics, (12) Instruction publique et Beaux Arts.

WATER-WAYS. Four large rivers part France into four basins. They are:

The *Seine*, with its navigable tributaries, the *Eure*, *Yonne*, *Aube*, *Oise* and the *Marne*. The *Rhône*, whose principal effluences are the *Ain*, *Isère*, *Durance*, *Saône* and the *Doubs*, which fertilise the most picturesque district of the country.

The *Loire*, which receives the waters of the *Vilaine*, *Mayenne*, *Sarthe*, *Cher*, *Allier*, *Creuse* and *Vienne*.

The *Gironde* is formed by the confluence of the two beautiful rivers *Dordogne* and *Garonne*, their tributaries being the *Lot*, *Tarn*, *Ariège* and *Gers*.

These four fine streams are supplemented by 12 canals, ranging from 100 to 320 kilometres in length, the most important being the Marne-Rhin and the Rhône-Rhin.

RAILWAYS: Seventy trunk-railways serve to convey the traffic among the principal towns of France. Of these, six terminate in Paris, the centre towards which all the forces of the country converge, and where they are absorbed more and more to the detriment of the ancient provincial centres, such as Lyons, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Lille &c. which formerly possessed a more autonomous character than at the present day.

The railways referred to are:—

(1) The Réseau du Nord, whose three principal branches are: (1) Paris via Amiens and Boulogne to Calais and Dunkirk (port for England); (2) Paris via Amiens and Arras to Lille, Valenciennes and Belgium; (3) Paris via Compiègne and St. Quentin to Maubeuge, Belgium, Germany (Berlin) and Russia.

(2) The Réseau de l'Est with its three lines: (1) Paris via Troyes to Belfort, Germany and Switzerland; (2) Paris via Eprenay, Châlons-sur-Marne and Nancy to Germany, Austria & Bulgaria; (3) Paris via Eprenay, Reims and Mézières to Givet and Belgium.

(3) The Réseau de Lyon the principal commercial line and comprising the branches: (1) Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Nice and Italy via Melun, Dijon, Mâcon, Lyons, Valence and Avignon; (2) Paris, Nevers, Cette.

(4) The Réseau d'Orléans with three branches: (1) Paris to Bordeaux via Orléans or Vendôme, Tours, Poitiers and Angoulême; (2) Paris to Toulouse, via Orléans, Châteauroux and Limoges; (3) Paris to St. Nazaire via Vendôme, Tours, Angers and Nantes.

(5) The Réseau de l'Ouest comprising the lines: (1) Paris to Brest via Versailles, Le Mans, Rennes and St. Briec; (2) Paris to Havre via Rouen; (3) Paris to Cherbourg via Caen.

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NOW RE-
ORGANISED AND
RE-DECORATED
UNDER NEW
MANAGEMENT.

DELIGHTFULLY SITU-
ATED in an elevated
position amidst a
LARGE PARK and
GARDEN, with the
most splendid view of
the Sea and environs.

Well sheltered against
mistral and north
winds. Full south.

**EXCELLENT
CUISINE and
SUPERIOR
SERVICE.**

Perfect English Sanitary Arrangements. Baths. Smoking & Billiard Room.

SPLENDID NEW HALL.

LARGE PUBLIC SALOONS. BEST TENNIS COURT.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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IFT. — MODERATE CHARGES. — For particulars apply to the Manager.

**From FRENCH RIVIERA and
NICE to ARLES, LYONS &c.**

MENTONE.

POPULATION: 60,000.

HOTELS: Winter Palace, a new and
solid building; des Iles Britanniques,
established repute, leading house in
Menton; Alexandra, fine sheltered
position in park with splendid views,
central heating, electric light &c.;
Hotel, 1st class; Louvre, 1st class;
Hotel des Ambassadeurs, 1st class,
highly located, perfect modern comfort,
dining table, moderate prices; Royal-
Albion (new prop. P. E. Exter-
na), 1st class, on sea front with large
garden, American bar, patronised by
Americans; Dalmore, open throughout
year, central, electric light, hydraulic
&c., restaurant, moderate charges;
Malte, 1st class, central position,
well-managed, central heating, de Turin,
class family house, central position,
south, large garden; Hotel Bristol,
class, near Engl. Church and Jardin
Public, faces due south, magnificent
view of coast to Cap Martin.

CAFES: du Nord; de Paris.

ABS: Drive, one-horsed, 1 fr.; two-
wheeled, 2 fr. Per hr., 2.50 fr., 3.75 fr.
S. CONS. AGT.: Mons. Ach. Isuard.
LAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE: 10 Ave-
Felix Faure (Maison Boglio).

BANK: Isuard's English Bank, is
highly recommended.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY: Ad.
Glas & Co., 15 Avenue Felix Faure. Apply
here for a complete list of Villas & Flats.

BATHS: Sea-bathing, and at Lambert's.

ENGLISH CHURCHES: St. John the
Evangelist, Rev. R. W. Goodall, St.
John's Parsonage. Sun. 8.0 a. m.; 10.30
a. m.; 3.0 p. m.; H. C. Sun. 8.0 a. m. and
noon. Christ Church, Rev. A. P. Cronyn.
Villa Aylward, M. A. Sun. 8.0 a. m.; 10.30
a. m.; 3.0 p. m. H. C. Sun. 8.0 and noon.

POST-OFFICE: Rue Parthenaux.

PHYSICIANS: Dr. Campbell, Dr.
Bendal and Dr. Samways.

MENTONE, a delightful town,
which was formerly a dependency
of the principality of Monaco, is one
of the most picturesque places in the
Riviera, and possesses a very exten-
sive line of shore washed by the
blue waters of the Mediterranean.
As a watering-place, it owes its
great and well-merited celebrity to
its exceptionally fine climate and the
charm of its superb situation. Built
upon a beautiful bay, it possesses a
small harbour shut in by a jetty, at
the head of which rises a lighthouse.

MENTONE. ISNARD'S ENGLISH BANK

and Estate Agency Ad. Gintz & Co. (Baggage Agents.)

Mr. Ach. Isnard is the American Consular Agent. Correspondent of all principal English and American Banks.

Apply here for a complete list of Villas and Flats. 4042 FORWARDING AGENTS.

MENTONE: View of Mentone-Garavan.



MONTE-CA

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HÔTE

Grand Hôtel ☆
***** Pattard.

Grand Hôtel Victoria ☆
Grand Hôtel Prince de G
***** Rey frères, Proprie

Royal Hôtel ☆
***** Crettaz frères, Proprie

Windsor Hôte
***** Gaillard &

A

D.B.

least attraction of the town and help to render a sojourn in Mentone one of the most agreeable on the whole of the Mediterranean littoral.

In this charming country may be made many delightful excursions.

EXCURSIONS: (1) To Cape Mortola and Sir Thomas Hambury's Gardens, a magnificent creation, tickets to view which may be obtained from the gate-keeper for 8 frs. and admit 5 persons.

(2) To Rochers Rouges (Red Rocks) with their fossil-filled grottoes.

(3) Up the Valley of the Careï which, with its side valleys, forms a highly interesting and charming district; the romantic mountain-road begins here which leads across Monti, Castillon and Sospello, and through the Roja Valley, to Col di Tenda and Turin.

(4) Through the Gorbio Valley containing fine groves of lemon trees and olives.

(5) To Berceau (8 hrs.), a two-peaked mountain (3,600 ft.) commanding a grand view across the Mediterranean to Corsica &c.; the route is via Castellar, which

also forms the centre for the ascent of Roc d'Ormea &c.

(6) To Roccabruna, a group of rocks crowned by a picturesque ruin and encircled by orchards of orange and lemon: it is considered the loveliest spot in the entire vicinity.

The road across Roccabruna was celebrated for its beauty even in Roman times: Antoninus states that it connected Alpe Summa, Cemelum &c. with Rome: the road, which was re-built by Napoleon on strategic grounds, forms a delightful connecting link between Mentone, Monaco and Nice.

CAP MARTIN (HOT.: Grand Hôt. du Cap Martin) is a very favourite spot situated on the road to Monte Carlo and famous as a commanding headland covered with woods and surmounted by a semaphore. On the western slope stands a villa named Cyrnos, the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie.

MONTE-CARLO.

POPULATION: 4000.

HOTELS: de Paris, Place du Casino, 1st class, the most renowned house in

H

Monte-Carlo.

OTEL DE PARIS.

The only one on the Place du Casino. L. Duretteste man. prop.

1188

the Riviera, patronised by aristocracy; L'Hermitage, a new and magnificent house, enlarged 1907, every room with balcony & large private bath & toilette, — with restaurant (see below); Grand Hotel, 1st cl. family house in splendid situation, under the famous management of Mr. Pattard; Métropole, 1st class; Grand Hot. Victoria & Grand Hot. Prince de Galles, two high-class houses in midst of the large gardens, 350 rooms; Harter's Hot. Méditerranée, new, 1st cl., facing station &c. and commanding fine views of sea and mountain, every modern comfort; Royal, a well-situated 1st class family hotel with 70 rooms and saloons;

Windsor, magnificently situated in the healthiest part of the town, 1st class; Splendid Hotel, 1st cl., facing full S., excellent cuisine, moderate prices, lift &c.; & Rest. du Helder, 1st class, beautifully situated, in neighbourhood of Casino, electric light, elevator, baths; and Hotel de Londres, opposite the Casino and the grounds, enlarged 1907, every modern comf., moderate charges, open all the year round; Regina (Pavillon du Parc), 1st class, centrally situated, small but well recommended,

especially for its good table, patronised by Americans; Nouvel Hot. du Louvre, new house in fine situation, near Casino, modern comfort, reasonable terms; Sun Palace, Bd. des Moulins, 1st class, south aspect, high & healthy situation, steam-pipes, modern comfort, good cuisine; des Princes, 1st cl. family house on the road to Condamine, modern comfort, beautiful southern aspect, lift; St. James; Alexandra; Suisse, 2nd class, open throughout the year, baths, electric light, lift, moderate charges.

Riviera Palace Hotel, in Monte Carlo Supérieur, 1st class, one of the finest on the Continent.

RESTAURANTS: Paris, highly recommended; Hermitage, needs no recommendation; Grand Hotel, very 1st class; Helder, very excellent; Ciro.

CAFE: Café Restaurant du Paris.

CARRIAGES: Within the principality, 1.50 frs. — 8 frs.; night fares 2.50 frs. to 5 frs.

POST OFFICE: Next to Casino.

PHYSICIAN: Dr. Albert Rosenau, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

MONTE-CARLO, the most beautiful spot in the world, stretching along the face of the rock of the principality of Monaco, with its fairy-like gardens, its wonderful Casino — the work of Charles Garnier — its magnificent villas and its sea-terraces, offers the most picturesque view amid palms, aloes and the whole African flora.

The Casino of Monte-Carlo,

provided with electric light, assures strangers the most varied distractions: theatre, excellent orchestra, renowned concerts, parlours, reading and writing rooms, vast *salles de jeux*, incomparable walks, excursions &c.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES from November till May.

CLASSICAL CONCERTS under the direction of M. Leon Jel

FINE ART EXHIBITION. International exhibition of works
modern artists.

PIGEON SHOOTING. — The most important in Europe.

===== GRAND FÊTES. =====

Battle of flowers, meeting of automobiles, cycle tracks, regattas, nocturnal fêtes, illuminations &c.

The little town of *Monte Carlo*, a dependency of Monaco, is most agreeably situated in a well-sheltered valley. Thirty years ago, it was an out-of-the-way corner, unknown to the world at large: it was then a spot which, though a pearl of nature, contained merely a few cottages, — the dwellings of poor peasants and fisher-folk. But a few short years have sufficed to change its appearance: as by magic, beautiful villas, sumptuous hotels and magnificent mansions, surrounded by fine terraces, have sprung up; and the place is now quite *à la mode*, and the rendezvous of fashionable people from all parts of the globe.

On a promontory to the east of the town rises the *Casino*, a superb

designed the *Grand Opera* at Paris: the *Atrium*, decorated in splendid style, contains two beautiful landscape paintings by Jundt: the *Theatre*, constructed on the model of the *Opera*, is embellished with paintings, by Feytaud-Perin, Boulanger, Six and Clairin, which represent, respectively, Poetry, Music, Song and Dance: the exterior is decorated with a statue of 'Music' by Sarah Bernhardt and one of 'Dancing' by Gustave Doré. The magnificent gaming-rooms, reading rooms & various saloons — augmented by new elegant apartments, fine restaurant &c. — are much frequented by strangers visiting the town. On the great terrace behind the building stands a monument to Berlioz. One of

HARTER'S HOTEL MEDITERRANÉE.

MONTE

4046

**THIS NEW FIRST
CLASS HOTEL, o
opposite Railway
Station, Casino &
Public Gardens,
commands magni-
ficent view of
Mountains & Sea.
o Electric Light
throughout. o o
LIFT. Bathrooms
& public Saloons.**

CH. HARTER, Proprietor, formerly Hotel National, Montone.

Grand Hotel de Londres.

Enlarged 1907 with all modern comfort. Suites with private baths and toilette. Steam-heating throughout. Magnificent situation opposite the Casino and its beautiful gardens. Full south. German attendance. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms.

4044

H. KAISER, Manager.

**OFFICES OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE:
2 BOUL. DES MOULINS (Maison Roustan).**

MONTE CARLO.



~ MONTE - CARLO. ~

HOTEL des PRINCES.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Modern comfort. Full South. Splendid view of the Sea.
Excellent Cuisine. LIFT.

New Proprietors { ACHILLE D'UNEAU, late Chef de Cuisine
ALBERT MUSCULUS, late Head-waiter
of the Grand Hotel, Monte-Carlo.

2200

Summer Season: HOTEL STEPHANIE, BADEN-BADEN.



:: MONTE CARLO, Bd des Moulins ::

Sun Palace

FULL SOUTH. MAGNIFICENT VIEW.



NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Situated in the highest
and healthiest part of the Principality. Fitted
up with every modern comfort. Steam Heating.
Excellent Cuisine. Reduced arrangements for protracted
stay. 11—18 frs.,— no extras. H.-A. Line's Coupons
accepted. 3660

OTTO RITSCHARD (Swiss).



**MONTE-
CARLO.**

The Splendid Hotel

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL. Full South. Opposite the English Church. Fine situation. Excellent Cuisine. Jennings's perfect Sanitation. Full Pension, with Room, from 9 fr. Lift. Baths. Electric Light. 1184

L. BARBIER, Proprietor.

MONTE CARLO.

Hotel Regina

(Pavillon du Parc).

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Situated in the Casino Garden. Extensive view across sea and gardens. Apartments full south. Terrace and garden. Baths. Electric Light. Pension terms from 10 shillings per day. 3663 **P. PORTSCH, Manager.**

Monte Carlo.

Nouvel Hôtel du Louvre.

Near the
Casino.

New building in magnificent situation. Electric light, central heating, etc. Moderate terms. Open all the year. 3131 **J. BOURBONNAIS-SCHNEITZER.**

MONTE CARLO.

HÔTEL SUISSE.

2124

(Open the whole year.)

Board and Lodging: 9 fr. upwards. Baths. Electric light. Lift. German servants. English spoken.

(Das ganze Jahr geöffnet.)

Pension von 9.—Fros. an. Elektr. Licht. Lift. Deutsche Bedienung.

A ERNI-CAMINALE, prop.

and the mountains. To the E., the view extends as far as Ventimiglia: to the W. are seen Ile Ste Marguerite, the Esterel and other remote heights.

MONACO.

POPULATION: 10,040.

HOTELS (all in Condamine): Bristol, 1st class; Condamine, in sheltered position electric light & central heating throughout, hydraulic lift, boarding 9 frs. per day and upwards; de la Paix; d'Orient.

CARRIAGES: See Monte Carlo.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Mons. Emile de Loth.

BATHS: Thermes Valentin.

POST OFFICE: Avenue St. Martin.

TELEGR. OFF.: 20 Rue des Briques.

ENGLISH CHURCH: St. Cyprian's, English and American Church. Rev. F. Stewart, M. A. Oxon., Hotel Windsor. Sun. 11.0 a. m.; 3.0 p. m.

The city of *Monaco* is the capital of the tiny independent principality of the same name, which, governed by the Princes of the House of Grimaldi,

is situated to the south of the Maritime Alps. The reigning prince is Albert I., who, enjoying the full prerogatives of a sovereign over his little nation, exercises his powers in a patriarchal way. Though the control of the post and customs has been ceded to France, the principality issues its own postage stamps and possesses its own mint. The revenue is derived solely from the Casino, the property of the prince. The population is thus free of all financial burden and at liberty to enjoy to the full the not inconsiderable incomes which they draw from the wealthy visitors flocking in vast numbers to the little state.

The city of Monaco consists of two distinct parts: the one, *Monaco Proper*, lies on a bold headland at the foot of a hill called *Tête de Chien*,

CAP d'AIL (near MONTE CARLO).

The Hotel Eden

HIGH-CLASS. — FULL SOUTH.

FINEST AND MOST SHELTERED SITUATION ON THE RIVIERA. 150 beautifully furnished large sunny Sitting, Bed, and Dressing Rooms. Private large and small Suites of Apartments with Bath Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Steam Heating. Lift. English Sanitary system. Private Laundry.

* "The Eden Restaurant." *

With fine Terrace 600 feet in length, commanding a grand view over the Mediterranean coast. The favourite "Society" Rendezvous.

Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

Railway Station: Cap d'AIL — La Turbie.

V. SCHLEGEL, Proprietor.

id has a population of about 3,500: e other, built at the base of the omontory, is the new town, which, nder the name of "*La Condamine*", ntains some 6,500 inhabitants, and, ing of recent construction, with arming outlook, is the watering-place id winter - resort whither strangers me in search of health.

From the railway station, one passes a *Place d'Armes* and ascends the hill the old town. Here rises the *Prince's place*, a château in Renaissance style ith crenelated towers and having the aracter of a large mediæval castle.

contains some magnificent apart- ents, sumptuously decorated and xuriously furnished. They are em- lished with beautiful frescoes, a ries of royal portraits and valuable untings by Domenichino, Carracci id other masters. Among its sights e the *Gallerie d'Hercule*, the large urtyard, and the hanging gardens, hence the eye travels over the vishing panorama of the environs.

The *Cathedral* is a modern struc- re in Romano-Byzantine style. It ossesses an imposing appearance, id the interior, decorated in a steful manner, contains a gilded ar of the 16th cent.

Not far from this edifice will be und a small museum adjoining the omenade St. Martin. The latter, laid- it as grounds upon the site of the icient ramparts, is the favourite ndezvous of guests, who are at- acted hither by the splendid view commands of the sea and coast.

Ophthalmic Institute 'Princesse Alice' incontestably the finest and most important *Maison de Santé* in the Côte d'Azur. It combines all modern com- rts with the latest productions of ygienic art. The director is the emi- nt oculist Dr. Joseph Lavagna: con- ultations Mon., Wed. and Frid. 9 to 11 m., holidays excepted.

Near Monaco lies *Turbie-sur-mer*. here all fast trains and *trains de* ix stop. It is the station for

CAP D'AIL. — *Eden Hotel*, one of the finest of the littoral, situated in

50 acres of park-land, 200 feet above the sea and containing 200 perfectly constructed and appointed rooms of exceptional loftiness, — perfect sani- tion, electric light and every other comfort, — resident physician, — easy communication with Monte Carlo and other towns of the Riviera, — the hotel is patronised by the elite of American society.

This headland is considered the most beautiful spot in the whole district, and is a remarkably healthy place, shut in behind by an unbroken mountain ridge 1640 ft. in height: the hotel, thus screened from all cold winds, is enveloped in the direct and reflected rays of the sun as in a bath.

Cap d'Ail is consequently the warmest spot in the Riviera; although the sea-breezes and the vicinity of pine-woods and groves of olive and orange render the climate exhilarat- ing and agreeable. It is therefore much recommended by the faculty; and with its delightful situation, beautiful flowers and ever-green vegetation giving it an appearance of perpetual spring, it is one of the most favoured resorts on the Mediterranean littoral.

BEAULIEU.

HOTELS: *Panorama Palace*, opened January 1907, fine position, southern aspect, extensive grounds, every modern comfort, open all the year round; *Bristol*, a luxurious establishment under English management; *Kreff*, 1st class, fine situation, every comfort, German management; *Metropole*, 1st class.

ENGLISH CHURCH: St. Michael's. Sun. 8.30, 11.0. — H. C. 8.30.

BEAULIEU, like its sisters of the Mediterranean shore, is a little resort frequented mostly by winter visitors. It is built upon the borders of a wide bay and protected, by its excellent position, from the 'mistral' and north winds.

The vegetation of the place is most luxuriant; and the lemon, the orange, the olive and the fig flourish in great abundance.

The Bay of Beaulieu is shut in to the S. by the charming jutland of St. Jean, the head of which is crowned by the ruins of an ancient church, called St. Hospice, and by the remains of an old Saracen fortress.

HOTEL PANORAMA PALA

St. JEAN s/Mer—BEAULIEU A.-M.

— Open the whole year. —

150 Rooms. Fine situation, full south. Terrace. Extensive Grounds (12,000 metres Berthea. — Massage. Hot and cold sea-water baths. Electr. light. Central Electr. Hft. Dustless. Splendid view. Croquet. — Station of the Chemin de fer P. at Beaulieu. Tramway Nice—Monte Carlo (Station, Pont Saint-Jean). Automobi

The principal industry of the district is tunny-fishing, which occupies the inhabitants during the close of the winter and the opening of spring.

NICE.

POPULATION: 120,000.

HOTELS: Excelsior Hotel Riviera (see Cimiez); Winter Palace (see Cimiez); Alhambra (see Cimiez); Hermitage, (see Cimiez); The Grand Hotel, 600 bed-rooms and parlours, elevators, electr. light, telephone, perfect sanitary arrangements, excellent management; The Cosmopolitan Hotel, 1st class, in best central position, full south, patronised by Americans; Royal, new, 1st class, with all modern comforts, bath & lavatory to all rooms; Westminster, 1st class, situated on the Promenade des Anglais, Engl. & Amer. society, elevator, electr. light, great conf., suites with baths &c., auto-car sheds; Beau-Rivage, Quai du Midi, in proximity to theatres, casinos, gardens &c., electric light, steam-heating, lift; The "Grande Bretagne", Jardin Public, 1st class, in best situation, all modern comforts; Grand Hotel d'Angleterre, Jardin Public, very 1st class, perfect sanitation, every modern comfort, meals at separate tables; de France, Quai Massena, 1st class, lift &c., fine views, good cuisine; West-End, Promenade des Anglais, 1st

class, great comfort, enlarged 19 hall and dining room; Le 8 Hotel, 50 Boulevard Victor Hugo comfortable, situated in the part of the city, elevator, electr. bath, telephone, accommodati automobiles, moderate charges; Hotel des Palmiers, 1st class, 200 extensive garden, steam-heatin suites with bath and lavatory, can patronage; Grand Hotel M & Paradise, tranquil situation on vard Victor Hugo, modern o Cecil, 1st class, opposite the station; Hot. des Anglais, 1st clas English management; Hotel de bourg, 1st class, recently ren central location, facing sea, heating, open the whole year des Etrangers, a recommended Gallia, Rue de la Paix, near sta class, recently built, every mode fort, electric light and steam-throughout, lift, baths &c.; Hotel 1st class, new opened 1907, all room baths and lavatory; Edward's Hotel, 22 Rue Cotta, entirely ne all modern comfort, lift, electri telephone. Garage.

Other large, 1st class hotels Imperial; Méditerranée; Millot; Hot. de Nice; Continental; d Britanniques; Parc; Rhin; des Belvédère with large "Hydro".

NICE. THE GRAND HOTEL

3140

10 Rooms and Parlors. — Large and beautiful new hall. — Private suites. — 20 bedrooms with bath and lavatory attached. — Steam Heating and Electric light throughout. — Elevators. — Modern comfort. — Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Moderate Charges. — Apply to the Manager.

BOARDING-HOUSE: Pens. von Türcke, Daheim (7 Avenue Auber), 1st class, modern comfort, excellent cooking, references; Pens. Miramare, 168 de France, moderate prices.

RESTAURANTS: Français; Royal; on House; Helder; — all very fine, la carte only.

TEES: Gr. Café Glacier; Américain; Victoire.

MINIBUS SERVICE has been arranged by the Chambre Syndicale des Liers de Nice for the convenience of passengers arriving by the boats of the Hamburg-American Coy (Genoa-Nice) &c. **BB:** In the town, per drive, 75 c.—rs.; per hour, 2—4.50 frs.; outside from 3 frs. upwards.

AMWAYS: From Nice via Beaulieu Monte Carlo to Mentone; and also west of Nice.

TACHES AND AUTO-CABS: For the che Drive to Mentone and along coast, it is very advisable to make Cook's daily tours or the auto-carency Lublin, 14 Aven. Massena.

S. CONS.: Harold S. Van Buren, Esq. ST OFF.: Place de la Liberté.

THS (Warm): Bain des Quatre es, Bains Parisiens &c.

GL. CHURCH: Holy Trinity. Rev.

Canon J. F. Langford, M. A., The Parsonage, 1 Place Anglaise. Sun. 8.30 a.m.; 10.30 a.m.; 3.0 p. m. H. C. every Sun. 8.30. 1st and 3rd noon.

IN CARABACEL. Christ Church, Rev. G. D. Newbolt M. A., Villa Meynell, Pl. Sasserue. Sun. 8.30, 10.30, 3.50. — H. C. 8.30 and 11.0.

AMERICAN CHURCH: Ch. of the Holy Spirit, Rev. W. S. Adamson, M. A., 21 Bd. Victor Hugo, Sun 8.30, 11.0, 3.0. — H. C. Sun. 8.30, 1st and 3rd Sun. 11.0.

THEATRES: Théâtre Municipal (Opera), Rue St. François-de-Paul, Casino Municipal, at Place Massena; Théâtre Pavillon d'Été, good concerts, restaurants, café, cercles (bacara) petit jeu.

BOOTS and SHOES: Ambrogio Cortezzi, Cordonnerie américaine, 2 Rue Macarani, leading concern for shoes on the littoral.

NICE, the largest town of the French Riviera, is a resort particularly frequented by valetudinarians on account of its exceedingly mild climate. It offers numerous attractions to the foreigners who flock to it in great

GENERAL OFFICES OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE:
 — 12 AVENUE MASSÉNA (HOTEL DE FRANCE). —

NICE Westminster

Winter Garden.

Beautifully situated on the world-famed
Splendid Hall with steam-heating. Suites
Electric lift. — Large Auto-garage.
Inclusive terms from 12 francs. 3667

Hotel Beau-



Quai du Mid

The loveliest and most central site
in proximity to the large theatre
and promenades.

Steam Heating. Electric Light t

Open the whole ye

NICE (A. M

Grand Hotel d'A



3143

Jardin Public

First-class in every respect. Centra
every room. Luncheons and Dinner
Omnibus to all trains. Lift. 70 Balcon
with private Bath. F. Charles Braun,

NICE: Corso Mazzena.

NICE

Grand Hôtel des Palmiers.

First class in every respect.

3669

200 rooms. Hall. Electric light & Central-heating in every room. Suites with private Bath & W.C. Large Garden. Moderate charges.

A. Manz & Cie.

members the whole year, but especially during the winter season, beginning with the *Races* in January and lasting until the *Regatta* in April. The Carnival of Nice has become almost a byword for mirth and gaiety.

A little river, debouching into the *se des Anges* and named "le Paillon" divides the town into two unequal parts. The less important, on the left bank, is the *old town* with its narrow tortuous streets, where the working-classes live, their language being a monious admixture of Italian and Venetian. On the right bank rises the strangers' quarter which, with its casino, beautiful promenades, and wonderful views, forms the new town. The Nice whose reputation is spread over the whole of Europe.

The most interesting edifice in the town is the

Cathédrale St. Réparat, an old structure whose façade is adorned with the statue of *St. Bassus*, the first bishop of Nice, martyred here in 253. A beautiful eucharistical painting of the French school in the inside.

Dominating the old town is a wooded height, called *Colline du Château*; its summit, 330 feet high, is reached by a long flight of steps. Halfway up stands 'la Tour Bellanda', a tower embracing a beautiful panorama of the Basse Alpes. The hill obtains its appellation from the castle with which it was once crowned, but which was demolished, in 1706, by the Duke of Berwick.

The favourite rendezvous of strangers is 'la Terrasse', one of whose greatest charms is the view of the evergreen environs of Nice.

The 'Casino Municipal', of beautiful design, contains a theatre, gaming-

CASINO MUNICIPAL DE NICE

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ow

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NICE

Edward's Palace

22 Rue Cotta



Full south. Entirely new with all modern
Lift. Electric light. Telephone. Air
throughout. Hot-water distribution
cabinets. Luxurious rooms. Garage.
Restaurant. 1st class cellar. Unrivalled



M.)

Fr

garden

Lift —

First-class

New P

WEST-END HOTEL

Splendid situation on the "Promenade des
Class, Family Hotel. Quite modernized in
Apartments with bathroom. Steam Heating

NICE, Boulevard Victor

Le Splendid

Bedrooms with dressing-rooms. Steam Heating, 1st
Lichtenberger, Manager: Summer: St. George's H

Hotel de Luxe.

Promenade des Ang

First-Class Establishment, recently renov

most central situation facing

3862

Steamheating through
Open all the year re

Hotel des Et

same proprietor LOUIS HIRL

NICE.



Grand Hôte

Métropole &

3670

Fine quiet Position on the Boulevard Vict
Hall. Steamheating throughout. Bedroom

Telegraphic Address: Métropole-Nice. L. N

NICE.

Hotel Sallia.

F^{irst-c}
Lift.

comfort.
electricity
Perfect S
floors. - B
fluent Dra
small tab
Bycicle a

Terms: 9

In Summer: Grand Hotel de la Terrasse

4051

GEORGES FO.

710

WINTER PALACE

CIMIEZ-NICE

Constructed 1904/1905.

High-class, up-to-date establishment. — Unique Situation. — Park.
3671 JOS. AGID, Managing Director.

NICE - CIMIEZ

3672

ALHAMBRA HOTEL

NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL, beautifully situated in elevated and sheltered position, surrounded by its own large Gardens. Water-heating and electric light throughout. Family apartments with bath toilette in Hotel and adjoining Villa, with electric lifts and every comfort. Garage for Automobiles.

:: Season from ::
October to June.

Prince de Galles Riviera Palace

□ CANNES. □

This magnificent hotel commands a fine view of the Esterel Mountains, the sea and the Lérins Islands. Most sheltered position. Free from dust. Extensive grounds. Lawn Tennis and Croquet. Gymnasium. English and French billiards. Dark Room for Photography. Hydropathy. Perfect sanitation. Boarding arrangements. Moderate prices. Private suites with bathroom. Lift. Electric light throughout.

Vve Hy de la BLANCHETAIS,
Proprietress. 3674

MIEZ, the Cemeterium of the Romans, delightful spot easily reached by the age-road from Quartier Carabacel ice. The townlet forms a suburb the great watering-place of Nice, consists of handsome villas and stions standing in grounds filled the dark foliage of orange-trees, which gleams the golden fruit; s, intermingled with them, stand n trees of enormous growth. Its ty and tranquility attract many nts and others who cannot bear, not like, the bustling life of Nice. the ancient Roman town but a few remain: parts of the Great Amphitheatre, and of the quadrangular Temple collo, with a few vestiges of baths the like are all that is now to be nised. On the foundations of the ple of Diana, there now stands a chin Monastery built in 1540. e Zoological Garden, on the of the hill, completes the list ghts of the town.

ceeding along the coast from Nice, ach
TIBES (POP.: 9,500. — HOT.:

Grand, with Engl. Oh.; des Aigles-d'Or), with fine views and good harbour. Beyond it rises the lighthouse of 'la Garoupe', on the way to

OAP D'ANTIBES (HOT.: Gd. Hot. d'Antibes with English Church), a fine headland covered with exuberant vegetation and separating Antibes from the gulf of

JUAN.

HOTEL: Grand Hot. Juan-les-Pins, 1st class, omnibus at Antibes Station.

JUAN is a summer and winter resort now coming rapidly into vogue by reason of its salubrious climate, splendid pine-forest and beautiful panorama. It possesses an English Church and is, moreover, the only summer watering-place on the Riviera.

CANNES.

POPULATION: 25,000.

VISITORS: 20,000 every winter.

HOTELS — On level ground near the beach: Grand Hot., high-class family house with large garden; best central position, suites with all modern comfort; best English sanitary arrangements, new elegant Restaurant, full south — proprietor H. Menge, patronised by high-class American families, Gray & d'Albion, 1st class, with Park near the Station and the Sea, excellent cuisine. (H. Folta, prop.), very well managed; Beau-Rivage, 1st class, large garden, proprietor also owns Hot. des Pins (see below); Splendide.

The Grand Hotel Juan-les-Pins

— between Nice and Cannes. —

Winter Resort, very sheltered and healthy, — delightful climate, pure ing-water; splendid pine-forest. Wonderful panorama. Engl. Church. Omnibus at Antibes Station, where all Express trains stop.

Civilian

CANNES.

7 Rue Félix Faure, CANNES.

• THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AGENCY

(C. E. CLARK)

3146

TOURIST BUREAU. EXCHANGE OFFICE.
HOUSE and ESTATE AGENCY. TELEGRAMS: "CECLARK - CANNES".

English quarter and bordered by sumptuous villas and picturesque grounds. The old town, built around Mont Chevalier, possesses a church and a tower named *Tour du Chevalier*. Here, in the ancient quarter, called *Suquet*, will be found the remains of a château lying upon the site of *Castrum Massilianum*. From the summit of the hill, a splendid panorama unfolds itself to the view, the sea traversing the coast, the encircling valleys and the sea. At the foot of the old town lies the small, pretty harbour, whence steamboats start for the *Ile de Lérins*. The most important of these islands is *St. Marguerite*, on which stand the ruins of the 'Masque de Fer' and the prison where Maréchal Bazaine was incarcerated and whence he made his famous escape.

One of the principal promenades of Cannes is formed by the *Allées de la Liberté*, where a marble statue of Lord Brougham has been erected, he having died in the town in 1868. In the vicinity rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, a handsome edifice built in 1876 and containing the Municipal Library and a 'Musée d'antiquités et d'ethnographie'. Close by is the flower-market.

A new *Casino Municipal* was opened Saison 1907.

Besides the trip by steamer to the Lérins Isles mentioned above, there are favourite excursions among the beautiful scenery inland.

Some of the most charming are the following:—

To the little winter-station called *Le Cannet*; to

La Napoule, which contains a good Hotel and two notable towers of the 13th century. The place is a very

CANNES.

2717

≡ **HOTEL des PINS** ≡

FIRST CLASS. Full South. Surrounded by Pine Trees. Lawn Tennis. Special tram service from hotel to town. Lift. Telephones.

FREDERIC HAINZL, Manager.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE

FIRST CLASS. — Large Garden. — Lift. — Telephones. Exceptional position on the "Croisette" and on the border of Sea.

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**CANNES.
(Westend)**



Hotel Continental.

HIGHLY reputed and fashionable first-class Family Hotel. High situation, with beautiful views over the Town, the Sea, the Islands, and the Esterel Mountains. Full South, in a large & entirely sunny Garden. Lift. Electric Light in all the Rooms.

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H. ROST.

CANNES

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Proprietor.

2242

THE
WELL-KNOWN

PARC HOTEL

Late Villa Valombrosa (Château des Tours).

favourite goal of excursionists: it is within easy reach of Cannes, is charmingly situated, possesses golf-links and is filled with many attractions to lovers of the beautiful. From Napoule, a boulevard called La Corniche d'Or runs to the beautiful and sheltered spot named Théoule.

Moreover, the pastime of yachting has, of late years, come much into vogue at Cannes: regattas and the like frequently take place and are attended by persons of high rank.

Some 12 miles to the N. of Cannes and connected with it by a local railway lies the town of

GRASSE. (ALT.: 1,150 ft. — POP.: 16,000. — HOTEL: Grand Hotel, 1st class. ENGLISH CHURCH: St John's, Sun. 8.20, 10.30. — H. C. Sun. 8.30.

This winter-resort is charmingly situated among the mountains, and yet affords beautiful views of the sea. It is the centre of the perfume industry of Provence. The surrounding country is one vast flower-bed, and supplies the town with 3,000,000 kilogrammes of blooms annually, 12,000 kilos. of which are required to produce a single kilo. of essence.

The place contains a few noteworthy buildings, such as the Hôtel de

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

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Wine and Spirit Merchants, etc., etc.

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THE ENGLISH AGENCY

St-RAPHAEL. VAR.

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(a mediæval structure), and the Gothic Cathedral, with its two crypts &c.

From Grasse one may proceed northwards, via Vallier (a finely situated spot with Hot. du Nord, Celtic remains &c.), to

THORENC (ALT.: 4,100 ft. — HOT.: Grand Hot. Thorenc Palace, 1st class). The omnibus route from Grasse follows the windings of the mountains, the scenery growing grander as we advance: while beyond Vallier the ascent becomes very steep. Thorenc is a delightful summer-resort in the neighbourhood of a vast pine-forest.

ST. RAPHAËL.

POPULATION: 4,300.

HOTEL: Continental et des Bains, 1st class, open throughout the year, southern aspect, favourite house of Anglo-Saxons, good stopping-place for automobilists; Grand Hotel;

ENGLISH AGENCY: J. S. Perring is highly recommended for banking, forwarding and Estate agency business.

ENGL. CHURCH: The English Church is opened from December to May.

ST. RAPHAËL, the spot where Napoleon landed in 1799 and whence he embarked for Elba in 1814, remained an obscure fishing-village till about the year 1875. Since then, like so many other places on the Mediterranean littoral, it has become a favourite winter-resort, to which the élite of Parisian society repair in great numbers.

As in other places, the new town constitutes the strangers' or winter quarter, and consists of numerous

villas with fine promenades stretching along the sea-shore for a distance of 2½ miles. St. Raphaël owes its reputation to its charming situation and to the beautiful excursions in the vicinity.

The finest of these are to **Valescure** (Hot. des Anglais) and **Boulouris** (Grand Hotel), villa quarters forming, indeed, almost a part of the town itself; to **St. Tropez**, **St. Maxime** and the picturesque and densely-wooded **Esterel Mts.**

These last form a fine group, consisting of several volcanic peaks. The highest is **Monte Vinaigre** (1,825 feet), situated close to **Auberge de l'Esterel** and best ascended from **St. Raphael**, **Agay** or **Napoule**.

HYÈRES. — POP.: 20,000. — HOTELS: **Iles d'Or**; **Palmiers**; **Continental**; **Albion & Costebelle**; **New Golf Hotel**. — CABS: Drive, fr. 1.50; per hour, fr. 2. — POST OFF.: **Boulevard des Palmiers**. — ENGL. CHURCH: **St. Paul's**, **Avenue de Beau Regard**. Rev. G. F. Jackson, M.A., 8 **Avenue de Costebelle**. Sun. 8.30 a.m.; 10.30 a.m.; 3.0 p.m. — H. C. Sun. 8.0 and noon.

HYÈRES occupies an agreeable situation some 5 kilometres from the Mediterranean. It lies at the foot of a hill and is sheltered to the N.E. & the N.W. by the **Mont des Maures**, enjoys a climate characterised by extreme mildness that favours the cultivation of plants, flowers and fruits, notably violets and strawberries, the latter being sent to Paris to the value of 500,000 frs. annually.

Outside the town, standing side by side, are the two railway stations, namely, **Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée** and **Sud de la France**; they are connected with **Hyères** by a beautiful avenue of palms leading up to the centre of the town. This avenue débouches in a cross-road

ST. RAPHAEL near Cannes.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL ET DES BAINS.

Our English Church. Open all the year round. Full South. First-Class. Highly recommended and worthy of the patronage of English and American Travellers. Every comfort. Good Cooking. Moderate Charges. Omnibus to all Trains. Heated throughout. Drainage perfect. Latest Sanitary Arrangements (English System). Automobile House. 2727 ALFRED MÜLLER, Propr.

whose western half bears the name of Avenue des Iles d'Or and the eastern half that of Avenue Alphonse Denis.

These streets belong to the new town or strangers' quarter. Beyond, on the slope of the hill, stands the old town.

Near the middle of l'Avenue des Iles d'Or is the Place des Palmiers.

A little to the E. rises Château Denis, containing a small museum and the Public Library, open daily, Sundays and Thursdays excepted. Behind the Château is the Public Garden, known under the name of Jardin Denis.

Parallel with the Rue Alphonse Denis runs the Avenue des Palmiers, whose date-palms — a sign of the element temperature which reigns in Hyères — form a pleasant sight.

The remaining promenades are l'Avenue de la Pierre Glissante the Zoological Garden, modelled on that at Paris, and, finally, la Place de la République, embellished with the bronze statue of Massillon, the famous ecclesiastical orator. The last is bounded, on one side, by the Church of St. Louis, and, on the other, by the Hôtel de Ville (Town Hall), formerly a Church of the Templars. In the vicinity is the beautiful Church of St. Paul.

Hyères possesses a fine modern Casino, containing concert room, theatre, restaurant and rooms for petit jeu and baccarat &c.

On the flank of the hill (670 ft.), to the N. of the town, stands a Villa built on the site of an ancient château, the ruins of which, including some of the ramparts and a tower, are still to be seen. From this spot, one obtains the finest panorama of Hyères: the whole town appears in full view; and the eye traverses the coast-line and the sea as far as l'Île Porquerolles, l'Île du Levant and l'Île de Porteros, with its fortress and château.

In the environs, a visit may be paid to the ruined walls of the ancient port begun by Henri IV., but left incomplete; and to the ruins of the Roman town of *Pomponiana*, on the same coast. At a distance of 1 kilometre from these ruins will be found the vestiges of a Roman bath, now called *San Salvador*: finally, in the beautiful Valley of Gapeau, there is an olive 88 ft. in circumference.

TOULON.

POPULATION: 100,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hot.; du Louvre.

CAFE-RESTAURANT: du Commerce.

CARS: Drive fr. 1.25 to frs. 2; per hour, fr. 1.75 to frs. 8.

BATHS: Sea-bathing at Le Mourillon; Place d'Armes &c.

POST OFFICE: Rue Racine.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Mons. E. A. Jouve.

MARSEILLE.

The NOAILLES and METROPOLE HOTEL

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

3681

Patronised by the best class of English and American Visitors. All Modern Comfort with Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Central Heater.

Arrangements from 10s. per day (everything included).

H-A. Line's Coupons accepted. Omnibus meets all Trains.

E. BILMAIER, Proprietor.

From the Thunerhof, Thun, and Belvedere, Davos, Suisse.

MARSEILLES.

POPULATION: 500,000.

HOTELS: The Noailles and Metropole, 1st class, one of the most celebrated hotels in Europe situated full south in the Cannebière, electric light throughout, baths on every floor, private suites, lifts and all other modern comfort; du Louvre et de la Paix, 1st class; Grand Hot. de Russie & d'Angleterre, 1st class, entirely renovated with all modern comforts, the nearest to the station. Large Auto-Garage; Grand Hotel de Genève, good 2nd class, the nearest to harbour, only hotel with sea-view, well-managed, central heating, proprietor was for many years manager of Hotel Louvre and de la Paix, Marseilles.

RESTAURANT & CAFES: Café Glacier; Maison Dorée.

CABS: Per Drive, one-horsed, 1 fr., two-horsed, fr. 1.25; per hr., 2 frs. Night fares (10 p. m. till 6 a. m.), one-horsed 50 c., two-horsed 75 c. or 1 fr. extra.

U. S. CONS. GEN.: R. P. Skinner, Esq.

BATHS: Anse des Catalans; Bains des Allées, 64 Allées de Meilhan.

STEAMERS: Cie de Navigation Mixte is a very large concern, with a capital of 10,000,000 frs., running lines of well-appointed boats through the Gulf of Lyons and to the African Coast, specially to Algeria and Tunis.

For description of ALGIER and other towns of the NORTH AFRICAN COAST see ROUTE 125.

ENGLISH CHURCH: 4 Rue de Bellois, Rev. W. F. C. Gurney, B. A., 364 Rue Paradis. Sun. 8.0, 10.30. — H. O. Sun. 8.0; 3rd and 5th noon.

POST OFFICE: Rue Colbert.

THEATRES: Grand Théâtre, Place du Grand Théâtre; Gymnase, Rue du Théâtre français.

MARSEILLES, founded about the year 600 B. C. by Greek settlers and named by them Massilia, was conquered by Cæsar in 49 B. C., but retained much of its Greek character. Overrun at the great upheaval of the 5th and 6th century, it came first under the dominion of the Visigoths and then that of the Franks. The 10th cent. saw it ruled by the Viscounts of Marseilles: during the 13th cent., it was, for a short time, an independent state, soon succumbing, however, to the Count of Anjou. Later incorporated in France, it sent hordes of *Sans-culottes* to Paris in 1792, who brought with them Rouget de l'Isle's celebrated war-song 'Allons enfants de la patrie': this they sang at the attack on the Tuileries, and, the troop being known as the '*Bataillon des Marseillais*', their song acquired the name of 'La Marseillaise'.

Throughout all these changes, it retained its commercial character, thus resembling Genoa, the greatest of its rivals in the Mediterranean. In order to compete with this seaport and with Trieste, the harbour has, within recent years, been great-

ly enlarged, and now consists of five basins; while the construction of a canal is contemplated which will render Marseilles the outlet for the vast industrial districts of the Rhône. But, even as it is, the traffic, since the opening of the Suez Canal and the annexation of Algiers, has assumed enormous proportions, above 7,000,000 tons being shipped and cleared annually.

The principal harbour is the *Vieux Port*, from the head of which the finest street in Marseilles runs, in a north-easterly direction, through the centre of the city. This consists of *Rue Cannebière*, *Rue de Noailles*, *Allée de Meilhan*, *Boulevard de la*

Madeleine. Like a vards ous ca finest l of the also be ficient s its face thian Toussa represe and F be ob tations merce of Con hail d

Grand Hotel d

View over the Sea, the Cannebière
Latest Sanitary Arrangements. Lift.
Luncheon, 3 francs; Dinner, 4 franc
Omnibus to all trains. Electric Light a
throughout. 4059 Proprietor: E. G

Magand. In *Allée de Meilhan* stand the *Théâtre du Gymnase*, the *Palais de Crystal* and the *Faculté des Sciences*: at the end of the street rises *St. Vincent de Paul*, a handsome new church in Gothic style. Hence, we may pass down the *Boulevard de la Madeleine* or, better, cross by the Post Office to *Champs du Chapitre* which leads down to the *Palais de Longchamp*, a handsome Renaissance building of striking design and containing

The *Musée des beaux Arts* and a *Natural History Museum*. The former is an extensive collection of pictures, consisting principally of French works, but including also

specimen Italian Port, (Town 17th c interest through mainly some constri *Rue d vard c and th Cath Begun till the handso and a*

scopal Palace, in front of which stands a bronze statue of Bishop Belze. To the S. of Vieux Port in Rue euil stands the *Palais de Justice*, square in front being adorned with a statue of *Berrier*. The Cours re Puget ends at Boulevard Notre ie which leads to the foot of a hill ended by a lift and crowned with *re Dame de la Garde*. The present ding is a fine structure that replaces mediæval sanctuary and is still the rt of pilgrims. Other edifices of are the *Church of S. Laurent* Quai de la Tourette, the old *Church S. Victor* in Boulevard de la Cor- e, the *Préfecture*, a sumptuous cture in Rue de Rome, the *Ecole unce* near the principal railway on, &c. Moreover, beyond the is de Longchamp, lies the *Jardin logique*; while, to the S. of the there are some fine promenades, chief of which is *Prado* which s down to *Rond Point*, near the th of *Ruisseau de l'Huveaune*, sing which, we reach the *Champ Course*. At one corner of the last : *Château Borély* containing an æological museum.

ome 90 knots from Marsailles the

ISLE OF CORSICA,

1768 Italian, but since then, the exception of two years (4—96) during which it was the hands of the English, ing a part of France. It is an edingly mountainous place, the level tract of any extent being alluvial plain on the E. coast. country is covered with vast sts of cork-trees, beech, birch, tnuts, oak, larch and pine. These found at different elevations, and marked off by nature into three nct zones.

eamers run from *Marseilles*, , *Leghorn* &c. to the capital, cio.

AJACCIO.

POPULATION: 21,000.

HOTELS: Grd. Hôt. Ajaccio et Continental, recommended; des Etrangers; Bellevue; de France.

ENGL. CHURCH: Holy Trinity, Cours Grandval. Sun. 10.30, 2.30. — H. O. 1st and 3rd, noon, other Sun. 8.30.

AJACCIO, an admirable winter-station in a sheltered spot, and famous as the birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte. It is a favourite resort of the English, and contains an English church.

ARLES.

POPULATION: 28,000.

HOTELS: du Forum; du Nord.

POST OFFICE: Pl. de la République.

ARLES owes its celebrity to its fine archæologic curiosities. The most famous of these is the *Arena*, whose tiers have an area of 12,000 m. and are capable of holding 26,000 spectators. The *Crau* bullraces are held in the *Arènes* every Sunday in summer. The *Church of Saint Trophime*, the ancient cathedral of Arles, is the most beautiful of the Romanesque churches of Provence. The *Monastery of Saint Trophime*, dating from the 12th cent., is magnificent. Opposite this building rises the *Musée Lapidaire* open daily from 8—5 o'clock. In Gallo-Roman antiquities and especially in Sarcophagi, it is inferior only to the museums of Lyons and Toulouse.

AVIGNON.

POPULATION: 48,000.

HOTELS: de l'Europe; Grand Hot. Avignon.

CAFES: De France; Férrier.

CABS: From station into town 50 c.; per hour 1.60 frs.

BATHS: Grands Bains de la Poste.

POST OFF.: Rue de la République.

AVIGNON is situated on the left bank of the Rhône. The *Walls*, historically interesting, and constructed under Clement VI. and Urban VIII., are 6½ feet thick and flanked by 39 towers with seven gates.

Ecclesiastical Edifices: The *Métro-*

politain Church de Notre Dame des Doms, an historical monument, is built on the ruins of a pagan temple. The belfry bears a heavy gilt statue of the *Virgin*. In the interior, there is a marble seat of the popes, statues of saints, tombs, and numerous paintings. The record office possesses a group in chiselled silver '*la Flagellation*'. The *Palace of the Popes*, a sombre edifice in Ogival style is a complete specimen of the military architecture of the 14th cent. It was built by the popes of Avignon and is flanked with seven towers. In the interior, there are admirable frescoes. This edifice is now used as barracks.

The *Church of Saint - Agricol* has some fine wainscoting and a curious figure of a virgin, carved in wood.

The *Church of St. Pierre*, founded in 433, and rebuilt in 1358, has a Gothic front with sculptured portals.

The *Church of Didier* possesses a handsome high-altar of sculptured marble (17th cent.), and some beautiful paintings.

La Chapelle de la Miséricorde is remarkable for its sumptuous ornamentation.

Secular Edifices: The *Hôtel de Ville*, in modern style, has a 15th century campanile.

The *Hôtel Dieu* with a fine façade.

The *Hôtel des Monnaies* (Mint), a 17th century structure of historical interest.

The *Théâtre*, in Renaissance style, is very elegant.

On *Place de la Comédie* is a *Monument* raised in commemoration of the annexation of the county of Venaissin to France.

On *Place Pie* there are a handsome tower and some crenelated structures.

The *Musée Calvet* contains fine collections of ancient sculptures, Egyptian, Greek and Roman anti-

quities, ages.

The *L. vols*, 90

The *A. possesses in France FROM menades Rhône.*

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is to France, and whose name has been Latinised into nicotina. In the neighbourhood of the town is Nes-Mortes, an ancient place, whose famous fortifications rival those of Agnon and Carcassonne.

St. ETIENNE.

POPULATION: 180,000.

HOTELS: de France; l'Europe.

CONSUL: Hilary S. Brunot.

This town, the capital of the Loire, is one of the most important centres of industry in France, and is famous for its manufacture of arms.

Numerous 'Places', planted with trees, are as promenades: Place Marengi, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Place des Beaux-arts, Place Fauriel and the Jardin des Plantes.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES: The ancient church of Valbenoîte, dating from the 12th cent.; St. Etienne le Grand, 15th cent.; St. Marie, a beautiful modern structure with three cupolas; Notre Dame, possessing a remarkable 17th century pulpit.

SECULAR EDIFICES: The Palais des Sciences, containing the Museum and the Library, the latter with manuscripts and sections of modern autographs. On the 1st floor, there are some mineralogical sections and beautiful paintings. The Ecole des Mines contains a technical library of 55,000 vols. and fine geological collections.

House of the 15th cent. around the church of St. Etienne.

Finally, the ruins of the Château de Montail, in the environs of the town, well repay a visit.

LYONS (Lyon).

POPULATION: 475,000.

TRAMWAY: There are 5 stations, the principal being Perrache and Brotteaux. Several omnibuses at both.

HOTELS: The Grand Hotel, the only one in the fashionable Rue de la République, with all modern appliances, excellent management, patronised by Americans; Terminus, newly opened 1906, opposite the station, one of the Hotels Vagon Lits; de l'Europe & Métropole, first class; Nouvel, 1st class.

CAFES: Bellecour; Grand; Anglais.

TAXIS: 2 pers. 1.50 frs. per drive, and 1 fr. per hour, &c.

CONSUL: John C. Covert, Esq.

ATHLETIC: De la Gare-de-Perrache, 80 Rue de la Charité; du Rhône, Quai de Retz.

ANGELIC CHURCH: Holy Trinity, Rev. J. Lister, M.A., 19 Rue Godefroy.

POST OFFICE: Place Bellecour.

ELEGANT OFFICE: Rue de la Barre.

THEATRES: Grand-Théâtre, Place de la Comédie; Théâtre des Célestins, Place des Célestins &c.

LYONS is the third town of France, and the most important silk centre

in the world. It is said to have been founded by the Greeks more than five centuries before the Christian era, and is admirably situated at the confluence of the Saône and the Rhône.

Among the principal curiosities of Lyons are the quays, of almost unique proportions.

The city should be seen from the *Clocher de Fourvière*, an ancient Roman Forum overlooking the city and commanding a most beautiful panorama. Here, too, are the pilgrimage *Chapelle de Notre Dame de Fourvières*, the *Cathédrale*, the *Evêché* and the *Palais de Justice*.

A magnificent but still unfinished church stands at the side of the *Chapelle*. Several millions have already been spent on the edifice; and its completion will absorb several millions more. Consequently the funds have not hitherto sufficed for the decoration of the whole interior. But the ceiling and one of the side walls are entirely covered with mosaic work; and the church is so far complete as to admit of the celebration of mass. One of its towers is used as an observatory; from the other, an admirable view is obtained (25 cts.). Finally, from a quadrangular metallic tower (a reduced copy of the Eiffel tower, 243 ft. high), one obtains a view of the Alps as far as *Mont Blanc*.

The four principal squares are:

1. Place Carnot, adorned with fine plantations and a monumental *Statue de la Liberté*.

2. Place Bellecour, with an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. This is the promenade of the fashionable world. A military band plays here every day throughout the year; and, during the summer, there is another orchestra from 8-10 in the evening. From this place, the Rue de la République, the finest street in Lyons, leads to the Place des Terreaux.

3. Place des Terreaux has a monumental fountain formed of pewter.

4. Place de la République, with the statue of President Carnot, who was assassinated here.

Religious Edifices: 1. The Church *Primatiale Saint-Jean* stands at the foot of the hill of Fourvière. It is 814 ft. long and 105 feet high. The façade is

J. DUFOUR, Manager, formerly at Hotel BERNASCON

728

I: From LYONS to AIX-LES-BAINS, ANNECY and EVIAN-LES-BAINS.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

POPULATION: 20,000.

HOTELS: Grd. Hotel Bernascon, a new and palatial building in charming situation with large garden and every possible convenience, — Mr. Bernascon's hotel was several times honoured by the presence of the late Queen Victoria; Splendide, patronised by royalty, beautifully situated near the baths, 250 rooms, electric light, lift &c., famous house; Grand Hotel de l'Europe & Villa Victoria, 1st class; d'Ablon, one of the leading houses of Aix, in finest position, with all modern comfort, lift &c.; Château d'Arleux et des Anglaises, 1st class; Grand Hotel du Parc; Manchester; des Bergues; d'New-York; Bristol; d'Aix; International Palace; Beau Site.

CAFES: Grand Café, Place Carnot; Café-Restaurant de la Gare.

RESTAURANTS: Du Helder; de la Renaissance; du Louvre; Brasserie Russe; d'Or Mauresque.

CABS: In the town, per drive, 1—2 rs., 1 fr.; 3—4 pers., 2 frs.

POST OFFICE: Rue des Ecoles.

BANK: Crédit Lyonnais, Société Anonyme. Capital 250 millions. Place Carnot. — Offices in Chambéry and Annecy. Banking in all its branches. Special British and American Departments. Correspondents of the principal English and American Banks.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Rue du Temple, Rev. H. G. Miller, M. A.

OPTICIAN: L. Ulrich is recommended for field-glasses, as well as for Kodaks, binoculars &c.

The genteel Savoyard city of Aix-les-Bains, situated 14 kilometres from Chambéry, and in the midst of a fertile valley, is one of the most celebrated thermal stations in the French Republic.

It is an exceedingly ancient place, tracing its origin back to the days of the Romans, who, with their

customed love of bathing, early received the value of the thermal springs, and laid the foundation of the spa. Styled by them, first *Æque Allobrogium* and afterwards, *Æque Gratianæ*, it soon became a rendezvous of persons of note, and numerous inscriptions found in the neighbourhood making repeated references to the Roman aristocracy, and such names as Titia, Pompeia &c. constantly recurring.

The barbarous hordes which overrun the district after the fall of the Empire, naturally neglected towns like Aix; and the place fell into oblivion for several centuries.

In the middle-ages, the town became the subject of sharp contention between the Comte de Genevois and the House of Savoy. But in 1295, it passed definitely into the hands of the latter, who established a barony here, which became, later, a marquiseate. The seventeenth century saw the rise of the place as a spa. From that time onwards its history, not only under the first Napoleonic Empire but later as an appendage of the Kingdom of Sardinia and finally as a part of modern France, has been one of unbroken prosperity.

Treatment: Aix-les-Bains was the first health-resort to adopt the combined use of baths and massage, the latter having been introduced from the East by the physicians who accompanied Napoleon on his Egyptian expedition in 1799.

These, together with the Berthollet Vapour Baths and the Bouillon System of Sweating, form the principal method of treatment in use at Aix; but, supplementary to these, there are various other modes of bathing &c. The treatment at the spa is essentially external; the waters taken internally forming, nevertheless, a useful adjunct. These are obtained from two thermal springs which yield 6 million litres daily, a temperature of 47°, and are charged with sulphur and alum. Moreover, they contain a quantity of *baregine*, such as is found in the springs of Barèges in the Pyrenees and which, rendering them unctuous in character, adapts them admirably for the purposes of massage. It is to these qualities that the spa owes its celebrity as a resort for persons suffering from chronic rheumatism and gout, the number of English and Americans visiting the place annually being some thousands.

The waters are, however, also employed for various complaints of the joints, the nerves and the skin.

The baths are administered at a thermal establishment called "Le Grand Cercle". Founded in 1824 under the patronage of the king of Sardinia and privileged later by the protection of the French Government, this institution is one of the most splendid and luxurious of its kind.

Before the building stands the famous *Arch of Campanus*, erected probably at the close of the 3rd cent. by the Roman after whom it is named. Near it rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a château of the Marquesses of Aix. It possesses a handsome stair-case, and is the depository of a small Museum consisting mostly of relics from the 'lake dwellings'. In the centre of the town, there is a very nice park, a favourite place for patients on account of its pure air and its tranquillity.

The *Casino* is a sumptuous structure, where considerable gambling is still carried on, and fêtes are still given, though its palmiest days are past. Among the ecclesiastical buildings, the principal are: the *Old Church* at Place Carnot and the *New Church* at the Boulevard des Côtes, the latter being a Byzantine structure designed by Bertin. The favourite promenades are in the Park and the Promenade du Gigot. Indeed, the surroundings offer ample opportunities for various and charming

PROMENADES: The principal walks in the vicinity are:— *Le grand Port* (steamboats); *Le petit Port*; *Forêt de Corsuet* (Golf Club); *Bois de Lamartine*; *La Roche du Roi*; *Hippodrome*, *Vélodrome*; *Saint Simon* (mineral spring); *St. Innocent*, *Les Rochers de Brison*; *La Grotte des Fées*; *la Ferme du Gigot*; *Château des Chatillon*.

The Hospital of Queen Hortense and the ruins of a Roman Theatre at Marlioz—a place situated 1/4 hour from Aix les-Bains & containing a thermal establishment—are interesting resorts.

EXCURSIONS. BRIDE-LES-BAINS (HOT.: Gr. Hot. des Thermes) is a frequented spa, reached via Moutiers and thence by omnibus.

But the favourite trip is to **LAC DU BOURGET**, a sheet of water situated at

an altitude of 10 miles above over 470 ft. de Rhône by the versed in sun one o'clock in various spot

HAUTE-ÉCOLE at the foot northwest is sumptuous contains an in bas-reliefs is the COL Alt. 2,100 ft. (4,600 ft.), the **LE BOURG** lying at the and possesses church with 18th cent. 1 Bourdeau. of Bourdeau That descent west brings be reached Other place of Aix are:

The Gr St. Simon & Tresserve (3,000 feet), summit of a vast and Bourget an Pont de l'At of the Châ

At a dist Aix is the C a mountain **CORBIÈRE** on the cog-ft.), which From one of the descent

CHAM de France), **ANNECY**

Gd. Hot. et renowned, fort, leading an ancient numerous n important o the old and the Eglise c de l'Isle an

But its gr lake, on the a most cha long and is and delight by steamers cellent skat

The envi ingly beaut ascents, su (4,920 ft.), si the lake an

of the Fier; le Parmelan (6,088 ft.), an exceedingly steep height, which, seen from the plain, appears inaccessible; la Tournette (7,531 ft.), whose beautiful form and varied aspect, together with the fine panoramic view which it affords, render it a very favourite excursion.

The chief attractions, however, in the neighbourhood of Annecy are the Gorges du Fier and the Château de Montrozier, reached in 12 minutes by rail. This narrow defile is one of the most curious and beautiful in the Alps. Its rocky walls are of a most imposing character; while the rushing waters below and the delicate tracery of the interlacing branches overhead render the spot exceedingly romantic.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS (HOTELS: des Bains; Grand Hot. d'Evian) is a famous spa on the southern shore of Lake Lemman. (See route 81.)

RIA: From LYONS by rail to GRENOBLE, URIAGE-LES-BAINS, GAP and BRIANÇON, returning by road via COL DU LAUTARET and BOURG D'OISANS.

GRENOBLE.

POPULATION: 65,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Primas; de

l'Europe; Trois-Vachon; des Alpes.

GRENOBLE, is an old, but largely city agreeably by superb mountains the town into confined between mountain, is de la Bastille, the right bank, is in Grenoble is the in France; within is its possible volume of drink

The Cathedral Charlemagne.

St. Laurent de period.

The Musée Rubens and Ver also a library a University vacation course

Grenoble has the exploitation the principal we

EXCURSIONS: of Grande-Chart

(France) URIAGE-LES-BA

Altitude: 1357 feet.

1483

SEASON FROM 25th MAY TILL 5th OCTOBER

First-Class Thermal Estab

The waters, sulphurous, saline & are employed for MALADIES OF THE SKIN, glandular affections, acrofula etc.

ADMIRABLE RESORT FOR CHILDREN

Hotels, Villas and Furnished Apartments

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CO Grand Hotel (left), Hotel du Cercle (left), Ancien Hotel FOR VILLAS AND APARTMENTS SEE GUIDE TO

PARK, CASINO, CLUB-HOUSE

Theatre from 15th June till 15th September

Velodrome — Lawn Tennis — Golf

— ELECTRIC LIGHT. —

Uriage is supplied with electric tramway, starting from Grenoble and serving all trains.

N.B. For all particulars apply to the Director of the T

situated among the mountains and renowned for its liqueur; (2) to Vercoors, which, though less celebrated than the former, is a wild and romantic spot of great beauty.

An electric tramway connects Grenoble with

URIAGE-LES-BAINS (ALT.: 1,857 ft. — **HOTELS:** Hot.-Rest. Monnet, branch-house of Hot. Monnet, Grenoble; Grand Hot., with lift; du Cerole, with lift; Ancien; des Bains. — **SEASON:** May 25th till October 5th), a celebrated bath lying in a pretty valley surrounded by wooded heights. It bears an old repute, and contains, besides a chateau and several country villas, a chapel decorated with pictures by Veronese and other well-known masters.

The thermal springs, which are very famous, contain sulphurous salts, and are efficacious in maladies of the skin, glandular affections, anæmia, rheumatism, scrofula &c.

The establishment, partly rebuilt and under excellent management, is fitted with baths of various kinds. A park, casino, club-house, velodrome, tennis-lawn &c. add greatly to the natural attractions of the place.

EXCURSIONS: Châtreaux de Prémol, Ourrière Waterfall, Mt. Chamrousse (7,400 ft.), Croix de Belladonne.

A line of rail runs southwards to Aspres Junc., whence a branch proceeds through the Hautes-Alpes of the Dauphiné to Briançon, the chief place on the route being

GAP (**HOTELS:** Bavette; des Négociants; de Provence. — ALT.: 2,420 ft. — **POP.:** 11,000) is remarkable chiefly for its fine modern cathedral, which combines the Gothic and Romanesque styles. Close to the edifice are the Episcopal Palace and the Préfecture, the latter containing a small museum.

Having past through a series of tunnels; the valley broadens, and the train stops at

BRIANÇON (**HOTELS:** Terminus; de la Paix. — ALT.: 4,280 ft. — **POP.:** 7,000), the terminus of the railway and a strongly fortified town, commanding the route to Italy via Mt. Genève. The place, picturesquely situated and enclosed by beautiful forests of larch, is the centre of a beautiful district, a fine view being obtained from Pont Asfeld, which connects the town with

the fort Duranco, can be o The sunn delightft

Dilige the Gals (4,900 ft. springs,

COL Hospice; 8,810 ft.), Oisans E phiné.

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Hammam, Bains Lardy, Bains Larband, mnase Suédois and Etablissements Irothérapiques.

CASINO, open from 1st May till 15th Oct.,
THEATRE from 15th May till 30th Sept.
ama, Music, Baths, Concerts &c.

VICHY is one of the most celebrated and agreeable spas of France. The *Railway Station* stands on a square adorned with a bronze group representing *Vichy*. Four large roads lead to the centre. The most frequented of them is the *Rue de Paris*, a real boulevard that leads to *les Quatre chemins*, a very animated spot, where the principal streets meet. Here stands the *Eden Théâtre*, a beautiful music hall, prettily decorated, and used for fairs, fêtes and galas. Not far off is the *Church of Saint-Louis*, built in 1861, in Romanesque style: the pretty *Passage Giboin*, lined with beautiful shops leads from the Church to the Park.

The *Park*, a delightful promenade, is the fashionable rendezvous, the "Boulevard de Vichy". In *Rue Nin-Gridaine*, alongside the Park, is the luxuriously appointed *Cercle International*, where soirées, balls are given.

The Casino is a fine building in Renaissance style. At the Corner of the Park is the graceful *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville*.

The waters justly enjoy a wide reputation, the number of visitors to the spa exceeding 60,000 annually; while 1,000,000 bottles a-year are despatched to various parts of the world. The number of springs is very large, among them being a very interesting intermittent one that rises twice a day.

In the southern part of the town is the beautiful *Nouveau Parc*, protected from the river by an embankment whence a view of the *Monts d'Auvergne* is obtained. In this quarter of the old town, built on a hillock, the old houses bear the local stamp. In the N. of the town is the *Hippodrome* of the *Concours Hippique*.

EXCURSIONS: These are numerous and interesting, the chief being to

1. Cusset. 2. Côte Saint-Amand. 3. Haute-riive. 4. La Montagne-Verte. 5. Charmell. 6. Château de Lanzet. 7. Malanau. 8. Ardoisière. 9. Ruine de Billy.

More distant are: Ruines de Mongilbert, Châteldon, Effiat, Gannat, Lapalisse and Thiers.

The rail runs W. and then S. to

CLERMONT-FERRAND (HOTELS: de la Poste; de l'Univers. — ALT.: 1,840 ft. — POP.: 50,000), a fine old university and cathedral city with an interesting museum.

ROYAT - LES - BAINS (HOTELS: Grand; Continental; Splendid. — ALT.: 1,420 ft. — POP.: 1,500), is a spa lying in a beautiful valley, with four hot springs, the principal maladies treated being gout, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, diabetes and complaints of the chest and throat.

Royat contains two casinos, a library, concert hall, a 10—11th cent. church and a beautiful park. It is connected by rail with

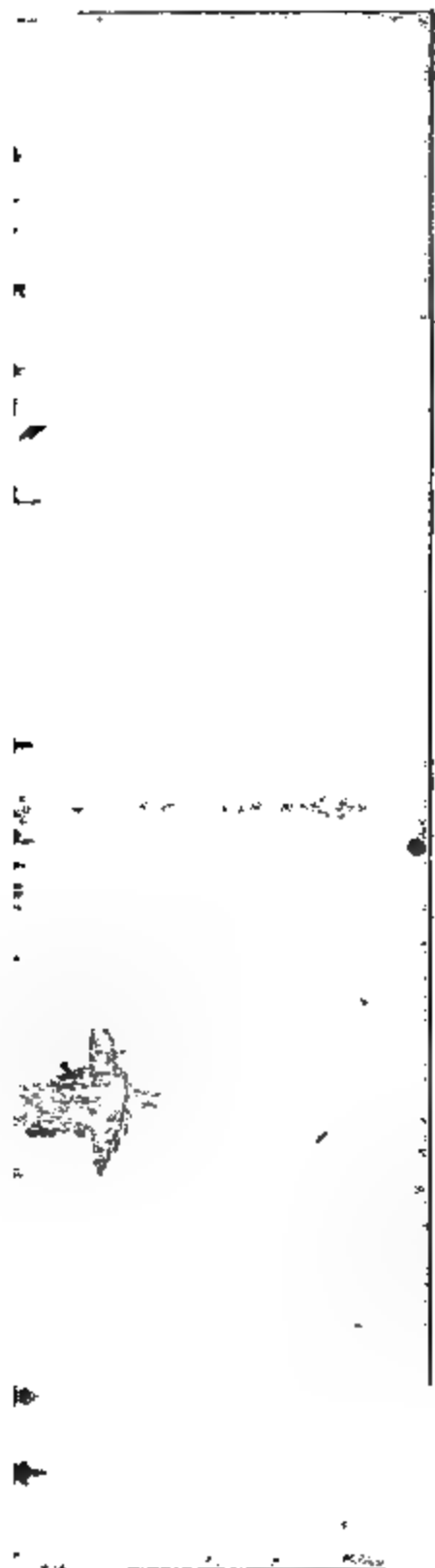
LA BOURBOULE (HOTELS: Metropole; de Paris; Splendid; Iles Britanniques; Villa Medici & Palace; Grand; de l'Etablissement; Richelieu. — ALT.: 2,790 ft.), a celebrated spa, possessing springs charged with salts of sodium and lithium as well as compounds of arsenic. They are highly efficacious in cases of anæmia, chlorosis, scrofula, rheumatism, diabetes and general debility. There are three bathing establishments, namely, Etablissement des Thermes, Etablissement Choussy and Etablissement Mabru.

MONT DORE - LES - BAINS (HOTELS: Sarciron-Bainaldy; Nouvel; de la Poste; de Paris & Parc. — ALT.: 3,200 ft.), one of the most elevated spas in Central France, with 8 springs. It is beautifully situated and much frequented by English and Americans.

83: From LYONS via DIJON and FONTAINEBLEAU to PARIS.

DIJON (HOTELS: De la Cloche; du Jura. — POST OFFICE: Hotel de Villa. — POP.: 70,000) is an ancient place, and the present capital of the Côte d'Or, formerly that of Burgundy. It is spacious, rich, very strongly built, and beautifully situated in a fertile and verdant plain, at the confluence of the two pretty little rivers, Ouche and Suzon.

Dijon is renowned for its manufacture of biscuits (Suprême Pernot) and fine liqueurs, notably for its *Eau-de-vie de marc*. It contains also important soap-refineries and numerous machine-shops. Finally, it possesses a great reputation for its mustard and ginger-bread.



PARIS: Place de la Concorde.

FONTAINEBLEAU.

POPULATION: 16,000.

HOTELS: L'Aigle noir; le Lion d'or; le Cadran Bleu; France et Angleterre.

This town is a very healthy place, formerly renowned for the number of its centenarians.

The station lies 2 kilometres from the centre of the town; and it is thus possible to lead, at Fontainebleau, a tranquil life, untroubled by the bustle characterising more fashionable resorts.

The town is very regularly built, its streets broad, clean and well-kept. The *Palais de Fontainebleau* is one of the most celebrated in France: it was built under Francis I. and Henry IV., and was the favourite residence of Napoleon I. Ad-

mission free. The place contains a large apartment, beautifully embellished, and the chamber of Pope Pius VII., with the table on which the Emperor signed his abdication and which he is said to have damaged with a blow of his knife, the cut being still shown! The lake in the grounds is renowned for its carp of proverbial longevity. The spot is very attractive.

At Fontainebleau is an *Ecole d'application* for artillery and engineers.

PARIS.

POPULATION: 3,000,000.

ARRIVAL: Cabs are in waiting; but, for parties, it is advisable to order an omnibus by telegraphing to the 'Chef de Gare'. Luggage examined in the 'salle de visite': gratuity of 50 cent., to the porter.

3162

PARIS.

HOTEL RÉGINA

THE MOST MODERN HOTEL.

HOTELS: *The highest class of most aristocratic hotels will be found at the Place Vendôme and the adjoining part of Rue de Rivoli, as:—*

The Continental, most luxurious and comfortable, healthiest location and finest view, overlooking Tuileries Gardens — steam-heating throughout — 500 rooms and 200 private bath-rooms; Régina, 1st class, with all modern comfort, best central situation, Place de Rivoli; Maurice, newly re-opened, all modern conveniences, the most rooms with private baths; du Jardin des Tuileries, fine view of Tuileries Gardens, winter garden, bath-rooms, lift and every other comfort; Bristol et du Rhin; Ritz, gastro-omic fame; Liverpool.

Next to these come several hotels of the highest class in the fashionable quarter of the Opéra:—

Grand Hôtel, 12 Boulevard des Capucines and Place de l'Opéra, one of the sights of Paris, entirely renovated, new splendid winter-garden; The Athénée, Rue Scribe, opposite the Opera, a world-renowned house; Scribe, Bd. des Capucines, electric light, steam-heated

throughout; Chatham, Rue de la Paix (entrance from Rue Daunou), patronised by the élite of European and American society; Westminster, newly enlarged; Mirabeau, in new construction; Calais, Rue de la Paix, central situation, very moderate charges; Bellevue, 1st class, 39 Avenue de l'Opéra, in finest situation, with all modern comfort, first-rate restaurant, lift, baths &c.; des Deux Mondes, 22 Avenue de l'Opéra, recommended to English & American families, — electric light, lift and perfect sanitary arrangements; Madison, Rue Petits Champs corner Avenue l'Opéra, 1st class, opened 1906 with all modern comforts; St. James & Albany, 211 Rue St. Honoré and 202 Rue de Rivoli, two fine structures, the former once the residence of the Duc de Noailles, — much patronised by English and Americans; de Lille et d'Albion, 223 Rue Saint-Honoré, situated in best position near Tuileries Gardens, magnificent hall, central heating, lift, restaurant &c.

In this quarter, there are also a number of very good second-class hotels, offering every comfort at moderate prices, those

mentioned below being thoroughly reliable:—

Prince Albert, 5 Rue Hyacinthe (Tuileries), a refined and old established house. scrupulously clean and well-managed by educated English lady, moderate charges.

Near the Madeleine are situated the following first-class houses:—

Bedford, 17 Rue de l'Arcade, unique among central 1st class hotels in having a garden and no back yard, — specially careful cuisine, — excellent sanitation; Vouillemont, 15 Rue Boissy d'Anglas, adjoining Place de la Concorde; Perey, 5 Cite du Retiro, entrances: 85 Rue Boissy d'Anglas and 80 Faubourg St. Honoré, moderate terms, lift &c.; de l'Arcade, 7 Rue de l'Arcade, completely renovated, with baths, electric light, excellent cuisine &c.; Sydney, 50 Rue des Mathurins, opened in 1902, every modern comfort, separate tables; de Sèze, 16 Rue de Sèze, comfortable rooms, boarding arrangements, moder. charges, English spoken; Montaigne, 80 Rue Montaigne, fine situation be-

tween Champs Elysées and Madeleine rooms 4 fr. upwards.

Visitors desiring a restful quarter will find in the Champs Elysées and adjacent streets a great number of first-class houses especially adapted for a prolonged stay:—

Elysée-Palace, one of the newest of Parisian hotels, of splendid structure and with beautifully decorated interior; Mercédès, Place de l'Etoile, small but high-class house in best and healthiest situation, — newly built with all the latest modern improvements, — beautiful private bath-rooms attached to every suite & to nearly every bedroom; Carlton, newly opened Spring 1907; du Palais, 28 Cours la Reine, 1st class; Baltimore, 8 Rue Léo Delibes, corner of Avenue Kléber, à la carte and table d'hôte, electric light, bath-rooms, lift, south aspect.

VEGETARIAN BOARDING-HOUSE:— Mrs. Tunmer (English), Passy, 10 Rue Gustave Courbet, frs. 150 per month, — also apartments only.

3167

PARIS.

THE ATHÉNÉE.

First-class. Opposite the Opera.

E. Armbruster.

RESTAURANTS. — First-class, with à la carte only:—

Hotel Ritz, Place Vendome; Voisin, Rue St. Honoré; Paillard, Blvd. des Italiens; Larue, Rue Royale; Durant, Rue Royale; Café de Paris, Avenue de l'Opéra; Henry, Place Gaillon; Noël & Peter, Blvd. des Italiens (Passage des Princes); Marguery, Bd. Bonne Nouvelle.

A la carte and à prix fixe:—

Café Riche, Bd. des Italiens; Pousset, Bd. des Italiens; Brasserie Universelle, Avenue de l'Opéra.

CAFES: Café de la Paix (Grand Hot.); Café Américain &c.

CABS: Drive in the city, 1.50 fr.; per hour 2 frs.

OMNIBUSES run in all directions.

TRAMWAYS: Horse, steam, electric and compressed-air cars are to be found almost everywhere except in the Grands Boulevards and in the Champs Elysées.

COACHES are run by the Office of the New York Herald.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY: The "Métropolitain", an underground line, excellently worked, traverses the city from Porte

Maillot to Porte de Vincennes and has a loop from Place de la Nation to Place de l'Etoile, with an extension to Porte Dauphine. From Place de l'Etoile a branch line runs to the Trocadéro.

STEAM RAILWAYS: Except a few local trains on the main lines, there is only one service, namely, that of the Chemin de fer de ceinture which has frequent trains.

STEAMERS: A regular service every few minutes from Charenton to Auteuil.

U. S. EMBASSY: Hon. Robert S. Mc Cormick.

U. S. CONS. GEN.: Frank H. Mason, Esq.

BANKS: Crédit Lyonnais; Natl. d'Escompte; French American Bank; Place Vendome, newly established.

BATHS: Hammam, 18 Rue des Mathurins; Balnéum, 16 Rue Cadet; E. Racine, 5 Rue Racine; Ecole de Nat. cold bath, Quai d'Orsay.

POST OFFICE: Rue Etienne Marceau near the Louvre.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Rue d'Agout Rev. H. E. Noyes, D. D., Dublin. Avenue d'Antin. Sun. 8.30, 10^{am} 8.0. H. C. 8.30 and noon.

PARIS. 3160 **GRAND-HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS THROUGHOUT. NEW WINTER-GARDEN.

PARIS: Grand Opera House.

Christ Church, 49 Boulevard Bineau, Neuilly-sur-Seine. Rev. H. T. R. Briggs, M. A., D. C. L. Ch. Ch. Parsonage, 35 Boul. Bineau, Neuilly.

St. George's Church, Rue Auguste Vacquerie. Rev. Geo. Washington, M. A., Camb., 7 Rue Auguste Vacquerie.

THEATRES: Opéra; Théâtre Français; Opéra-Comique; Odéon; Gymnase, Boul. Bonne Nouvelle; Les Variétés (comédie); Folies Bergères and many others.

CONCERTS: du Conservatoire; Colonnes; Lamoureux &c. &c.

TRAVELLING-TRUNKS: Louis Vuitton, 1 Rue Scribe, branch-house in London, one of the best reputed houses in the trade, possessing a world-wide renown.

seat of a bishopric and was called Paris. In 506, the city was the residence of Clovis. In 520, *Ste Geneviève*, the benefactress and afterwards the patroness of Paris, died here. In 987, *Hughes Capet* made the town the capital of his kingdom. From the days of Lewis VI., surnamed the Fat, dates the second wall of Paris. Under *Philip Augustus*, the third wall was added and a great number of churches, hospitals, colleges, markets &c. built, the most noteworthy being Notre Dame. In

its history becomes merged in temporary events.

At the present day, Paris, with 3,000,000 inhabitants, including 1,000 foreigners, is one of the most interesting and certainly the loveliest city in the world.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CITY.

Paris may be divided into 15 sections, each containing what a stranger can see in a day without over-fatiguing

himself. Every section includes several contiguous subdivisions.

1. The central point of Paris is the *Place du Palais-Royal* between the *Louvre* and the *Palais-Royal*. It is crossed by *Rue St-Honore* and *Rue de Rivoli*, 3 kilometres long, which ends at the *Place de la Concorde* and *Rue de Sévigné*, on the latter of which stands the *Musée Carnavalet* with objects relating to the history of the

opened April 1904. Magnificent situation. Most luxuriously furnished. Every modern effort.

3168

A. CHAMBAZ & Co., Prop.

2. To the right of the *Palais-Royal* is the *Place du Carrousel*, bordered by the *Jardin des Tuileries*. Between the *Louvre* and the *Carrousel* there stands, on the *Square du Carrousel*, a statue of *Lafayette* by *Bartlett*. The site of the *Palais des Tuileries* has been converted into a lawn and adorned with three statues. In front of the garden, rises the *Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel*, sur-

mounted by a beautiful bronze group. To the west and opposite the *Arc de Triomphe* is the *Monument to Gambetta*.

Across *Rue de Rivoli*, whose houses form the curious and well-known "Arcades", lies *Place Rivoli* with the equestrian statue of *Jeanne d'Arc*. Starting the paling of the *Jardin des Tuileries* leftwards, one reaches *Place de la Concorde*, the largest and most

PARIS 1 RUE SCRIBE LOUIS VUITTON'S

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PARIS.

200 private bath-rooms
renovated and redecorated

ES & BAGS. LONDON 149 NEW BOND STREET.

Station. Entirely new management. Opposite Tuilleries Gardens. A. LOFT, Manager.

beautiful in Paris, and memorable as the spot where Lewis XVI. was beheaded.

In the centre rises the *Obélisque de Louqsor* a monolith 76 ft. high between two majestic fountains personifying, respectively, maritime and fluvial navigation. Around the Place are statues representing the large towns of France. The place is bounded on the north by the *Ministère de la Marine*, the *Nouveau Cercle* and the premises of the *Automobile Club de France*, beautiful buildings with Corinthian colonnades. At the west the *Champs-Elysées*, extending to the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*. In the late afternoon, the avenue is full of carriages; and the neighbouring

avenues invaded by pedestrians, form a picturesque scene. On a summer's evening, the sight of the *Champs-Elysées*, with its brilliantly illuminated concerts, is quite unique. Here are the Concerts, *de l'Horloge, des Ambassadeurs, Alcazar-d'été &c.* To the right, the *Champs-Elysées* are prolonged by *Avenue Gabriel*, which borders the *Jardins de l'Elysée*, a beautiful gate of forged iron giving ingress to the gardens. At the end of *Avenue Gabriel* commences the *Avenue de Marigny*, which leads to *Place Beauvau* with the *Ministry of Interior* and the *Palais de l'Elysée*. Facing the *Avenue de Marigny* is *Avenue Nicolas II.*, to the right and left of which respectively stands the

PARIS.

HOTEL des DEUX MONDES.

22 Avenue de l'Opéra.

Universally reputed. — Most centrally situated.

One of the most comfortable hotels in Paris.

Entirely renovated. — Lift. Electric light and steam heating in every room.

2849

New and perfect sanitary arrangements.

Highly recommended to English and American travellers.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Telegraphic Address "Mondôtel".

Grand Palais and the *Petit Palais*. This avenue leads to the exceptionally beautiful *Pont Alexandre III*.

In the *Grand Palais* or *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, constructed between 1897 and 1900, there take place art exhibitions, equestrian performances and other exhibitions of various kinds. It has a length of nearly 800 feet, and is remarkable for its many-coloured sandstone frieze made at *Sèvres* and representing the *Defile of the Arts through the Ages*. The interior contains a vast hall 630 ft. by 148 ft. with a dome 142 ft. in height and a very fine staircase.

The *Petit Palais* or *Palais de la Ville de Paris* was erected at the same time as the *Grand Palais*. It

has an interior length of 425 ft. and, besides a courtyard ornamented with pools and plants, contains municipal collections, among which the most notable is that of *Dutuit* (art objects &c.). Between the *Place de la Concorde* and the *Arc-de-Triomphe*, is the *Rond-Point*, adorned with 6 water-jets. From *Rond Point* to *l'Arc de Triomphe*, the *Avenue des Champs Elysées* is lined with magnificent buildings. The *Arc-de-Triomphe* on the *Place de l'Etoile* is the largest of its kind. Commenced in 1806 and completed under *Louis Philippe*, it is ornamented with high-reliefs, representing, on the one side (*Avenue de la Grande Armée*), *Resistance* and *Peace* (by *Etex*) and,

PARIS. 39, Avenue de l'Opéra. PARIS.

HOTEL BELLEVUE

Best central location, facing
Opera House.
ELEVATOR. BATHS.
TRIC LIGHT, STEAM-HEATING
THROUGHOUT.
Breakfast 4 frs. and Dinner 6 frs.
served at separate tables.



Single rooms from 5 frs.; double
rooms from 10 frs.

Light and service included.

SPECIAL TERMS "EN PENSION".

Mme Hauser, Proprietress.

Cable address "Hotel Bellevue Paris".

other side (Champs Elysées),
sculpture (by Rude) and the
of 1810 (by Cortot). From
of the structure, a splendid
obtained.

The avenues meet at the *Arc
de l'Étoile*. *L'Avenue de la Grande
Arrière* leads to *Maillot Gate*, and is
crossed by the steam-tramway from
Paris to the country. It is the centre of the
main and automobiling quarter: the
annual cyclists assemble at the
Place de l'Espérance. *Avenue
de la Grande Arrière* leads to the *Russian Church*
Monceau Park: *Avenue d'Jéna*
leads to *Place d'Jéna* (statue of
Napoleon) and the *Guimet Museum*
leads to the country by M. Emile
Zola and used in winter for con-
certs of various kinds: *Avenue
de la Grande Arrière* leads to *Place du Trocadéro*,
Paris, *Avenue Victor Hugo*, to
Bois de Boulogne. On *Place Victor
Hugo* there is a monument by Barrias
in honour of the author after whom the square
is named. At 124 *Avenue Victor Hugo*
is the house where the great poet died.
Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, a
road 330 feet broad and much
shaded by elegant carriages, leads
to *Bois de Boulogne* (Dauphine
side). In the *Av. du Bois*, on the left
when approaching the *Arc de
l'Étoile*, there stands a very original
monument to Alphand.

From the *Place du Palais Royal*,
follow *Rue St. Honoré* westwards,
cross the *Seine* (at the *Théâtre
Français*) and passing the *Théâtre
Français*, we reach *Place Vendôme* (de-

signed by Mansard) and *Castiglione St.*,
bordered by arcades. In the centre of
the former rises the '*Colonne*' (142 ft.).
On the east side of the '*place*' is the
Ministry of Justice. Proceeding
through *Rue St. Honoré* we enter, at
Rue Royale, a beautiful road lined with
hotels, and connecting *Place de la
Concorde* with the *Madeleine*. These
are the commercial districts most
frequented by strangers, where, during
the day, pedestrians and vehicles are
continually passing to and fro.

On *Place de la Madeleine*, embel-
lished with a statue of Jules Simon
in front of the *Church de la Madeleine* near
which, on Thursdays and Fridays, a
busy flower-market is held. Behind the
church are the monument of the illus-
trious chemist *Lavoisier* and *Tronchet
St.* leading to *St. Lazare Station*,
opposite the large *Hôtel Terminus*.
To the west of the *Madeleine* is the
long *Boulevard Malesherbes*, leading
to *Porte d'Asnières*. It crosses *Boule-
vard Haussmann* near the *Statue of
Shakespeare*, passes *Parc Monceau*
created by Philippe of Orleans in 1778
and containing monuments to *Maupas-
sant* and *Ambroise Thomas*. The park is
bordered for half its length by magni-
ficent private edifices, one of which, situ-
ated in *Avenue Vélasquez*, contains the
Cernuschi Collection of Chinese and
Japanese articles bequeathed to the city
by the gentleman whose name it bears.
Where *Bd. Haussmann* crosses the
Avenue de Villiers, it forms *Place
Malesherbes* adorned with groups

ordered, to the N., by the *Caserne du Château d'eau* and *Hôtel Moderne*. At Place de la République debouches a great number of important boulevards and other roads. Hence, the boulevards bend southwards to the Bastille, and become less interesting.

On Boulevard du Temple is *Théâtre Déjazet*: on Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire will be found the *Winter Circus*.

The last section, the Boulevard Beaumarchais, ends at *Place de la Bastille*, in the centre of which is the *Colonne de Juillet*. The top affords a fine view. In this 'place' a line of white paving marks the perimeter of the old Bastille taken by the people on the 14th of July 1789. On Boulevard Beaumarchais, the *Rue du Pas de la Mule* leads to *Place des Vosges*, ornamented with four fountains: in the centre of the square is a statue of Lewis XIII., and at No. 6 stands the house inhabited by Victor Hugo, which is being converted into a *Musée Victor Hugo*.

The south west side of the place is occupied by the Vincennes Railway Station. To obtain an idea of the movement of the large boulevards, the omnibus should be taken from the Bastille to the Madeleine, preferably in the evening.

4. From Place du Palais Royal a few paces lead to *Place du Théâtre Français*, always very animated, and whence issue *Rue de Richelieu*, and *Avenue de l'Opéra*. This avenue is one of the finest Parisian roads, containing the richest stores. It is but slightly animated during the daytime and still less so in the evening. To the right is the branch of the *Banque de France*, and *Passage Choiseul* leading to *Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens*. Further on, the pretty *Fontaine Gaillon*, constructed in 1823 from designs by the viscount. To the left is the *Cercle National des Armées de Terre et de Mer*.

Place de l'Opéra, crossed by *Boulevard des Capucines*, is the junction of *Rue Halévy*, *Rue Auber*, *Rue du Quatre-Septembre*, *Avenue de l'Opéra*

and *Rue de la Paix*. This last, opened in 1807, is one of the richest of the capital, lined with beautiful shops and bordering upon *Place Vendôme*. At Place de l'Opéra is Cook's Agency; at No. 3 is *l'Agence des Wagons-Lits*.

On *Rue Auber* opens *Square de l'Opéra* with the *Théâtre de l'Athénée-Comique* and the monument to Charles Garnier who designed the Opéra. Following *Chaussée d'Antin*, we pass *Théâtre du Vaudeville*, and cross *Boulevard Haussmann*, formed of mansions and the *Grand Magasins du Printemps*.

We arrive at *Place de la Trinité*, adorned with a plantation and three marble fountains, representing *la Foi*, *l'Espérance* and *la Charité* situated in front of *Trinity Church*, which is embellished with beautiful sculpturing. Hence *Rue de Châteaudun* leads to *Notre Dame de Lorette* and to *Place St. Georges*.

To the E. of *Trinity Church* is the *Rue de Londres*. To the N., in *Rue Blanche*, is the *Nouveau-Théâtre*, where, in winter, Sunday concerts take place. This street conducts us to *Place Blanche* and to *Rue de Clichy*, where is the *Casino de Paris*. *Rue de Clichy* ends at *Place de Clichy* where boulevards *de Clichy* and *des Batignolles*, *Avenue de Clichy* and *Rue d'Amsterdam* meet. In the centre of this place rises the *Monument du Maréchal Moncey*, with a beautiful bronze group by Guillaume et Doublemard.

To the N. of Boulevard de Clichy is the populous quarter called the *Butte-Montmartre*. In this quarter, and especially on Boulevard de Clichy, are numerous 'cabarets artistiques', that having nothing artistic but the name, are merely low-class échoppes' (pubs). At the top of the hill rises the *Church of the Sacré-Cœur*. One ascends to it by a flight of 235 steps or by the funicular. This building, of fantastic form, has justly excited criticism: it certainly does not seem

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worth the many millions lavished on its construction. In the western districts of the Butte-Montmartre lies the cemetery containing the tombs of Théophile Gautier, Paul Delaroche, Horace Vernet, Alexandre Dumas, Ernest Renan, Heinrich Heine, Baudin &c.

5. To the W. of Place du Palais-Royal, in the Rue de Rivoli, rises the *Palais du Louvre*. Between *Rue St. Honoré* and *Rue du Rivoli* are situated the *Magasins du Louvre*.

The *LOUVRE* was formerly a fortress reconstructed in 1204 by Philippe-Auguste. In 1541 François I. commenced the present palace, which was completed by Napoléon III. In front of the colonnade there are gardens adorned with monuments to Meissonier, Boucher, Raffet and Vélasquez. The palace itself (open daily, Mondays excepted), is now the depository of Art Collections doubtless unmatched in variety and extent. It is usual to enter by the *Galerie Denon*. Ascending the stairway, observe a beautiful Greek figure of Victory and proceed to the *Apollo Gallery* hung with notable Gobelins and containing Charlemagne's Crown, Napoleon's State Sword, the Regent Diamond &c. Next comes the *Salon Carré* in which are gathered masterpieces of Italian and Spanish painting, e. g. Veronese's *Wedding at Cana*, the largest easel picture extant. The *Long Gallery* also contains works

by Italian and Spanish painters, but likewise examples of French and English masters. In some neighbouring rooms are collected the *Netherlands School*; here, too, will be found the *Carpenter's Shop* by Rembrandt, Dow's *Woman with Dropsy*, Van Dyck's *Charles I.* and numerous works by Rubens.

In *Salle des Etats* are Millet's *Angels* and other modern paintings. Room XV contains, among its portraits of artists, *Mme. Lebrun's* celebrated painting of herself and daughter. To see all the rooms it is necessary to spend two or three mornings or afternoons at the Louvre; especially as, above the Art Gallery, there are also a *Marine Museum* (afternoon only) and a *Collection of Antiquities* of great interest, consisting of Assyrian, Egyptian, Etruscan and other rooms and containing the famous *Egyptian Scribe* (2800 B. C.?) and the *Book of the Dead* (1200 B. C.?).

No. 144 Rue de Rivoli is the elegant monument of *Coligny* (Renaissance style). *Rue Croix des Petits-Champs* and *Rue du Louvre* are the principal arteries of the quarters situated to the W. of the *Palais-Royal*, where rise the *Banque de France*, the *Caisse d'Epargne*; *Hôtel des Téléphones* & *Hôtel des Postes*. A few paces from the 'Bank' is *Place des Victoires*, of elliptic form: here stands the statue of *Lewis XIV.* To the E. of the *Palais Royal*, the *Rue de Richelieu* (3,151 ft.) leads from *Théâtre français* to *Boulevard des Italiens*. We remark here the beautiful *Fontaine Molière*, one of the finest in the city: it represents the

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large rivers of France, and stands
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At 58 Rue de Richelieu is the Bibliothèque Nationale (National Library): it possesses about 3,000,000 volumes and includes the following rooms:—Salle de Travail (study), admittance to which is by ticket only and somewhat difficult to obtain; Salles des Estampes (Print Room) open to the public daily except Tuesdays and Fridays; a Galerie des Chartes (Gallery of Charters) open to the public Tuesdays and Fridays only; a Salle de Travail des Manuscrits containing 100,000 MSS., but closed to the public; the Galerie Mazarine opened on Tuesdays and Fridays for the display of rare prints and manuscripts: Salle de Géographie, closed to the public; a Département des Médailles, founded under Lewis XIV. and possessing a collection of 200,000 coins, antique seals &c., open Tuesdays and Fridays, a public Reading Room, to which the public are admitted without tickets.

To the W. of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* is *Rue Vivienne*, where there are several beautiful edifices of the 17th and 18th centuries. *Place de la Bourse* offers, on weekdays, a tumultuous scene; while the interior of the *Bourse* presents, towards 3 o'clock, a curious spectacle.

To the W., *Rue du quatre Septembre* leads to the *Opéra*: and to the E., *Rue Réaumur*, leads to the *Square*

du Temple. Beyond Boulevard Montmartre lies *Rue Dronot*. Farther on, in *Rue Richer*, is the *Théâtre des Folies Bergère*. Near *Montholon Square* we cross *Rue Lafayette*, one of the longest and liveliest streets in Paris. Returning through *Rue Rochechouart*, we reach *Square d'Anvers* and *Boulevard Barbès* where are situated the *Grands Magasins Dufayel*, surmounted by a monumental dome.

6. From *Place du Palais Royal*, we take *Rue de Rivoli* to *Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau*. We perceive to the right the *Bourse de Commerce*. Near it rises a beautiful, fluted Doric column (100 ft.).

To the E. of the *Bourse de Commerce* are the *Halles Centrales*, divided into 12 pavilions. The most interesting time is between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning. Traversing the 'Halles' lengthwise, we find, at the end of *Rue Berger*, the *Fontaine des Innocents*, enclosed by a square. To the N. of the 'Halles' is the *Church of St. Eustace*, where meet *Rue de Turbigo*, *Rue Montmartre* and *Rue de Montorgueil*. *Rue Montmartre* is the great newspaper quarter, and presents a curious spectacle towards 4 o'clock in the morning. No. 5 *Rue Pirouette* is a curious house with pillars. *Boulevard Sébastopol* extends from *Place du Châtelet* to *Boulevard St. Denis*. Here, beyond the *Church of St. Leu*, rises a large 15th century tower, the sole remnant

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of the *Hôtel de Bourgogne*. Further on, this boulevard crosses the *Rue Turbigo* running from the 'Halles' to *Place de la République*. Finally, to the right, is *Square des Arts et Métiers* — in the centre a column bearing a statue of *Victory*. Near Bd. Sébastopol is *Rue St. Martin* with the 16th cent. *Church of St. Merri*, remarkable for its stained-glass and frescoes. On either side of *Boulevard Sébastopol*, and parallel with it are two of the longest and most ancient streets: *Rue St. Denis* to the W. and *Rue St. Martin* to the E. No. 116 of the latter is the *House of the Goths*, a curiosity of old Paris (on the 2nd floor, bas-reliefs, chef-d'œuvres of sculpture). At No. 122 is *Fontaine Maubée* (mentioned in 1391); at No. 264, the *Church of St. Nicolas-des-Champs*; at No. 292, the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*. Back to back with the conservatoire is *Fontaine du Vertbois*.

Beyond the line of the Boulevards extend the faubourgs of *St. Denis* and *St. Martin*, centres of industry and separated by *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, which is the prolongation of *Boulevard Sébastopol*. Following this, we pass *Eldorado*, *Théâtre Antoine*, the *Scala*, *Hôtel des Douanes*, and proceed to *Gare del'Est*. Near this station are the *Hôpital St. Louis* and the *Prison de femmes de St. Lazare*. To the W. of the station rises the *Church of St. Vincent de Paul* and

to the N.W. *Gare du Nord* (monumental edifices) and the *Hôpital Lariboisière*. Behind these stations begin the quarters of *la Chapelle* and of *la Vilette*, the most populous in Paris and the most unsafe at night. Here are the slaughter-houses and cattle-market.

7. From *Palais Royal*, the *Rue de Rivoli* leads to *Place du Louvre*. To the E., is the *Church of Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois*, with a Gothic belfry. Near this the graceful *Fontaine de l'Arbre-Sec* in the street of the same name. To the E., *Avenue Victoria* (whose name recalls the reception of the late Queen Victoria in 1855) leads to *Place du Châtelet* and to *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville*. On *Place du Châtelet* are the *Théâtre du Châtelet* and the ancient *Opéra-Comique*, now *Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt*. In the centre, the beautiful *Fontaine de la Victoire*. *Square St. Jacques* occupies the site of an old church, of which but the elegant tower remains: from the platform, a magnificent view. *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville* is one of the finest spots in Paris. To the E. rises the *Hôtel de Ville* with the equestrian statue of *Etienne Marcel*. To the east of this building stands the *Church of St. Gervais et St. Protais*; while northwards extend old quarters, with very narrow but very busy streets traversed by the large *Rue du Temple* from *Hôtel de Ville* to *Place de la République*, and bordering upon the *Square du Temple*; in

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square is a weeping-willow said to be four centuries old. The *Rue du Temple* contains some fine specimens of architecture in the form of ancient mansions of the nobility. A funicular railway connects Place de la République with the heights of *Belleville*.

8. From the Palais Royal, following *Rue de Rivoli*, and its prolongation, *Rue St. Antoine*, we reach *Place de la Bastille*. To the right and left of this large artery extend old quarters remarkable for the ancient buildings passed at frequent intervals. The most curious are:— the magnificent and unique *Hôtel de Beauvais*, 68 *Rue François Miron*; the ancient *Hôtel des Archevêques de Sens*, at the corner of *Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville*; *Hôtel de Sully*, 143 *Rue St. Antoine*; the beautiful Ogival gateway of the ancient mansion of Clisson, now a part of the *Palais des Archives*, 58 *Rue des*

Archives, containing the state records, and possessing a beautifully colonnaded court of honour; the *Hôtel de Hollande*, 47 *Rue Vieille du Temple*; the ancient *Hôtel du Cardinal du Rohan*, now the *Imprimerie Nationale*, No. 87 of the same street; the *Hôtel de Juigné*, one of the most sumptuous of Paris, 5 *Rue de Thorigny &c.* Not far from the *Bastille* is the *Place des Vosges* with the equestrian statue of Lewis XIII. Eastwards is *Rue des Francs-Bourgeois*, No. 55 being occupied by the central establishment of the *Mont de Piété*, which possesses a monopoly in pawn broking.

9. Having surveyed the ancient quarter, we cross the *Grands Boulevards* and visit *Boulevard Richard Lenoir*, under which runs St. Martin's Canal beginning at *Place de la Bastille*. It crosses the *Boulevard Voltaire* and the *Avenue de la*

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République. At *Place de la Bastille* begins the *Rue de la Roquette* leading to the Cemetery of *Père-Lachaise* and passing the small *Place de la Roquette*, where the capital executions were, till recently, performed.

The Cemetery of *Père-Lachaise* has its principal entrance from *Boulevard de Menilmontant*. It is the largest and likewise the most interesting in Paris. In its aspect there is nothing sad or mournful; and, from the hill on which it lies, a fine view of the city is obtained. It possesses a crenatory; and, among its tombs, it numbers those of *Félix Faure*, *Alfred de Musset*, *le Monument aux Monts*, by Bartholomé at Formigé, *Mausolées d'Héloïse et Abeilard*, *Rachel*, *Corot*, *La Fontaine*, *Molière*, *Delacroix*, *Thiers* and *Michelet*.

To the S. of the Bastille opens *Rue du Faubourg Saint Antoine*, stretching to *Place de la Nation*. This is the

busiest part of the whole quarter. *Place de la Nation* forms a large circle: it is the old *Place du Trône*. In the centre is a handsome monument called *Le Triomphe de la République*. Eastwards two Doric columns bear the bronze statues of *Philip Augustus* and *Lewis IX*. Numerous roads meet at this spot, namely, *Cours de Vincennes*, *Avenue Philippe Auguste*, *Boulevard Voltaire &c.* On *Place de la Nation* and *Cours de Vincennes* is held the famous 'Gingerbread Fair', commencing at Easter and lasting one month. The *Boulevard Diderot* leads to *Gare de Lyon*, crossing *Rue de Charenton* (No. 28 is the *Hospice des Quinze-Vingts*, founded in 1260 by St. Louis for 300 blind persons) and *Avenue Daumesnil*, down to *Place Daumesnil*, where rises the beautiful fountain, with bronze lions, that formerly adorned the *Place de la République*.

Between the Seine and Avenue Daumesnil is the large quarter called *Bercy*, occupied by the *Entrepôt des Vins*.

10. The island of the city is connected by nine bridges with the other quarters of Paris. On the *Pont-Neuf* rises the equestrian statue of *Henry IV*. Before the Palais de Justice, the *Place Dauphine* is lined with houses that date from the reign of Lewis XIII. Before *Sainte-Chapelle*, included in the circumference of the Palais de Justice, passes *Boulevard du Palais*, where we see the *Tribunal de Commerce* (whose dome has a height of 145 ft.) and the *Préfecture de Police*. Opposite the court of the Palais de Justice, the beautiful *Rue de Lutèce* joins the spot where, several times a-week, the extensive and interesting *Marché aux fleurs* takes place: here, too, on Sunday afternoons, is held the *Marché aux oiseaux*. Further on, *Place du Parvis Notre-Dame* is bordered to the N. by *Hôtel-Dieu*, founded in 660, and to the E. by the *Cathédrale Notre-Dame*. This cathedral, built between 1163 and 1235 and restored in 1845, is one of the finest edifices in Paris. Its handsome façade and porches, its towers (220 ft.), its treasury, choir and 16th cent. wood-carving render it one of the most notable structures in Europe. Southwards, a colossal brass group representing *Charlemagne*, *Roland* and *Olivier*. Behind the cathedral is the pretty *Square Notre-Dame* — adorned with a Gothic fountain — and the *Morgue*, open all day for the exposure of dead bodies. The city is connected by *Saint Louis Bridge* with *l'Île Saint Louis*, the quietest quarter of Paris. We see here the *Church of St. Louis en l'Île*, the *Hôtel de Lauzun*, the *Hôtel d'Ambrun*, and the *Hôtel Lambert* where Voltaire lived.

11. From the *Place du Palais Royal* across the *Place du Louvre* and the *Pont-Neuf*, we approach the quays, which we follow as far as *Pont de*

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Michel. Boulevard St. Michel stretches as far as *Carrefour de l'Observatoire*. It owes its animation to the numerous students who frequent the cafés and restaurants of this most interesting part of the '*quartier latin*'. Parallel with this boulevard is *Rue St. Jacques*, one of the longest streets in Paris; here are the Sorbonne (with fine pictures), the *Collège de France*, the *Lycée Louis-le-Grand*, the *Ecole de Droit*, the *Institut de Juris-Muets* and the *Hôpital militaire du Val-de-Grâce*.

An Enquiry Office (*Bureau de Renseignements*) has recently been formed at the Sorbonne, one of whose objects is to supply foreigners with gratis information concerning all scientific institutions, various languages being spoken.

The *Boulevard St. Michel* crosses *Boulevard Saint Germain* where we find the *Square des Thermes*, the *Théâtre de Cluny*, the *Ecole de Médecine* and the *Musée de Cluny* built on the site of some Roman baths and containing interesting objects. In *Rue des Ecoles*, cutting at right angles *Rue St. Jacques*, rises the beautiful façade of the Sorbonne and the *Collège de France*. By *Place de la Sorbonne* (Church and monument to Comte) we reach *Place Médicis*. Eastwards of *Place Médicis*, the beautiful *Rue de l'Efflat* abuts on the *Panthéon*. This building, formerly a church and afterwards used for the interment of great men, is surmounted by a dome 275 ft. in height and commanding a fine view. Among the celebrities whose remains repose here are Voltaire and Carnot. In *Place du Panthéon*, a very remarkable bronze statue of *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the *Ecole de Droit*, the *Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève*, and the *Collège St. Barbe*, the most ancient establishment of public instruction in France. At the northwestern angle of the Panthéon is the curious *Church St. Etienne du Mont* — the oldest in Paris. To one side is situated the *Statue Henri IV.* with its Romanesque tower. Proceeding southwards we en-

counter *Rue Gay-Lussac*, the *Ecole Normale Supérieure* and, in *Rue Claude-Bernard*, the *Institut National Agronomique*.

13. Crossing *Pont des Arts*, from *Place du Palais Royal*, we reach *Place de l'Institut*, where there are a marble statue of *la République*, the statue of *Voltaire* and that of *Condorcet*. This spot is bordered by the *Institut*, the *Mint*, and the *Ecole des Beaux-arts*. To the south of the Institut, *Rue de Seine* leads to the *Palais du Sénat*. At No. 6 in this street is the *Hôtel of Queen Marguerite*, the first wife of *Henri IV.*

Through *Rue de l'ancienne Comédie*, we reach *Boulevard St. Germain* (10,434 ft.) which joins, on the right, the *Chambre des Députés*. *Boulevard St. Germain* is formed, to a large extent, by ancient edifices where the nobility reside. Before a façade of the *Ecole de médecine* are the monument of *Danton*, in bronze, and the statue of *Broca*. In *Rue de Tournon*, joining the *Sénat*, are two beautiful 18th cent. edifices.

Near the Church, on *Place St. Germain des Prés*, rises the beautiful *Palais Abbatial*. On this 'Place', near the statue of *Diderot*, begins *Rue de Rennes* stretching to *Gare Montparnasse*, and *Rue Bonaparte*, which leads to *Place St. Sulpice*. On this 'Place' the flower-market is held on Thursdays and Saturdays. It is adorned with a monumental fountain, with statues of *Bossuet*, *Fénélon*, *Massillon* and *Fléchier*, and bordered by the *Séminaire St. Sulpice* and the Church of the same name. To the left of the Church, the small *Rue Férou* abuts on the *Musée du Luxembourg*, in the *Rue de Vaugirard*. This street is the longest in Paris (14,270 ft.)

Not far from the *Musée* is the *Théâtre de l'Odéon*. Crossing, here, the *Jardin du Luxembourg*, we reach *Avenue de l'Observatoire* and *Carrefour de l'Observatoire*. At this

point rises the statue of *Marshall Ney*, opposite *Bai Bullier* and *Gare du Port-Royal*. Here is the junction of the *Boulevards Montparnasse* and *Port Royal*. Boulevard Montparnasse crosses Boulevard Raspail and runs to *Rue de Stèves*. Boulevard Port Royal unites Boulevard Montparnasse with Boulevard St. Marcel. At No. 125, the *Hôpital de la Maternité* occupies the edifices of the ancient abbey of Port Royal, monastery of the *Capuchins*; at No. 53 are the fine barracks of the 'sauteurs pompiers' (fire brigade), with a tower.

Rue Denfert-Rochereau unites *Avenue de l'Observatoire* with *Place Denfert-Rochereau* where *Avenue d'Orléans* and *Boulevards Raspail, Arago* and *St. Jacques* meet. On this 'place', one sees the *Lion de Belfort*, a magnificent bronze reduction of the lion sculptured at Belfort by Bartholdi, the statue of *Raspail* and the monument to *Charlet*. To the E., Boulevard Arago with the statue of *Arago* and the *Faculté de Théologie protestante*. To the S., *Avenue de Montsouris* leading to the *Réservoirs de la Vanne* (750,000 c.m.) to *Parc Montsouris* and to *Avenue d'Orléans* by which we reach *Square de Montrouge*.

14. From *Place du Palais Royal*, one may proceed across the *Pont des Saints-Pères* to *Rue des Saints-Pères* which leads to the quarter of the *Faubourg St. Germain*. We remark here many ancient edifices of elegant design. To the right of *Rue des Saints Pères* is *Rue de Lille*, containing the *École des Langues Orientales*, the *Palais de la Légion d'Honneur*, the new *Gare d'Orléans - Quay d'Orsay* and the *German Embassy*. Returning

to *Rue des Saints-Pères*, we visit *École des Ponts et Chaussées* and *Académie de Médecine*, and proceed to Boulevard St. Germain. At No. of this Boulevard is the *Hôtel de Société de Géographie*. Further the statue of *Chappe*, the inventor of the heliography. At No. the *Ministère des Travaux Publics*. At No. 230, the *Ministère de la Guerre* flanked by a tower with a col. clock. Boulevard St. Germain enters the *Chambre des Députés*. Further at *Quay d'Orsay* are the *Hôtel de Présidence de la Chambre* and *Ministère des affaires étrangères*. On the left of *Rue du Bac*, in *Rue de la Vierge*, the *Russian Embassy*, the *Direction du Génie*, the *Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts*, the *Direction des Postes et Télégraphes* and the *Archevêché*. Passing herewith, at 53 *Rue de Varenne* the *Hôtel de Matignon*, one of the most beautiful of the faubourg occupied by the *Austrian Embassy*. At No. 78, the *Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts*. *Rue de Grenelle* traverses the *Esplanade des Invalides* runs to *Champ de Mars*.

Esplanade is a vast 'place' bordered by the *Hôtel des Invalides* containing the *Musée d'Artillerie* and the *Musée de l'Armée* with the *Tomb of Napoleon*. To the south of this building is the *Place Vandenbosch* formed by the meeting of the *Avenue de la Seine, de Breteuil, de Tourville* and *de Villars*, this last prolonged by *Boulevard des Invalides*, where the *Institut des Jeunes Aveugles* is situated. Beyond *Boulevard des Invalides*, *Rue de Stèves* runs on to *Avenue de Breteuil*, where we find the *Hôpital des Enfants Malades* and the *Hôpital*

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ker. This avenue is in the axis of the *Dôme des Invalides*. Where it crosses *Avenue de Saxe*, it forms the *Place de Breteuil*. To the right of *Avenue de Breteuil*, *Rue Dutot* branches

No. 25 being occupied by the *Institut Pasteur*. The *Ecole Militaire*, an elegant edifice constructed under Lewis XV., stands at the southern extremity of the *Champ-de-Mars*, a large open space of some 120 acres, where the exhibitions of 1875, 1878, 1889 and 1900 were held. On this spot rises the *Eiffel Tower* (985 ft.), the highest monument in the world and weighing 7,300 million kilos.

5. PUBLIC GARDENS, PARKS AND PROMENADES. The most beautiful garden of Paris is the *Luxembourg*, in the '*Quartier latin*'; the most frequented is the *Tuileries*; the most picturesque is the park of the *Buttes-chaumont*. The promenades most frequented by the fashionable are the *Champs-Élysées* and the *Bois de Boulogne*. The most popular is the *Bois de Vincennes*: here masses gather on Sundays, forming one of the most curious sights of Paris.

PARK OF THE BUTTES-CHAUMONT. Reached by the gate of *la rue de Vaugirard* opposite the *Odéon Théâtre*, one sees to the left the *Monument to Banville* and those to *Mürger*.

Farther to the left, a beautiful avenue of plane-trees leads to the *Fontaine de Médicis*, on the front of which, there is a bas-relief of the *Fontaine de la Vierge*.

It is the most beautiful fountain in the garden. Hence, one reaches the *Terrasse de l'Est* with statues of illustrious women such as *Geneviève*, *Marie Stuart*, *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Clémence Isaure*, *Louise de La Vallière*.

On the *Terrasse de l'Ouest*, there is another series of illustrious figures: *Blanche de Castille*, *Anne de France*, *Marguerite de Valois*, *Marie de Médicis* &c. Farther on, the *Monuments to Eugène Delacroix*, *Victor Hugo*, and *Watteau*.

At the southern end of the garden is the fine *Avenue de l'Observatoire*, followed by parterres, adorned with columns. At the extremity of the avenue, the *Fontaine de l'Observatoire*, a remarkable monument representing the four quarters of the globe.

THE GARDEN OF THE TUILERIES has an area of 30 hectares. Entering at *Rue de Rivoli*, one sees, to the left, the site of the old Palace of the Tuileries, lately transformed into gardens, and adorned with statues. The finest are: in the avenues of chestnuts and limes, *Hippomène* and *Atalante*, — in the semicircle, *Aristée*. One of the trees of these quincunxes is known as the *Chestnut of the 20th of March*, because it is said to unfold its first leaves on that date.

A superb jet of water rises from an octagonal basin of 231 ft. diameter, constructed by Lenôtre.

To the S. of the garden stretches the *Terrasse du Bord de l'eau*; at its eastern end, there is a bronze monument, "*The Lion with the Serpent*".

THE PARK OF THE BUTTES-CHAUMONT is reached by the tramway-line '*Saint Augustin Cours de Vincennes*'. The park is ornamented with a lake, in the midst of which, rocks, rising to a height of 165 feet, are surmounted by a reproduction of the temple of the *Sybille à Tivoli*. At the side of it, there is a very high bridge, called the *Pont fatal* from the great number of suicides taking place there.

Under the bridge, a grotto forms the greatest curiosity of the park.

The *Parc de Montsouris* is situated to the south of Paris and is crossed by the *Ceinture Railway*. It contains a large lake, a cascade, observatory, and a model of the Palace of the Bey of Tunis transferred from the exhibition of 1867.

THE BOIS DU BOULOGNE. The splendid avenue of the *Champs-Élysées* begins at the *Place de la Concorde* and ends at the *Arc de Triomphe*.

Triomphe, whence the broad *Avenue du Bois de Boulogne* starts. From this avenue, one perceives, in the distance, *Mt. Valérien*, the hills of *St. Cloud*, *Bellevue* and *Meudon*. The same avenue leads to the "*Dauphine Gate*", through which the wood is entered.

At a distance of 2,626 ft. is the "*Carrefour du Bout-des-Lacs*." The road on the right leads to the *Carrefour de la Croix Catelan* and to the *Mare de Longchamps*,—that on the left, to the passenger and pleasure boats. Hard by are several cascades. At a distance of 1 kilometre from the *Carrefour du Bout des Lacs* is the *Carrefour des Cascades*, situated between the *Lac Inférieur* and the *Lac Supérieur*.

To the left of the "*Carrefour des Cascades*" and at a distance of 4,920 ft. is the *Plaine de Longchamps*, its beautiful *hippodrome* with elegant tribunes for 5,000 persons being devoted to flat races.

Two kilometres from the hippodrome is the magnificent private estate called the "*Château de Bagatelle*" (21 hectares).

When returning to Paris you follow the *Avenue des Acacias*, much frequented in the afternoon by carriages. In the evening and, indeed, till an advanced hour, the Bois de Boulogne is filled with carriages and pedestrians.

JARDIN D'ACCLIMATATION is situated at the edge of the Bois de Boulogne. It contains a "*Palais du Jardin d'Hiver*" and a *Museum* of hunting and fishing, together with the usual houses &c., the collections being very valuable.

BOIS DE VINCENNES. This extensive wood dates from the 12th century, and is the largest promenade of Paris but unfortunately cut into two parts by the drill-ground. It is reached by the tramway "*Bastille Charenton*" or by boat from

Auteuil. In the *Ile of Bercy*, the *Pavillon des Forêts* of the Exhibition of 1889, has been erected. It contains the *Musée des Industries du Bois*,—open every Tues. Thurs. and Saturday at 5 p. m.

Return to Paris by the *Louvre-Vincennes Tramway*, north of the *Lake of St. Mandé*.

PARC MONCEAU, to which fine gates give access, is in one of the most beautiful quarters of Paris. One of its curiosities is the *Naumachie*, a great oval basin, surrounded by a Corinthian colonnade erected by Catherine de Médicis.

Beautiful statues adorn the grass-plots; the *Lionne blessée*, le *Charmeur* &c.

JARDIN DES PLANTES (Botanical Garden). This garden is somewhat eccentrically situated; but it is, nevertheless, much frequented by the Parisians. The principal gate is on the *Place Walhubert*. Just at the entrance are the *Anatomical Galleries*, avenues of limes planted by Buffon, and the *School of Botany*. The garden contains also: the *menagery*, the *great amphitheatre*, the *orange-house*, the *maze*.

AUTEUIL-PARIS: Mr. Edward P. Denny's Anglo-Saxon College offers boys an excellent education in a French household.

84: From PARIS to VERSAILLES, FONTAINEBLEAU and CHANTILLY.

VERSAILLES.

POPULATION: 60,000.

HOTELS: Hot. Vatel and Grand Hot. des Réservoirs.

ENGL. CHURCH: St. Mark's Oh Rue du Peintre Lebrun. Rev. J. Welle Browne, Hotel Suisse.

VERSAILLES, the residence of Court prior to the Revolution, is one of the principal military towns of France. It is agreeably situated between *Forêt de Marly*, to the N., and *Forêt de Satory*, to the S. It is imposing and regularly built to

though frigid and monotonous, historical reminiscences attract a great many visitors.

Versailles can be seen in one day. The largest square is the *Place d'Armes*, a truly magnificent square and the rendezvous of visitors. At this point the large arteries of the town converge, especially the enormous avenues: *Avenue de Paris*, *Avenue des Sceaux* and *Avenue de Saint-Cloud*. The *Rue de la Paix*, at the corner of the square, leads to *Place Hoche* (second only to *Place d'Armes*) and runs on to the *Church of Notre-Dame*, built in 1684 by Mansart. *Place d'Armes* leads also to *Salle du Jeu de Paume*, the famous cradle of the French Revolution (open every day from 10—4 o'clock). Hard by is the *Cathedral of St. Louis* adorned with some remarkable paintings. In *Avenue de Paris* is the *Hôtel de la Préfecture*.

But the greatest attraction of Versailles is the *Château*, dating from the days of Lewis XIII. In restoring and embellishing it, Lewis XIV. spent 40 million francs. An equestrian statue of the same monarch occupies the centre of the square. Behind the court is the *Cour de marbre*, formerly used for royal festivals. The *Apelle*, with a richly decorated interior, is just as Lewis XVI. left it when he quitted Versailles.

The *Musée National* is open daily from 11—5 o'clock. Guides offer themselves to strangers when they approach the Palace, but they are superfluous. It is impossible to indicate the numerous curiosities of this Museum. It is, however, essential to visit the *Grands Appartements*, the *Galerie des Batailles* with the *Portraits du Rez-de-Chaussée*, the *Attique Chimay*, the *Salles de peinture militaire* and the *Salle des Glaces* where Napoleon I. was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871. The *Gardens* are

of a singular, geometric form but of grand conception. They are adorned with several statues.

The *Orangery* is the most beautiful building in Versailles, and contains 1,200 orange-trees, the oldest dating from 1421.

In the park are several basins. The largest and most remarkable of them is the *Bassin de Neptune*. It is a marvellous production adorned with magnificent sculptures.

The *Bosquets* are open to the public from 10 a. m. till nightfall. The principal are the *Bosquets de la Cascade de la Reine*, *de la Colonnade*, *des Bains d'Apollon* and the *Jardin du Roi*, a favourite promenade of the inhabitants of Versailles.

The *Eaux de Versailles* form, in summer, one of the attractions of the town: they play at 4 o'clock every Sunday, the *Grandes Eaux* being a marvellous spectacle. The *Trianons* may be visited every day except Mondays, in summer from 10—6 o'clock, and in winter from 11—4. They are two little châteaux, the larger erected to please the fancy of Lewis XVI. and the smaller that of Lewis XV. They were the favourite residences of Marie Antoinette and Napoleon.

EXCURSIONS: the *Forêt de Satory*, the villages of *Bailly* and of *Nolsy*, and the *Forêt de Marly*.

FONTAINEBLEAU is a large town, chiefly celebrated for its magnificent forest (see route 88).

CHANTILLY (POP.: 4,500. — **HOTEL:** du Grand Condé) is a small but important town famous for its connection with the great *Condé*, whose magnificent château, with its wonderful art-collections and extensive library, was bequeathed to the *Institut de France* by the *Duc d'Aumale*.

At the present day Chantilly is still well-known as a racing-centre, the *Race Course*, where the French Derby is run, being situated near the station.

ampagne

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WERLE & C^{ie} Suc^{rs}
Maison Fondée en 1783



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RHEIMS



Paris: L. Fontaine, 14/18, rue du
Marché St. Honoré, agent général
pour La France.

Londres: H. Parrot et Co., 41,
- Mincing Lane.

Bruxelles: Al. Dumas, 92, rue des
Palais.

Hambourg: Emil Todtmann, 27
Blumen Strasse.

Berlin: B. Quensell.

Copenhague: Carl Wandel & Son.

Moscou: A. von Hoeltzke.

New-York: Ch^s F. Sch
Peters, 24 Beaver Street.

Vienne: Gotthelb Kraus,
weg.

Milan: Romolo Salvigni,
Giulini.

M. J. Ramell, agent généra
l'exportation, 64 rue de la V
Paris.

: From PARIS via RHEIMS to
RNAY, NANCY and BESANÇON.

RHEIMS.

POPULATION: 110,000.

TELS: Gr. Hot. du Lion d'Or; Grand.
S. CONS.: J. Martin Miller, Esq.

RHEIMS is a great champagne centre
is also famous for its fine wool.
chief wine firms are indicated below.
combing and carding of the famous
ms wool is almost entirely in English
ls; and there is, consequently, a
English colony in the town.

Squares and Promenades: Among
fourteen public squares of Rheims,
most noteworthy are:— *Place de
Hotel de Ville*; *Place Royale*, with the
ie of *Lewis XV.* and a fine figure
Mercury; *Place Drouet d'Erlon*;
Cours, a beautiful promenade di-
d into two parts by a 'Square'.

Religious Edifices: One of the most
nificant structures in France is the
Cathédrale Notre-Dame. This admir-
building is 495 ft. long and 274 ft.

. The east front is one of the most
ect works of the middle-ages. It
two towers, richly decorated. The
t bell has a weight of 11,500
s. The exterior of the nave is
imposing. The interior consists
nave, aisles and a vault of re-
kable boldness. The periphery is
ned with 122 statues.

he building possesses paintings by
in & Poussin; tapestries, Gobelins,
easury with jewellery &c.

he *Church of Saint Remi* is an
orical edifice whose remarkable
ed-glass dates from the 12th
13th cent. The enclosure of the
r is of very beautiful marble. Here,

is the *Tomb of Saint Remi*.

St. Jacques' Church, built in 1183,
beautiful modern stained-glass.

ther churches that deserve atten-
are those of *Sts. Maurice, André,*
mas and *Geneviève*.

Secular Edifices: *Hôtel de Ville*, an
orical structure containing the
m and the Library.

he *Archiepiscopal Palace*, with the
hall, *du Trône*, where the coro-
on banquets used to be held.

he *Chapelle Palatine*, an historical

monument, now transformed into a
Museum of Antiquities.

The *Hôtel-Dieu* has a fine chapel and
a beautiful monastery.

The Theatre is modern.

There are several private mansions of
the 15th and 16th centuries, — especially
the *Hôtel Féret de Montlaurent*.

The *Porte de Mars* is an ancient
triumphal arch erected to the honour
of *Cæsar* and *Augustus*.

The Library possesses 60,000 vols.,
1,500 MSS. — many rare and curious
documents.

EXCURSIONS: In the environs of
Rheims the tourist should visit the *Forts
de Brimont, de Vitry, de Berra, de Nogent
and Verzenay*, whose windmill (*Heidsieck*
property) commands a magnificent and
extensive view.

Champagne. Among the cham-
pagne growers of Rheims the follow-
ing are perhaps, the most famous, —

Heidsieck & Co., founded by
Florens Louis Heidsieck in 1785;
the present partners are Messrs.
Walbaum, Luling, Goulden & Co.
Besides the Rheims property, the
firm owns the *Château de Ludes*,
vineyards at *Avize, Ambonnay, Bouzy,*
Mailly and *Verzenay*. — Chief brands:
Monopole, Monopole Sec, Monopole
Goût Américain and *Dry Monopole*.

Mumm & Co. are very large
growers and exporters whose leading
brands are *Cordon Rouge* (very dry)
Extra Dry (American style) and *Carte
Blanche* (rich).

Werle & Co. is a celebrated house,
founded in 1783. The firm are the
successors to *Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin*,
whose "*Clicquot, Clicquot*" is well-
known as "the stuff to make you jolly."

Nothing can be more interesting than
a visit to one of these establishments.
The whole process is shown by which
the grape-juice is converted, in the space
of 4 or 5 years, into an exhilarating
nectar.

The various stages in the production
are as follows:—

"*Assemblage*" or the sorting and
blending of the different growths;

"*Tirage*" or filling of bottles;

"*Remuage*" or shaking, by which the
sediment becomes attached to the cork;

"*Dégorgement*" or removal of deposit;

"*Dosage*" or addition of liqueur, —
a solution of superfine sugar in old
champagne;

"*Bouchage*," or corking.

Perrier-Jouët & Co

Epernay

Finest **EXTRA** *Quality*
BRUT

Is to be had on board of this steamer.

8180

EPERNAY.

POPULATION: 20,000.

HOTELS: de l'Europe; de Paris.

EPERNAY is agreeably situated on the Marne, and, like Rheims, is famous for its champagnes, the principal firms being Perrier-Jouët & Co., Moët Chandon & Co. The former supplies the American liners.

The Church is an historical monument with beautiful stained-glass of the Renaissance period. The oldest building of the town is the Chapelle Saint Laurent. The Palais de Justice is a very beautiful modern structure. The Library contains 18,000 vols. Some caves containing bones and pre-historical objects have been discovered in the mountain of Saran. The chief promenade of Epernay is the Promenade du Jard.

A tramway connects Epernay with Ay, whose Champagne has also gained a world-wide reputation; the names of Ayala & Co. and Deutz & Geldermann have become proverbial for quality.

Châlons s/Marne (POP.: 27,000. — **HOTELS:** de la Haute-Mère-Dieu; du Bénard; de la Cloche d'Or) is the ancient Catalaunum of the Romans, where Attila and his Huns were defeated in A. D. 451, and where the Germans gained a victory in 1870. The city contains the following notable edifices:—

A Cathedral in early-Gothic style, with old stained-glass, high-altar &c.

Close by are the Institution St. Etienne, the Hôtel Dieu and the Bishop's Palace.

The Town Hall is an 18th cent. structure possessing a library of 70,000 vols. and a museum of various collections.

Châlons lies just midway between London and Bâle and is, therefore, a favourite stopping-place of the English.

NANCY.

POPULATION: 100,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel, Place Stanislas, 1st class, in centre of the town, every modern comfort. Auto-garage.

RESTAURANTS: Du Grand Hotel; Américain.

BATHS: Bains de Casino, 21 Rue Saint-Dizier.

POST OFF.: 9 Rue de la Constitution.

NANCY is quite a modern city, whose numerous edifices, pretty squares, and spacious streets render it one of the finest in France.

The station is on the Place Thiers. To the left is Porte Stanislas, a sort of triumphal arch that leads through Stanislas Square to Stanislas Place. The last is one of the finest of France and is surrounded by some fine edifices, such as the Town Hall, the Evêché, the Theatre and the Grand Hôtel. In the centre is the statue of Stanislas. To right and left of the Town Hall are two tasteful palings of wrought iron, encircling two monumental fountains. A few steps from the 'Place'

GRAND HOTEL. -- NANCY. --

FIRST-CLASS. 3811 EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

AUTO-GARAGE. TH. MARTZ, Propr.

Arc de Triomphe leading to Place a Carrière and to Palais du Gouverne-
t. To the right of the Palais begins
Pépière, a magnificent promenade
ellished with the statue of Claude
orrain and the monument of Grand-
s. To the left of the Palais is the
ty church of Saint-Epvre and Palais
al: beyond the latter is the inter-
ng Church des Cordeliers and Porte
re Dame, one of the oldest monu-
nts of Nancy. To the left of this gate
e beautiful Cours Léopold, bordering
e Carnot, with a monument to Pre-
nt Carnot. The Cathedral stands
r Place Stanislas. Hence, the Jardin
anique is reached via Place St. Georges.
the south end of the town are the
rch of St. Nicolas & Porte St. Nicolas.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES. The Cathedral
a majestic exterior. The interior,
er cold, recalls the Church of St.
nce at Paris. Its Treasury may be
ted at any time.

. The Church des Cordeliers is worth
ntion for its mausoleums.

. The Church of St. Epvre, the wonder
Nancy, is charmingly airy: it is
rned with splendid stained-glass.

. St. Nicolas Church, in Romanesque
e, is of recent date.

. The Grand Séminaire (Faubourg
Strasbourg) is rich in historical
uscripts

SECULAR EDIFICES: 1. The Palais
al, containing the Musée Historique
rain, open daily from 8—4 o'clock.

. The Hôtel de Ville with the Musée
Peinture et de Sculpture, open daily
n 8—4.

. The Palais de l'Université (Place
not) has an interesting Musée
lstoire naturelle, open Sun. and
rs. from 12—4.

. The Bibliothèque Publique (43 Rue
nislal) containing 100,000 vols., 200
inabula, 1,4 0 manuscripts & curious
stic objects.

PROMENADES AND EXCURSIONS:
the immediate neighbourhood of
ncy, the beautiful Forêt de la Haye,
zéville, la Chartreuse de Bosserville
a every day from 8-4. Maxéville and
Grandes Brasseries. Liverdun, an old
very interesting fortified town &c.

BESANÇON.

POPULATION: 63,000.

HOTELS: Hotel des Bains Salins;
Nord.

POST OFFICE: Grande rue.

BESANÇON, built on an almost cir-
cular bend of the Doubs River, is a forti-
fied place, with a citadel, surrounded by
mountains and attached by an isthmus
to Mont de Trois Chateaux (1,904 feet).

CURIOSITIES OF THE CITY: Prome-
nade Granvelle, an old garden, adorned
with artificial waterfalls.

Promenade Micaud, the finest of Be-
sançon.

Ramparts, raised by Vauban, with
a fine salt-water establishment.

Place du Clos Saint Amour, surround-
ed by monumental houses.

Fontaine des Carmes representing
Neptune.

Fontaine des Dames (bronze siren).

Porte Noire, historical monument with
8 columns.

Porte Taillée, a Roman structure.

The Ruins of the Capitol.

The remains of the Théâtre Romain,
flating from Marcus Aurelius and whence
an underground passage tunnels a great
part of the town.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES. The Cathe-
dral, an historical monument, contains
a mausoleum, beautiful pulpit and some
fine statues. The clock with its me-
chanical figures of the 12 apostles is
also very interesting.

The Church of Notre-Dame, in modern
style, except the columns and belfry.
The Church of Sainte Madeleine, adorned
with good paintings. Saint Pierre, Saint
Maurice, le Refuge, the old Church of
Saint Esprit, now a protestant temple,
the Synagogue, in Moresque style, and
the Palais archiépiscolal, built in the
18th century.

SECULAR BUILDINGS: Palais Gran-
velle, historical monument of the 16th
century, is a beautiful structure. It con-
tains the Musée Jean Gigoux.

The Préfecture has saloons adorned
with beautifully sculptured wain-
scotting.

The Hôtel de Ville, 16th century, pos-
sesses historical portraits.

The Palais de Justice, with a pretty
Renaissance façade.

Hôpital Saint Jacques contains a
curiously furnished pharmacy and pos-
sesses a railing of beautifully forged iron.

Other interesting places are the
house in which *Victor Hugo* was born,
in Grande Rue, the *Hôtel Bonvalot*,
Place du Palais, the *Hôtel de Mont-*

morin, Rue de l'Orme de Chamars, the *Maison Maréchal*, Rue Rivotte.

The Bibliothèque publique contains 130,000 vols., 1,850 manuscripts, and a cabinet of 10,000 medals.

The Musée de peinture has five prettily decorated saloons, containing 700 paintings, sketches, and sculptures.

The Musée archéologique and the Musée d'Histoire naturelle are very rich in specimens.

86: From NANCY to the VOSGES MTS.

The Vosges are the fine range of mountains forming the boundary between France and Germany (see route 85), and containing a number of favourite resorts, the principal of which are:—

VITTEL (POP.: 1,700. — **HOTELS**: Grand Hot. de l'Établissement; Splendid; de Châtillon-Lorraine; des Sources), is a favourite spa whose waters are in great repute for gravel, dyspepsia, gout and kindred complaints.

CONTREXÉVILLE (**HOTELS**: de la Providence; de l'Établissement; de Paris), is another well-known bath also possessing a casino and a beautiful bathing establishment, in the latter of which is the chief spring of the place, called Source du Pavillon. The waters are similar to those of Vittel.

MARTIGNY-LES-BAINS (**HOT.**: de l'Établissement, International) is a bath of similar character to the above.

FLOMBIÈRES-LES-BAINS (POP. 2,000. — **HOTELS**: Gr. Hotels des Nouveaux Thermes, close to Casino; Grand Hot. de la Paix; Grand Hot. Stanislas, at the back of Casino) is an exceedingly important health-resort, charmingly situated in the Gorge of the Augrègne and possessing 27 thermal springs of great repute.

Three classes of springs are distinguished, — the alkaline, the chalybeate and the thermal.

On entering the town, one passes the Nouveaux Thermes, a building containing a fine series of baths. Several promenades, such as 'Des Dames', are exceedingly beautiful; and the park adjoining the Casino is a very favourite resort.

GERARDMER (POP.: 9,000. — ALT.: 2,200 ft. — **HOTELS**: Grand Hot. & Hot. de la Poste; Grand Hot. du Lac; Beau Rivage) is another very important town, situated at the terminus of a railway running up la Gauche de Vologne. It is a favourite resort with fine excursions. Beneath it lies the Lake of Gérardmer, a small but beautiful sheet of water girdled by green heights. A tramway runs (4½ miles) to the lakes of Longemer and Rezonvaux (7 m.), the latter being very picturesque and celebrated for its 'Peasant Theatre'. Beyond it lies the German boundary, where the 'Schlucht' is situated (see route 88). Other trips

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TOURS.

1520

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

First-class, near Station, every modern comfort, lift, electric light — high reputation, especially among the best class of English and BATH-ROOMS. American travellers. MOTOR-CARS.

TOURS, situated at the edge of fertile plain, is one of the most beautiful cities of France. Through the city flows the Loire, its flat left bank bordered by beautiful quays, its right bank flanked by villas and wooded hills. A broad way, running straight, dissects the city from N. to S. Part of this road, *Rue Nationale*, is lined with shops and is animated till past midnight. It is a merry, lively, elegant town, founded by the Gauls. The hand-carriage station stands on a square named *Boulevard Heurteloup* issues, leading to *Place du Palais de Justice*. At this point, the line of the boulevard crosses the large corner formed by *Rue Nationale* and *Avenue de l'Aumont*. *Boulevard Béranger* is the elegant *Hôtel de la Caisse d'Epargne*. To the right of *Rue Nationale*, *Rue de la Préfecture* leads to the *Lycée*, to the *Temple Provençal* to the *Préfecture*. A few steps from the *Préfecture* is the *Theatre*. Nearby are the *Archevêché* and the *Cathédrale St. Gatien*, surrounding *St. Gatien Cathedral*. Northwards, along *Caserne d'Armes*, we come to the quays, and close to the long stone bridge, afford a fine view of the city. On both sides of the bridge, the place is embellished by a square. There are two buildings: the *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Musée*. Not far from this spot is the charming *Hôtel Gouin*. It is the oldest quarter of Tours, with many curious and ancient houses.

Through *Rue de Commerce* and *Rue du Grand Marché*, we reach *Place de la Victoire* and the church of *Notre Dame la Riche*. From *Rue du Grand Marché*, we proceed to *Place Notre Dame* with the pretty *Fontaine de Beaune* of Carrara marble. *Place du Grand Marché* communicates with *Place St. Clément* and *Place d'Aumont*. Close to *Place St. Clément* are *Tour St. Martin* and *Tour Charlemagne*, relics of the celebrated basilica. Under the latter tower repose the remains of Luitgard, Charlemagne's third wife.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES: The Cathedral, in Ogival style, is a beautiful structure, despite its imperfections and modest dimensions. The front is flanked by two slightly dissimilar towers. In the interior, there is some fine stained-glass.

2. The Basilique St. Martin is a remarkable work, crowned by a magnificent cupola. In the interior, there are some admirable monolith columns, mural paintings and a crypt.

3. *Notre Dame la Riche*, justly so named, was founded in the 4th century, but has been frequently restored.

SECULAR BUILDINGS: *Hôtel Gouin*, 35 *Rue du Commerce*. Curious old houses at 2 *Place aux Fruits*, 7 *Rue du Murier*, 18 *Rue Briçonnet* and 31 *Rue Briçonnet* (12th century). *Tour Charlemagne*.

The Musée contains marbles, paintings and interesting antiquities. The Library consists of 50,000 vols. and 1,700 MSS. In the court, there is a magnificent Renaissance tribune.

PROMENADES: Botanical Gardens, *Parc Mirabeau* &c.

EXCURSIONS: Azay-le-Rideau, Loches, Valley of the Loire, Chât. de Plessis-les-Tours, Saint Symphorien, Abbaye de Marmontier, Chât. de Luynes, Chât. de Langeais, Chât. d'Usse, Chât. de Chenonceaux (celebrated), Chât. d'Ambroise.

ANGERS.

Population: 72,000.

HOTELS: Grand; Cheval Blanc; Anjou.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: J. H. Lunan, Esq.

ANGERS has undergone much alteration during the past 100 years; notwithstanding which, it contains curious streets, narrow, tortuous, dark and steep, with ancient houses of fantastic aspect, and several beautiful buildings.

Religious Edifices: 1. The *Cathedral* a grand and harmonious 11th century structure, whose unity is disturbed only by the western façade, disfigured by reparations made during the 16th cent. Perhaps one other fault is its disproportionate narrowness. The 2 spires, several times destroyed by fire, are, respectively, 215 and 226 ft. high. In the interior, there is some magnificent stained-glass of the 12th and 13th cent. and some splendid tapestries of the 14th and 18th cent.

2. The *Palais Episcopal*, contiguous to the cathedral, contains a long gallery supported by columns with Romanesque capitals, and a large synodic hall forming one of the rare specimens of profane architecture anterior to the Gothic period and left intact by the middle ages.

3. *Saint-Serge* belongs to a monastery constructed in the 7th cent., and contains a charming piscina of the 16th cent.

4. *Trinité* dates also from an early period; but radical restorations have quite transformed it. It possesses a fine belfry and the *Crypte de Ronceray*.

5. *Saint-Laud*, *St. Joseph* and *Sainte-Thérèse*, as well as the pretty modern chapel of the *Grand Séminaire*, are all worth visiting. Furthermore, several older structures are very interesting. These are the *Ronceray*; the *Tour de St. Aubin*; *Saint Martin* and the *Toussaint*, one of the finest ruins in Anjou, and of striking aspect.

Secular Edifices: 1. The *Château* built by St. Louis is now used as a powder-mill. From the esplanade

called *Bout-du-monde*, an interesting view of the town and the environs is obtained. Near the *Château*, there is a bronze statue of *King René*, a work by *David d'Angers*.

2. The *Préfecture*, occupying the buildings of the monastery *Saint-Aubin*, is remarkable for its magnificent series of Romanesque arcades ornamented with short columns, festoons and strange sculptures.

3. The *Hôtel de Ville* is the ancient college of Anjou, erected in 1691. It contains the *Tribunal de Commerce*.

4. The *Théâtre* has very remarkable painted vaults.

5. The *Logis Barrault*, constructed at the beginning of the 16th cent., is of very peculiar character. It contains the *Library*, the *Musée* and the *Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*. The *Musée* includes paintings, sculptures, and the *Musée David*. The *Library* consists of over 40,000 vols., among which, a rare collection on the languages of Asia.

6. The *Musée Archéologique*, in a large hall of the *Hôpital St. Jean*, a hall remarkable for its proportions and monocylic pillars, considered by archæologists, the oldest English monument of Gothic architecture.

7. Several curious houses exist in the old streets of Angers, e. g. the *Maison Adam*, *Place St. Croix*; the *Hôtel d'Anjou*; the *Maison de la Voûte*, *Boulevard Descazeaux*.

Besides the *Jardin Botanique* and the *Jardin de la Préfecture*, Angers possesses the *Mail*, a very fine avenue planted in 1796.

NANTES.

Population: 120,000.

HOTELS: *Hot. Bretagne*, 28 *Rue Strasbourg*; *Gr. Hot. de France*, *P. Craslin*.

RESTAURANT: *de la Gerbe de F*

U. S. CONS.: J. J. Brittain, Esq.

BATHS: *St. Louis*, 19 *Rue Vol. du Calvaire*, 8 *Rue du Calvaire*,

ENGLISH CHURCH: 5, *Quai d Fosse*. Rev. G. P. Irby, M. A.

POST OFFICE: *Quai Brancas*.

ANTES is a very old and busy town on the banks of the Loire. It is traversed by the arms of the river crossed by several bridges. The quays, lined with beautiful houses, are curiously situated in the centre of the town. *Place Graslin* is the gayest and most interesting spot. It is bordered by the *Grand Théâtre*, near which is the *Cours Cambronne*, a pretty promenade, surrounded by fine houses. *Rue Crébillon*, very animated in the evening, joins *Place Graslin* to the *Rue Royale*, adorned with a beautiful fountain of blue granite. At the end are the *Church of St. Nicolas* and the *Musée de Peinture*.

The *Rue de Gorges* unites *Place Graslin* with *Place de la Commerce*. Here are the *Bourse* and the *Hôtel des Postes*. Hence, following the *Rue de Brancas*, we reach the *Château*, founded in the 9th cent., and one of the most remarkable in France. Adjoining it are the *Cours St. Pierre*, bounded by *Place Louis XVI.* and the *Cours Saint-André*. *Rue de Beaune* leads to the *Hôtel de la Ville*, and *Rue Royale* to the *Préfecture*. From the *Cours St. Pierre*, *Rue de Lycée* leads to the *Jardin des Plantes*. In the upper part of the town, on *Place la Fayette*, is the *Palais de Justice*.

Religious Edifices: *Cathédrale St. Pierre*, founded in the 9th cent., was converted into a Gothic structure in the 15th cent. A beautiful panorama is obtained from the top of the towers. The interior contains statues, the *Tomb of François II.*, a master-piece in Renaissance style, and the *Tomb of Richelieu*, an admirable modern work.

Saint Nicolas has a magnificent spire with stone spire. It is a beautiful work. The choir-railing, a mosaic pavement, and the marble altar are worthy.

Saint Jacques is a curious specimen of the style called *Plantagenet*.

Other Buildings. 1. The *Grand*

Théâtre, with a monumental front in Corinthian style.

2. The *Bourse*, adorned with fine statues.

3. The *Château*, flanked by three large towers and surrounded by broad moats, was visited by nearly all the kings of France from Lewis XI.

4. The *Musée* is to be transferred to a new building in *Rue du Lycée*. It contains a collection of beautiful paintings.

5. The *Musée Archéologique* is a large edifice in *Rue Beaumanoir* open on Sundays. It contains precious curiosities. To one side rises the *Manoir de Jean V.* a curious 15th century structure.

6. The *Bibliothèque publique* is interesting and extensive.

From Nantes a railway runs to (40 m.)

St. NAZAIRE (HOTELS: *Grand; de Bretagne; des Messageries*. — POP.: 80,000), the port of Nantes with a fine harbour whence the *Cie Transatlantique* despatches vessels to South America. The place is also coming into vogue as a sea-side resort.

Some six miles from Nazaire lies

PORNIC (HOTELS: *Casino; des Bains*), a very favourite watering-place, possessing a fine beach.

SS: From TOURS via POITIERS to BORDEAUX, ARCACHON, BAYONNE and BIARRITZ.

POITIERS.

Pop. 88,000.

HOTELS: *Grand Hot. du Palais; de l'Europe*.

POITIERS is situated on a rocky hill. It is one of the most interesting cities in France, and contains the following

Religious Edifices, namely: The *Cathedral*, commenced in 1162 by Henry II., King of England, and possessing three porches adorned with remarkable sculptures and bas-reliefs. The two unfinished towers are, respectively, 106 and 111 feet high. The interior is imposing, and the vaults exceptionally graceful. Some 12th and 13th century stained-glass is still radiant

with colour. The choir-stalls are most interesting and the modern altar magnificent. The great bell has a weight of 9,900 kilos.

2. *Notre Dame la Grande* is renowned for its splendid 12th century façade, rivalled only by the Church of *Saint Pierre* of Angoulême: it is an immense bas-relief representing the 'Fall' and the 'Redemption'. The gable-end is flanked with two small but beautiful cylindrical belfries and a large one of the 12th cent., unfortunately much mutilated.

3. The Church of *Montierneuf* is an old abbatial edifice with a charmingly airy choir.

4. *Sainte Radegonde* possesses an apse and a beautiful Romanesque belfry of the 11th cent. Some of the stained-glass dates from the 13th cent. That in the sacristy is very noteworthy, as, too, are the ancient pictures. The vaults are pretty.

5. *St. Hilaire* is worth studying for its strange construction. There are fragments of painting of the 11th cent.

6. The Temple of *St. Jean*, said to be the most ancient Christian edifice in France, dates from the 9th cent. In the interior there are some beautiful 12th century paintings. It is now the depository of a museum of Merovingian tombs.

7. Other interesting churches are *Saint-Porchaire* and *St. Croix*.

SECULAR BUILDINGS: 1. The Palais de Justice was formerly a palace of the Dukes of Aquitaine and of the Counts of Poitiers: it contains a magnificent Salle des Pas-perdus, having three immense fire-places surmounted by splendid windows. Adjoining it is the beautiful Tour Mabeugeon.

2. The Préfecture is a sumptuous modern edifice.

3. The Hôtel de Ville, of recent construction, contains the Musées archéologique, d'Histoire naturelle et de Peinture.

4. The Musée des Antiquaires is in the old Hôtel de Ville (1460).

5. The Prévôté, now a school, has a fine 16th century façade.

6. The Ecole normale occupies the Ancien Séminaire.

7. The Grand Séminaire has a chapel

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Grand Théâtre, forms the rendezvous of strangers, as the hotels are grouped round it. *Place des Quinconces*, a section of Quai Louis XVIII., is embellished with the following monuments:—

(a) Two columns surmounted by statues of 'Commerce' and 'Navigation': the spot offers an excellent view. (b) A monument consisting of several groups and entitled '*Triomphe de la République*'. (c) A marble column crowned by '*le Génie de la Liberté*.' *Place des Quinconces* communicates with the *Public Gardens* and the *Botanical Gardens*, the former laid-out as an 'English park'. Beyond it is '*le Palais Gallien*', dating from the 3rd cent. and, thus, the oldest in Bordeaux. *Allées de Tourny*, north-eastwards of *Place des Quinconces*, is embellished with two fountains.

To the N. of the city, beyond the line of the encircling Boulevards, is *Parc Bordelais* containing many exotic trees.

Religious Edifices. The *Cathedral* is an important building, with a 12th cent. nave, the remainder being 14th cent. work. The interior is embellished with Renaissance bas-reliefs and pictures by Carrache, Veronese and Jordans, the main altar forming a striking contrast to the other parts. Close by is the *Tour Peyberland* of 1440: it has a heavy bell and affords a fine view.

St Michael's Church, near the bridge, was founded in 1160: the nave is curious and the Renaissance altar exquisitely carved. There is a *Bell-tower*, close by, each of whose six buttresses forms the base of a colossal statue.

The church of *Saint Croix*, a restored 12th century structure, possesses a curious and much-discussed façade.

BORDEAUX.

3158

HOTEL DE FRANCE (Grand Hotel)

Only first-class hotel in centre of the town. — Mrs. Peter, prop.

Saint Seurin, the old Cathedral, partly restored in the 11th cent., possesses a sumptuous porch and 32 choir-stalls with satirical sculpturing. There is also some stained-glass; but the great curiosity is the *Crypte de Saint Fort*, containing the elegant cenotaph of the saint, said to impart physical strength to infants brought hither on the fête day.

St. Eulalie (1174) possesses a remarkable lectern.

The *Synagogue* is a modern structure representing, in its style, the principal countries in which the Jews have dwelt.

Secular Buildings. The *Préfecture*, near the *Grand Théâtre* and erected in 1775, is a very beautiful structure. The *Town Hall* is a fine building, whose staircase is regarded as a work of stereotomic art.

The *Palais de Justice* (1839) has large statues by Maggesi.

La Bourse (1749) is decorated with allegorical figures by Claude Francin; the court is interesting, and the black marble staircase, of vast proportions, very beautiful.

La Douane has a sculptured tympanum.

La Grande Cloche is a high and ancient gateway, and owes its name to the bell cast in 1775 and used on the 14th of July for the national fête.

La Porte Royale, dates from the 14th cent. but, having been frequently mutilated and finally demolished, was rebuilt in 1888: it is one of the most interesting structures in the district.

L'Hôpital Saint-André was founded in 1390.

La Faculté de Droit possesses a fine staircase, ornamented with statues.

La Faculté des Lettres et Sciences is remarkable for its façade, and contains the tomb of *Montaigne*.



Cruse & Fils Fr
BORDEAUX

seums. *Le Musée de Peinture* possesses 800 works of art.

Musée des Antiques contains Egyptian, Greek and Etruscan antiquities, which, with its lapidaries, render it one of the finest in the country.

In the same building as *Le Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* is a rich *Musée Historique*.

Bibliothèque consists of 170,000 volumes and 1,500 valuable MSS.

Theatres: *Le Grand Théâtre* is very beautiful: its façade is embellished with Corinthian columns and as many statues: in the beautifully decorated auditorium, the National Assembly met in 1791. Others are: *Théâtre des Arts*, *Théâtre Français* (Olympia), *la Salle de l'Opéra*, *l'Alcazar*, *l'Athénée*.

EXCURSIONS: The left bank of the Garonne is filled with scenery of a grand rugged character. On the right bank, the principal excursions are to Combon; to Bouliac; Mérignac; Blanquefort.

ARCACHON.

POPULATION: 9,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. & Hot. des Bains; de la Forêt; Victoria; de France; de l'Europe.

ARCACHON, visited annually by 100,000 strangers, consists of two distinctly distinct parts, — the Summer and the Winter towns. It is favoured by an excellent climate rendered pleasant and uniform by its nearness to the Gulf Stream. The prevailing winds are warm, and blow from the N. and S. E., the pressure being very high.

The principal affections for the cure of which Arcachon is celebrated are: — rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, hooping-cough &c. In the treatment of these complaints, two kinds of sea-bathing are employed, — that in rough water and that in calm.

Arcachon contains, among several other places of worship, an English Church and a synagogue. It has 17 educational establishments, as well as

libraries &c. Various forms of amusement are to be had in the town, there being a number of tennis-lawns and golf-links, a casino, an aquarium, a race-course, yachting club &c.

Other celebrated watering-places on the Atlantic coast are Royan and Les Sables d'Olonne.

ROYAN (HOTELS: Bordeaux et de France; de Paris; d'Orléans; Richelieu; Croix-Blanche; Grand. — **CAFES:** des Bains; de France. — **POST OFF.:** 54 Bould. Botton. — **POP.:** 8,000) is a handsome modern watering-place, frequented annually by some 50,000 visitors. It enjoys a splendid situation at the mouth of the Gironde and possesses a gentle sloping shore, covered with fine sand and divided into four *conches*. The principal rendezvous is Boulevard Thiers, at one end of which rises the Grand Casino, a magnificent Renaissance structure, built in 1884. Other notable buildings are the Church in Gothic style and possessing some beautiful stained-glass; and the Grand Casino Municipal.

LES SABLES D'OLLONNE (HOTELS: Grand Hot. de la Plage & Splendid; du Remblai; Gr. Hot. du Casino; Modern. — **CAFES:** de la Plage; Terminus; Grand. — **POST OFF.:** 4 Rue Bisson. — **POP.:** 12,000) occupies a fine site and possesses one of the best strands extant, having a gentle slope and a southern aspect. It is semicircular in form, has a length of 1¼ mile, and is flanked by a broad quay. The chief edifices are: The Casino and the Church of Notre Dame-Bon-Port, in late-Gothic style, with handsome modern altars and stained-glass.

DAX (HOTEL: Grd. Hot. des Thermes, a very large and handsome structure fitted with every comfort and complete installation for balneotherapy. — **POP.:** 11,000), is an important spa situated on the left bank of the Midouze and enjoying a high reputation. It has a long history, and contains a Casino, a 17th century cathedral, &c. The waters have a mean temperature of over 60° C., and, together with the vegeto-mineral mudbaths, are very efficacious in the treatment of all forms of rheumatism, of neuralgia, sciatica, chronic gout &c.

BAYONNE.

POPULATION: 85,000.

HOTELS: Gd. Hot. S. Etienne; Gd. Hot. du Commerce.

BAYONNE, formerly is a very old town, owe principal charm to its position. Situated a few miles from the beautiful *Pyrenees* and the *Gulf of Gascony* and endowed with a pleasant climate, it lies at the confluence of the Adour and the Nive, at this spot three rivers divide the town into three parts.

Monuments of note are:

The *Cathedral* one of the most beautiful buildings of the 13th century; the *Hôpital Civil*; the *Vieux*, the barracks of the 1st *Neuf*, and the *Citadelle* which is surrounded by a fortification which it owes to Vauban. A promenade, called "*Allée*" runs along the river from the town to the sea. On the left bank of the Adour, an enormous bank, "*la Barre*", provides a shelter for vessels of great tonnage from the harbour. The river traffic is somewhat important. "*Barre*", the "*Forges*" constitute one of the chief industries of the country.

The charming excursion to *Etienne Anglet* and *Saint-Jean-de-Luz* renders Bayonne a favourite resort of pedestrians.

But the principal attraction of Bayonne is its nearness to Biarritz. The means of communication between these two cities are now very cheap. A local railway (Anglet-Biarritz) makes the journey in 15 minutes, four times a day, and an electric car runs from the centre of Bayonne to the heart of Biarritz, stopping at several corners along the whole line. A beautiful "*Napoleon Road*"

BIARRITZ

POPULATION: 12,000.

HOTELS: d'Angleterre, Biarritz Salins & de Thérèse. 1st class house close to Go

BIARRITZ. Hotel Biarritz Salins et de Thermes.

A. Moussière,
4016 prop.

Lift. Electricity.

Telephone 0.06.

Stoves — — — — —

— — — in all rooms.

Perfect sanitation. —

The nearest to the
Golf Club. — — — — —

— — — Thermal Baths.

Covered Bridge. — — —

Hotel Biarritz Salins.

BIARRITZ. **Hotel Continental.**

B. PEYTA, prop.

3155

200 bed and sitting rooms looking full south across the sea.

Nose to Golf Links & facing British Club. Large park with two lawn-ennis grounds. Lift, electric light, bath rooms on every floor. Central Heating — Apartments with private Baths and Toilette.

ascending by the road near the casino, we reach

Malaye, a promontory crowned the picturesque ruins of an old

Malaye is joined by a tunnel to the old port, where is situated a fashionable place which is favoured by the fashionable classes. Near it is the third strand, called Côte des Basques, where the waves break with unimpeded violence, and where the bathing establishment stands. This is the new quarter of Biarritz and the Grande Plage, a magnificent establishment for bathing was founded in 1893. It is called the Salins and is fed by salt-water from Briscous.

Beautiful villas and splendid hotels offering all modern comfort, rise, to an enchantment, on the ground of the former "Villa Eugénie", and

transform, from year to year, this lovely town, which, barely 50 years since, consisted of but a few white fishing-houses and a lunatic asylum that has given its name to the Grande Plage.

One of the most rapid trains of Europe, *le Sud Express*, makes the journey daily from Paris to Biarritz in 14 hours.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ (POP.: 4,000. — HOTELS: de l'Angleterre et de la Plage; English Hot. Villa de l'Océan) is a pleasant harbour-town situated in the bay of the same name. It was once a place of considerable commercial importance, and still contains a number of interesting buildings of the 16th and 17th cent., such as the house of Louis XIV. (Café Suisse), the Maison de l'Infante and the Church of St. Jean (13th cent.), It is, at the present day, a beautifully

PAU. • The ENGLISH BANK — Ayrton & Evans.

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SANDEMAN & CO., London; ACKERMAN LAURANCE, Saumur.

— All information gratis. —

situated and very tranquil watering-place, more sheltered than many competitors and highly recommended by the faculty for asthma, rheumatism, scrofula and affections of the lungs. It is protected by a range of mountains, and is remarkable for its sea and mountain air. The place, which has an English Church, golf-links, Casino &c., affords good fishing.

SAN SEBASTIAN (Hot. Continental) is a Spanish town, for description of which see route 118.

89: From BAYONNE to PAU and through the Pyrenees (Lourdes, Tarbes, Mortejeau &c.) to TOULOUSE and MONTPELLIER.

PAU.

POP.: 85,000. — ALT.: 677 feet.

HOTELS: Grd. Hotel Gassion, famous house of highest order, on large open spot, which borders a plain stretching away to the Pyrenees and offers a most unique prospect. — Other 1st class Hotels are:— de France; de la Paix; de Palais; Beau Séjour; Grand Hotel.

CABS: One-horsed, 1 fr. and 1.25 fr. per drive, 1.50 fr. and 2 frs. per hour, according to radius; pair-horsed and nightfares higher.

The ENGLISH BANK: Messrs Ayrton & Evans, 19 Rue Latapie and Place Nouvelle Halle, conduct all necessary affairs for English & Americans, being estate agents & agents for the leading wine houses of France.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: J. M. Post, Esq.

ENGL. CHURCH: Christ Church, Rue Serviez. Holy Trinity Church (near Grand Hotel); Church of St. Andrew, Rue O'Quin.

POST OFFICE: Rue des Arts

PAU, formerly the capital of Béarn and now the chief town of the Basses-Pyrénées, is a pretty town lying at the edge of a vast plateau and dominating a delightful valley

through which flows the *Gave de Pau*. Unrivalled for combined purity of air and clemency of climate, it is well-built, with pretty promenades, and fine, broad streets, admirably kept.

Moreover, the recently discovered and much appreciated chalybeate spring has greatly added to the repute of the town, and raised it to the rank of a leading spa. Great numbers of valetudinarians and others frequent the place at various periods of the year: during the winter months it is a favourite resort of the fashionable world, who find here, as well the charms of nature as the distractions of modern civilisation. Indeed, Pau shares with Bagnères de Luchon the reputation of being the most famous winter-station in the S.W. of France.

Pau is the birth-place of Henry IV. (1553-1610), and of Bernadotte (1763-1844), King of Sweden.

Henry IV's Château stands near the head of the bridge that spans the 'Gave', being separated from the river by the Mint. The building, open daily, is an irregular pentagon with six square towers. It is a structure of considerable age, was rebuilt in the 14th cent. and was greatly modified under Napoleon III. The chapel to one's left-hand on entering from Henry IV. was added in 1840. Beyond it is a portico in Renaissance style dating from 1864. The tower Gaston-Phébus, likewise on the left, contains the dungeon: that on the right is the new Tower built by Napoleon III. The interior consists of a large number of apartments. In the 'Princes' Dis-

, on the ground-floor, there are
es of Henry IV., Sully &c. The
rooms contain some fine Gobelins
Flanders tapestry, the cradle of
y IV. and numerous other objects
beautiful and interesting.

u also possesses a *MUSEUM*,
ted in the E. of the town, which,
gh of recent date, contains a very
collection of pictures.

n minutes' walk from Pau is
acon, whose wines have justly ac-
d a wide repute.

om Pau; a branch-line runs
wards to Laruns, the railway
nus for

BAUX-BONNES (ALT.: 2,453 ft. —
ILS: Gr. Hot. des Princes; Continen-
France et Richelieu), a thermal
on situated in the heart of the
nees, and much celebrated for the
ey of its waters. Near it is

BAUX-CHAUDES (ALT.: 2,218 ft.
: de France; Baudot), a similar spa.
DURDES (POP.: 8,000. — HOTELS:
gletorre; de la Chapelle; de la Grotte;
; des Ambassadeurs), occupying a
tiful spot on the right bank of the

de Pau, is a pilgrimage spot of
celebrity, where, on the 20th of
st, some 80,000 persons gather, to
in the torch-light procession which
takes place.

urdes also possesses a basilica in
-Gothic style and a few other
esting buildings. Its other attrac-
are the Grotte of Massabielle and
diæval castle crowning the hill at
ot of which the town stands: the
affords a magnificent view.

oute: From LOURDES to ARGELES,
EFITTE, CAUTERETS, ST. SAUVEUR-
LES-BAINS, LUZ and BAREGES.

ARGELES. — HOTELS: Gr. Hôt. du
et d'Angleterre, only large hotel
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all four sides, most hygienic and
ortable installation, — electric light,
room for photographers, accommo-
n for automobiles & cycles, English
erman spoken; de France.

is is a small but important spa
Hautes-Pyrénées, visited chiefly
ring and autumn. Its waters are
nd sulphurous. The place pos-
a casino &c.

ort distance beyond it is PIERRE-
E (Gr. Hot. de la Poste), a centre

for various places of interest. The
road forks, that to the right making
a bend at right angles, and proceed-
ing, through a deep and sinuous
gorge, Cauterets, while the other
follows the Pau stream to Luz and
St. Sauveur.

A new line of rail now runs to

CAUTERETS.

POP.: 1,600. — ALT.: 3,052 ft.

HOTELS: Gr. Hot. d'Angleterre, 1st
class, with dépendances "Villa Mon
Repos" and "Villa Lannegrand", same
prop. as Hot. Gassion, Pau, well situated,
all modern comfort; Gd. Hot. Continental,
1st class, fine building, splendid apart-
ments, large restaurant &c., every com-
fort; Gd. Hot. de l'Univers, 1st class,
electric light, every comfort, prop. also
owns Villa des Roses; de France; Parc;
Paris; des Promenades.

RESTAUR. Gr. Rest. Casino.

This important spa, situated in a
smiling valley of the Hautes-Pyrénées,
is reachable by electric tramway from
Pierrefitte.

It possesses twelve sulphurous
springs varying in temperature from
33° C. to 57° C. and yielding a million
and a half litres of water daily.
These are supplied to nine bathing
establishments, all of which are replete
with the most modern appliances.
The names of the various establish-
ments are:— *Thermes de la Raillère*;
Mauhourat; *César et les Espagnols*;
Les Œufs; *Néothermes de César*,
Rocher et Ricumiset; *Le Pré*;
Pauze vieux; *Le Bois*; *Le Petit*
Saint - Sauveur.

In all of them, the principles of mo-
dern hygienic are rigorously followed,
the principal ailments treated being:—
nervous debility, rheumatism, lymphatic
and cutaneous diseases, affections of
the respiratory, and digestive organs,
female complaints &c.

The road running up the Gave de
Pau soon traverses the fine Gorge
de Luz, similar to that on the way to
Cauterets. Some six miles from Pierre-
fitte, a bye-road turns off leftwards to
Luz, the main road following the Pau to

ST. SAUVEUR-LES-BAINS (ALT.: 2,526 ft. — **HOTELS:** de France; des Princes; des Bains; de Paris), a village consisting of modern establishments, occupying a beautiful spot, and possessing two thermal springs of considerable repute. The waters contain, chiefly, sulphate of soda, and have a sedative effect upon the nerves. The weaker spring is that of l'Établissement des Dames, — the stronger that of Thermes de la Hontalade.

Ten minutes distant on the road to Barèges and Bigorre lies

LUZ (POP.: 1,500. — ALT.: 2,480 ft. — **HOTELS:** de l'Univers; de France; de l'Europe), an animated bath with a thermal establishment and springs similar to those of St. Sauveur. It is an old place possessing a church said to have been founded by the Knights Templars, and remarkable for its oronellation and fortified towers, one of which forms a kind of dungeon.

Following the Gave de Bastan for a distance of four miles, we reach

BARÈGES (ALT.: 4,040 ft. — **HOTELS:** de l'Europe & de France; Richelieu. — **CAFES:** de Paris; de l'Union), a very famous spa owing its repute to the peculiar composition of its waters, which, twelve in number, are tonic and stimulating, and yield a fatty substance, known as Barègine. The course lasts six weeks, and is very useful in the treatment of scrofula, bone-disease, cutaneous affections and suppurating and old-standing wounds.

EXCURSIONS: Clairière, de l'Allée Verte, l'Hermitage de St. Justin, Pic d'Ayré (7,985 ft.), Pic d'Auber (10,150 ft.), Pic du Midi Bigorre (9,440 ft.).

Subroute: From **TARBES JUNC.** to **BIGORRE**.

BAGNERES-DE-BIGORRE. — (POP.: 9,000. — **HOTELS:** Gr. Hot. de Paris; Beau Séjour; de France). — This is one of the principal places in the Hautes-Pyrénées. It is a thermal station, and a very favourite resort, prettily situated on the left bank of the Adour.

To the S. of the spa rises the Pic du midi de Bigorre, a fine summit (9,488 ft.).

Beyond Tarbes comes Montrejeau, the junction for

BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON. — POP.: 4,000. — ALT.: 2,084 ft. — **HOT.**: Gr. Hot. Bonnevallson, 1st class, nearest to the establishment, of high repute; de Luchon and du Casino; Continental; Richelieu; d'Angleterre; Poste.

LUCHON a spa situated in the core of the Pyrenees and possessing a great variety of thermal springs. The place, which probably occupies the site of the ancient *Balnearia Lixonienses*, sank out of sight for a long period; but, during the 19th cent., it regained its former fame, and, is now frequented by

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ycée, formerly the Hôtel de Bernuy. The edifice is in excellent Renaissance style, and has a beautiful Gothic porch. Near it is the City Library, containing 10 vols. In the same district is a Daurade Church, dating, in its present form, from the close of the 16th cent. It owes its name to its numerous decorations.

Close by is the Bourse; and a little further westwards are the Museum, with a large collection of pictures from various schools, and the Archbishopric; while further is the Cathedral of St. Etienne, a building which has grown up through various centuries and has been several times burned.

Near the Grand Rond are the Royal Gardens and the Botanical Gardens.

MONTPELLIER.

POPULATION: 70,000.

HOTELS: Métropole, new building, lift, electric light and every modern port; Riche & Continental; Grand. CAFES: Grand Café Riche, Grand Café Montpellier.

ABS: Per drive fr. 1 — fr. 1.25; per frs. 2.

ATHS: Rue de la Merol.

POST OFFICE: Place de la Préfecture. MONTPELLIER, the capital of the department of Hérault, is built on a hill, whence a distant view of the Mediterranean is obtained. Of the old fortifications of the town, all that remain are the Fort des Pins, the Tour de l'Observatoire, the Porte de Peyron, the last a true triumphal arch 50 feet high.

Place de Peyron, one of the largest squares in France, a beautiful promenade, with two rows of superb arcades, brings the waters of the Rhodan 9 kilometres distant. Here, there is a magnificent equestrian statue of Louis XIV. The Fontaine aux Licornes in marble, on Place de la Canourgue, the Fontaine de la Place de la Préfecture and the Fontaine de la Place de la Comédie are all worthy of notice.

The principal promenades are the Promenade, the Jardin des Plantes, the Champs de Mars. The Cathedral is a basilica, the inside of which, 303 feet long, is one of the most spacious of southern France.

Ecole de Médecine, an old monastery of the Benedictines, is interesting for its Grand Amphitheatre, its Musée anatomique, con-

taining magnificent collections, and its Library consisting of 50,000 vols., 600 MSS., and 300 sketches of paintings by great masters.

There is also the Library of Laval with 80,000 vols.

In the Musée Fabre are some fine paintings of various schools, the works including specimens of Raphael, Veronese, Rubens, Poussin.

Not far from Montpellier is the pretty watering-place of PALAVOS. Finally, strangers should visit the Château de la Valette, and the Church of Celleneuve, an historical building some 4 kilometres distant.

90: From PARIS to LE MANS, RENNES and BREST.

LE MANS.

POPULATION: 60,000.

HOTELS: Le Grand; de France; du Dauphin.

RESTAURANTS: Soyex; Grüber.

POST OFFICE: Place de la République.

LE MANS is a very animated and ancient town, built on the Sarthe.

In front of the station opens Avenue Thiers, ending at Place Thiers. Hence, Rue Basse leads to Place de Mission. To the left, Rue de Minimes brings us to the animated Place de la République with the Bourse, the Palais de Justice and the Church of the Visitation. On the west side, Rue Dumas leads to Place de l'Etoile, whence we reach Place des Jacobins, the Cathedral, the Lycée and the Evêché. In this quarter are the remains of the Gallo-Roman wall. Opposite the cathedral is the Hôtel du Grabatoire, a fine building in Renaissance style. Close by are the Hôtel de Ville and the Church of St. Pierre. Crossing Pont d'Yssoir, we reach Notre Dame du Pré, whence the Rue du Sépulcre leads to the Hôpital Général. This church stands in the neighbourhood of Quai Ledru-Rollin, affording a fine view of the city.

Religious Edifices: 1. The Cathedral, very old, has a grand 13th century choir. It is built in pure Gothic style. The windows are

superb. The treasury contains beautiful urns.

2. *L'Eglise de la Couture* is remarkable for its porch, which, decorated with statues, produces an imposing aspect. Under the choir is an interesting 10th cent. crypt.

3. *Notre Dame du Pré*, in a pretty square, is a curious building surmounted by a belfry in good Romanesque style. The crypt is worth visiting.

Secular Buildings: 1. The *Préfecture*, adjoining *L'Eglise de la Couture*, contains the Archives, the Library and the Museum. The Library consists of 50,000 vols. and 700 rare MSS.

2. The *Musée Archéologique* is in the basement of the theatre at *Place des Jacobins*. It contains fine statues, wainscoting, enamels, unique Gallic coins &c.

3. Some ancient houses, e. g. de la *Reine Bérengère* &c., and Nos. 9, 11, 18, 67 *Grande Rue*. In *Rue Porte St. Anne* Nos. 69 and 78. *Rue Gourdain* No. 114; *Place du Château* No. 1 and the *Hôtel de la Renaissance*, 17 *Rue Dorée*.

EXCURSIONS: To the ruins of the *Abbaye de l'Epan* and to the little town of *Yvré-L'Évêque*.

RENNES. — POP.: 70,000. — **HOTELS:** Grand; de France; Modern. — **U. S. CONS.** AGT.: E. Follard, Esq.

RENNES was formerly the principal town of *Bretagne*. It is now a quiet prefecture to which the resounding Dreyfus trial gave a fleeting animation. It has, however, rapidly returned to its accustomed tranquillity and self-possession, notwithstanding its garrison and its schools.

A visit may be paid to the *Palais de Justice*, a building of severe design (1618), the *Cathédrale St. Pierre*; and the Museum, where some pictures of real worth are to be seen.

The *Lycée* in itself offers nothing remarkable, but it now possesses an historical interest on account of the famous court-martial that took place within its walls and marks the last stage of the captivity of Captain Alfred Dreyfus.

The *Jardin des Plantes* is very beautiful and forms one of the finest walks in *Rennes*.

Picturesque excursions may be made in the environs of the town, in the midst of a country characterised by luxurious vegetation and amiable inhabitants.

BREST. — POP.: 80,000. — **HOTELS:** Grand Hot.; des Voyageurs. — **U. S. CONS.** AGT.: Mons. A. Pitol.

BREST is the principal town of the north-west of France. It is situated on a shore washed by superb road-

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Cooper-Meese, are well situated to steam-tram &c.; English Pens. Châteaubriand; Villa Bellevue. — is a watering-place consisting of Amé-les-Bains, Roche-bonne and old Amé. The place possesses a casino and is one of the favourite resorts of Côte d'Emeraude.

across the broad estuary of La Rance, the W. of St. Servan lies the sheltered bay of

DINARD.

HOTELS: Royal, 1st class; Dinard; Casino; Vallée.

ENGL. CHURCH: St. Bartholomew's. F. E. Freese, M. A. Sun. 8.30, 11.0, 6.30. 1st Sun. 8.30, 2nd and 4th Sun. noon.

This is a modern resort, which has become the leading watering-place in Brittany. It is situated on rocky jutland, possesses fine broad beaches, and is surrounded by numerous villas. The environs are very pleasant and the views extremely picturesque.

There are also two or three English doctors in the place; and golf and cricket clubs &c. have been introduced. Indeed the whole town is so English, both in appearance and customs.

ST. LUNAIRE (Grand Hot.; de Paris)

ST. BRIAC (Hot. des Panoramas; Centre) are two resorts lying close together and much frequented on account of the charming prospects and delightful bathing.

At the head of the Rance estuary connected with Dinard by rail-

is the ancient town of

DINAN (POP.: 11,000. — **HOTELS** &c.: Bretagne; d'Angleterre; de la Poste; English Pens. Bellevue. — **ENGL. CH.**: 1st Church. Rev. G. P. Irby, M. A., Tilleuls, Rue de l'Espérance. Sun. 11.0, 6.0. — H. O. Sun. and SS. 8.30, and 3rd Sun., noon), a quaint place, with beautiful promenades, admirably situated on the left bank of the river, possessing an English colony of about 400 persons.

There are several interesting buildings in the town, of which the principal are:—

The *Church of St. Malo*, named after the Welsh priest who preached throughout the vicinity in the 7th cent.;

St. Saviour's Church, a building partly Gothic and partly Romanesque, the *Town Hall*, containing a *Museum* of antiquities &c.; the *Castle*, a 14th century structure with a high keep and of considerable interest.

From Dinan a line of rail runs eastwards to **DOL** (Hot. Grande Maison), celebrated for its chocolate; thence to Pontorson, having electric tramway and omnibus connection with

MONT ST. MICHEL (**HOTELS:** Poulard aîné; Poulard jeune; Ridel), a small rocky island towering above the sands to a height of 160 ft. and crowned with a village having a pop. of 200. At its summit, there stand a church and an ancient monastery with a 15th cent. keep and other interesting buildings, the whole forming one of the most picturesque sights in the world.

St. Michel lies in the bay of the same name and commonly forms an excursion from St. Malo, to the west; while outside the bay to the north lies

GRANVILLE (POP.: 12,000. — **HOTELS:** du Nord et des Trois Couronnes; Grd. Hot. Moreau; Paris; Bains; Houllégatte), a small fortified place which played an important part in the various Anglo-French wars, contains a 15th cent. Gothic church, a bathing establishment and a Casino, and, like all the above-mentioned places, is visited mostly by English people.

92: From PARIS via LISIEUX and CAEN to CHERBOURG.

LISIEUX (POP.: 17,000. — **HOTELS** &c.: Buffet; de France) is an ancient and thriving town on the banks of the Touques, possessing numerous quaint houses and a very interesting Cathedral, whose porch called forth the praise of Ruskin.

CAEN.

POPULATION: 46,000.

HÔTELS: de France; Place Royal; Moderne; de la Marine; d'Espagne and des Négociants.

RESTAURANTS: Fabre; de Madrid.

BATHS: Etablissement municipal; Bains Enault.

ENGLISH CHURCH: St. Michel's, left bank of Canal. Rev. T. Ashe, M. A., 11 Rue de la Masse.

POST OFFICE: in the Hôtel de Ville.

CAEN is a picturesque town surrounded by beautiful meadows. A great intellectual centre, it is called the "*Athènes normande*" and is well worth visiting.

Caen has three stations. The principal is in Faubourg de Vaucelles. A bridge across the Orne leads to Place Alexandre III., whence Rue Saint Jean runs to Boulevard St. Pierre and to Rue St. Pierre. This is the heart of the old city and the most animated quarter of Caen. To the right, Boulevard Saint Pierre abuts on to the Theatre and Place de la République; to the left, on to the harbour.

Near the theatre is Place Gambetta, communicating with Boulevard Bertrand and Place du Parc; at the southern end the Cours Circulaire, the Cours Sadi-Carnot and the Grand-Cours. These 8 promenades are very fine, and include an immense Champ de Courses (very frequented races in August). On the other side of the station and the harbour are two promenades, Cours Cafarelli and Cours Montalivet that offer a nice view on to the wooded hills of the environs.

Religious Edifices. 1. *Saint Etienne Church* is a fine Romanesque building, 280 ft. long, with two towers 295 ft. high: the organ is remarkably powerful.

2. The *Abbaye aux Dames* possesses a beautiful crypt, whose vault is supported by 36 columns.

3. *Saint Pierre Church* is wanting in unity; but the belfry and choir are master-pieces. The inner vaults are very original. Furthermore, *Saint Jean*, *Saint Sauveur*, *la Gloriette*, *Saint Nicolas* and the *Vieux Saint Etienne* should be visited.

Secular Buildings. 1. The *Château*, built on a hill, is used as barracks. It dates from 1080, and contains an old Gothic church.

2. The *Hôtel de Ville*, on *Place de la République*, contains the *Museum* and the *Library*, the former consisting of over 400 paintings (some first-class), and the latter of 100,000 vols., 800 MSS. and numerous autographs.

3. The *University Buildings* form an immense quadrangle, and contain a very interesting *Museum of Natural History*.

4. The *Lycée*, installed in the old *Abbaye*, is one of the finest in France.

5. The *Hôtel Dieu* contains a curious *Musée d'Anatomie* and a *maze* whose summit commands a fine view of the valley of the Orne.

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lighthouses illuminate the harbour and the roadstead. The importance of this place from a commercial point of view has induced the

Hamburg-American Line to choose this port as a place of call on the route between America and Europe, the general offices of the company being at 30 Quai Alexandre III.

Religious Edifices: 1. *Trinity Church*, built towards 1450 and adorned with two square belfries. In the interior are bas-reliefs (one of alabaster), a carved pulpit, a monumental altar (Louis XV.) and a beautiful painting of the Holy Sepulchre.

2. *Notre Dame du Voeu*, a modern church in Romanesque style adorned with a fine statue of the Virgin.

3. *Saint Clement's Church*, recently constructed, contains a fine glass stained-glass choir, and two paintings of the Danish school.

Secular Buildings: The *Hôtel de Ville* on Place Napoleon, where, too, is a bronze statue of *Napoleon* and an obelisk. It contains the *Musée d'Art et d'Histoire*, with 330 paintings of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch and French schools, a *Library* and a *Cabinet d'Antiquités*, with a collection of Chinese coins, unique in France.

2. The *Hôtel Dieu* is a recent construction.

3. The *Theatre*, a graceful edifice embellished with busts of Molière, Racine, and Boieldieu.

4. The *Casino* is a beautiful bathing establishment. Above the porch, there is the bronze bust of *Briqueville* by David d'Angers.

5. The *Jardin Public* with a bust of *Millet*.

From LISIEUX to TROUVILLE-DEAUVILLE, BEUZEVAL-HOULGATE and CABOURG.

TROUVILLE.

Pop.: 6,500.

HOTELS: Grand Hot. de la Terrasse, Trouville-Deauville, on the borders of the sea, with restaurant and café; Paris; Angleterre.

POST OFFICE: Rue Pellerin.

TROUVILLE is situated 40 kilometres from Havre, from which it is separated by the large estuary of the Seine. It owes its celebrity to its situation in a district which, till a few years ago, was totally ignored, but which has recently come much into vogue. At the present day, Trouville is perhaps the best known watering-place in La Manche.

From the harbour to the Roches Noires there stretches a magnificent beach; while the town contains several fine buildings, such as the *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Church of Notre Dame des Victoires* and that of *Notre Dame de-bons-Secours*.

The *Casino* is the great attraction of Trouville: here, visitors find all the amusements customary in large watering-places.

One of the favourite excursions is by steamer from Trouville to Havre, the trip occupying 40 minutes. One obtains from the boat an admirable view of the *Côtes du Calvados*, the *Rochers de Langrune* and the mouth of the Seine.

Close to Trouville is the favourite watering-place of

DEAUVILLE (HOTELS: Gr. Hot. de Deauville; de la Terrasse, see above), the creation of the Duc de Morny. Its streets are broad and straight. Races take place annually which attract a crowd of Parisians.

A line of rail runs along the coast westwards, past Villers, to

BEUZEVAL-HOULGATE (HOTELS: Gr. Hot. d'Houlgate; Bellevue; Beausséjour; Gr. Hot. Imbert), which form a village stretching for a long way along the shore and possessing fine stands.

A short distance further westwards is **CABOURG (HOTEL:** Grand, 1st class), a modern resort whose attraction lies in its broad sands and beautiful avenues.

Some $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Cabourg is

DIVES (Guillaume le Conquérant), a little place on the right bank of the estuary of the Dives, whence William the Conqueror made his first and unsuccessful attempt to cross to England, the place from which he finally sailed, on 27th Sept. 1066, being St. Valéry sur Somme at the mouth of that river. Dives contains old Norman houses; while in the porch of the 14th cent. church there is an inscription of William's companions in the above-mentioned incident.

9-1: From PARIS via ROUEN to LE HAVRE, ETRETAT, FECAMP, ST. VALERY and DIEPPE.

ROUEN.

Population: 120,000.

HOTELS: Paris; d'Angleterre; de France; Albion; Nord; Poste.

CABS: 1½ fr. per drive; 2 fr. per hour.

U. S. CONSUL: E. M. J. Delleplaine, Esq.

ENGLISH CHURCH: All Saints', Rue Centrale, Ile Lacroix, Rev. Thos. Campbell, 83, Rue Bouquet.

POST OFFICE: Rue Jeanne d'Arc.

ROUEN, a busy port on the Seine, is one of the principal towns of France both in size and commercial importance, and, architecturally, one of the most curious.

Religious Edifices: The *Cathedral*, built in 1200, possesses an admirable façade, flanked by two towers 248 ft. high. The one on the north side is of the 11th, 12th and 15th cent., that on the south being of the 13th cent. The central tower, built of stone, is surmounted by a steeple of cast metal, the highest in France (465 feet). In the interior, there is some fine stained-glass, the tomb of Richard Cœur de Lion, several mausoleums and some valuable paintings.

Saint-Ouen, commenced in 1813, but not finished till 1846, contains some remarkable stained-glass.

Saint Maclou's, of the 15th cent., contains a pentagonal porch, and is one of the finest specimens of the Gothic style.

Saint Patrice's dates from 1535: it contains some admirable stained-glass of the 16th cent. and paintings by Mignard and Poussin. *St. Vincent's* (16th cent.) possesses some ancient tapestry. Other churches which deserve notice are those of *St. Godard*, *St. Gervais*, *St. Hilaire* and *St. Vivien*.

Secular Edifices: The *Hotel de Ville* (Townhall), the remains of an 18th century abbey, contains a remarkable stair-case ornamented with beautiful statues of Corneille and Jeanne d'Arc (see below). In this edifice is the

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Etretat. HOTEL HAUVILLE. Etretat.

On the Shore, near to the Baths and the Casino.



120 well-furnished Rooms and Saloons overlooking the Sea. This comfortable, clean, and well-situated Hotel is constantly patronised by English and American Families. TELEPHONE. 3161 Gaston Balant, Prop.

whence, at sunset, the town and docks present a fairy-like aspect.

In the centre of the town is the pretty Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, occupied by the *Jardin Public*. It is connected by the Rue de Paris, the finest street of Havre, with Place Gambetta, where the *Theatre* stands. The Rue de Paris ends at the Grand Quai with a busy pier. The Place de l'Hôtel de Ville is crossed by *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, joining, on one side, the fine *Cours de la République*, on the other, *Square St. Roch*, *Boulevard François I.* and *Boulevard Maritime*. Boulevard François I. ends at the shore. It is in the neighbourhood of a poor quarter, called the *Ville-en-Bois*. Boulevard Maritime is the favourite promenade of strangers. It leads to the *Casino Marie Christine*.

The *Cours de la République* runs to the Rue de Normandie, at the N. of the town. The town and the harbour are protected by the *Fort de Tourneville* and *de Sainte-Adresse* on the heights commanding Hâvre.

Religious Edifices: Notre Dame is built in mixed Renaissance and Gothic style. The large porch in the Rue de Paris is Ionic, with Corinthian superstructure. The modern stained-glass is very beautiful. St. François', Sainte Marie's, Saint Michel's, Saint Nicolas' merit but passing mention.

Secular Buildings: The Hôtel de Ville, built in Renaissance style 1855, has very rich and tasteful decorations.

2. The Palais de Justice, before which are two granite obelisks, is approached by a fine flight of steps and possesses a well-conceived interior.

3. The Palais de la Bourse has two façades and six pavilions. In the interior, there is a fine chamber with glazed circular gallery.

4. The Grand Théâtre has a pretty terrace supported by a row of fluted columns.

5. The Lycée, which cost 2 million frs. covers an area of 170 sq. metres.

6. The Caserne des Douanes is a large establishment where 450 house-holds dwell.

7. The Hospice Général, Rue Saint-Thibaut; the Manufacture des Tabacs, and the Entrepôt des Docks are very interesting. The Musée Bibliothèque has a façade adorned with Ionic and Corinthian columns. Every floor contains a vast hall and four galleries. In the basement is the Musée archéologique. The Bibliothèque contains 50,000 volumes and MSS.

8. The Cabinet des Médailles contains more than 6,000 medals and coins.

9. The Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, open on Sundays and Thursdays from 10-5, is installed at Place du Vieux-Marché. It contains very interesting collections.

The Harbour is composed of a channel and an outer basin with five sluices, ten other sluices giving access to as many floating-docks.

The harbour is illuminated by three light-houses. The trade of Havre is very extensive.

EXCURSIONS: To Saint-Adresse, beyond which are the Hève light-houses. To Rouelles, Gravelle, Harfleur, Montrilliers and Tancarville.

Between Hayre and Dieppe, and reachable also from Paris in 4 hrs. by rail, lies the little town of

ETRETAT.

POPULATION: 8,000.

HOTELS: Gr. Hot. des Roches Blanches, 1st class; Hauville, a comfortable house on the shore, much frequented by English and Americans; Blanquet.

ETRETAT is a very favourite watering-place on the coast of Normandy. Till within recent years, the resort was a secluded fishing-village, frequented only by artists. But these and, still more, authors such as Dumas and Alphonse Karr have rendered the place very fashionable.

The atmosphere is pure and bracing, and the bathing very agreeable. Lawn-tennis and other games are much in vogue; while the good roads of the surrounding country tempt numerous bicyclists to the village. For the convenience of Anglo-Saxon visitors, a

English service is held every Sunday in the Protestant Chapel.

The situation of the village is superb. Behind it rise hills of considerable height; while the two valleys at the junction of which it stands open on to a semi-circular beach terminating at either end in curious stone-arches formed by the action of the sea. These are termed the *Falaise d'Amont* & *Falaise d'Aval*, and have the appearance of Gothic ruins crowned by numerous turrets and domes, rising to a height of 300 ft., and presenting, upon the back-ground of the sea, a most picturesque aspect.

Etretat is an ancient place through which, formerly, there passed a Roman road. But its present population is derived from the Norse settlers; and the *Church of Notre Dame* is a mingling of Norman and Gothic styles. The only other edifice of note in the village itself is the *Château Grand-val*, erected in 1786. There are, however, in the environs, several other noticeable structures.

FECAMP.

POPULATION: 15,000.

HOTELS: Gr. Hot. des Bains et de Londres, on the shore, most important 1st class house every comfort, moderate charges, omnibus meets trains; d'Angleterre.

FECAMP, lying on the coast at the opening of the valley, possesses a bathing establishment and a harbour. Its trade in timber, coal and fish is also considerable. Moreover,

at Fécamp is the famous Distillery of Benedictine Liqueur, a magnificent building, open to the public.

The principal edifices are: the *Church of St. Etienne* and the *Abbey Church*: the latter, founded in the 11th cent., has a very beautiful interior and contains many interesting objects.

GRANDES DALLES (HOT.: de la Plage), a favourite little watering-place at the mouth of a pretty valley.

ST. VALERY-EN-CAUX (POP.: 4,000. — **HOTELS:** Grand; de la Paix; de la Plage; des Bains) is a watering-place lying in a dip of the cliffs, at an ancient spot round which the modern town has recently grown up. Its Church and other buildings are of considerable interest; and the sands afford admirable bathing.

DIEPPE.

POPULATION: 24,000.

HOTELS: Royal, one of the renowned Gordon Hotels; Grand Hot., 1st class; Gd. Hot. des Etrangers, most comfortable house, on the shore, moderate prices, every comfort, recommended to Anglo-Americans; Gd. Hot. des Bains.

U.S. CONS. AGT.: Mons. E. le Bourgeois.

ENGLISH CHURCH: All Saints, Rue de la Barre, Rev. Dr. Merk, 85 Faubourg de la Barre. Sun. 8.30, 11.0, 7.30. H. C. 8.30 and noon.

POST OFFICE: Quai Bérigny.

DIEPPE, on account of its proximity to Paris is the most frequented watering-place of France. Advantageously situated in a little gulf of the English Channel, the town owes its sole beauty to its magnificent shore and

Dieppe • Hotel de Puys 1635

(one mile and a half from Dieppe).

This magnificent and comfortable Hotel is situated on the edge of the sea in the quiet and pretty wooded valley of Puys, where dwelt Lord Salisbury and the late Alexandre Dumas. It commands lovely views of the coast and is quite sheltered by high cliffs from N. and E. winds. — This is a first-class

Establishment and the Cuisine is most recherchée.

For terms: apply to the Manager, Hotel de Puys, Dieppe.

its cliffs, which have a prodigious height. On these cliffs, of which a large portion fell in 1898, there stands a strong castle. The town is divided into two parts by the harbour, which is enclosed by two beautiful piers.

Important fish-trade and English traffic via Newhaven.

Curiosities of the town are the *Church of St. Jacques* (Gothic style), the *Château*, the *Town Hall*, the *Casino*, the *Etablissement d'Hydrographie*, the *Grands Hangars*, inaugurated in 1888.

At a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dieppe rises the magnificent **HOTEL DE PUY**, situated on the verge of the sea and made famous by the patronage of Lord Salisbury and the late Alexandre Dumas.

Another favourite spot, especially of those seeking rest and quiet, is

TOURVILLE (Grand Hot.) to the east of Dieppe.

DIS: From PARIS via AMIENS to BOULOGNE s/Mer, CALAIS, DUNKIRK, and thence to LILLE & ROUBAIX.

AMIENS.

POPULATION: 92,000.

HOTELS: *Gd. Hot. de France et d'Angleterre*, 1st class hotel, near the Cathedral and other public buildings, modern comfort, electric light &c., *Rhin; de l'Univers*.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: *Mons. Charles Assencourt*.

AMIENS is agreeably situated on the bank of the Somme.

Its Cathedral, dating from 1220, is one of the handsomest in the world. The central porch is adorned with an admirable presentation of Christ and 150 figures of saints. Above the 8 porches is a noble gallery containing 22 colossal statues of kings of Judah. There are towers of the 14th and 15th cent. which are, respectively, 64 and 55 ft. high. The N. porch is adorned with a magnificent rose-window; and the edifice is crowned with a spire (363 feet). Not less ravishing is the interior, with its vaulting of prodigious height, its splendid stained-glass, fine railing, beautiful sculptures and carved stalls. Moreover, the mausoleum, 12th cent. font, fine baptistery and rich treasury add to the interest of the building. The other churches of Amiens, namely, *St. Germain's*, *St. Leu's* and *St. Rémy's* are also worth visiting.

The principal secular buildings are:—

The *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern structure.

The *Beffroi*, of fantastic form, with a bell of 11,000 kilos.

The *Palais de Justice*, on the site of an ancient abbey.

The *Citadel*, with five bastions.

The *Library*, containing 70,000 vols. and 572 manuscripts.

The *Theatre*, with allegoric groups of the 18th cent.

The *Hôtel Dieu*, dating partly from the 16th cent.

The *Musée de Picardie*, a beautiful edifice containing collections of paintings, sculptures and various curiosities.

PROMENADES & GARDENS. Between the station and Place Longueville are broad boulevards that surround nearly the whole city. The promenade de la Hotole, 8,610 ft. long, is very frequented, as, too, are the *Jardin des Plantes*. In the *Sablères des Saint-Acheul* there are a great many ancient tombs. In the environs of Amiens, especially at Corbie, there are some handsome churches, such as:— *Saint Pierre* and *Saint Etienne* the ruins of the ancient abbey. *La Neuville-Sous-Corbie* is remarkable for its sculptured porch.

ABBEVILLE (POP.: 20,000. — HOT.: *Tête de Bœuf; de la Guerre*) is an old town, formerly fortified and now celebrated for its cloth. Through the town flow two arms of the Somme; while most of the streets radiate from Place de l'Amiral Courbet, embellished with a statue of this famous admiral, who was born here and did much for the improvement of the town.

The principal edifice is the *Church of St. Vulfran*, begun in 1488, but not completed till the 17th cent. It possesses a handsome Renaissance façade with two towers and three porches originally decorated with innumerable statues. The interior is somewhat dilapidated, but contains a fine altar-piece and some good sculpturing, especially that of the 'Last Judgement'.

Other buildings of note are:— the 15th century *Hôtel Dieu*; the *Musée d'Abbeville et du Ponthieu*, with paintings, sculptures and natural history collections; the *Public Library* of 88,000 vols. and 240 MSS.; the *Musée Boucher-de-Perthes*, similar to the above, but with prehistoric implements; and the churches of *St. Sépulchre* and *St. Gilles*.

BOULOGNE s/MER.

POP.: 50,000 of whom $\frac{1}{3}$ are English.

HOTELS: *du Pavillon Impérial*, facing the sea, with all modern comf.; *Brighton*

A *Marée*, 1st class, in proximity to the sea, electric light &c.; Bayly's Hotel de Folkestone, high-class compact English hotel, English bath-rooms & good sanitary arrangements &c.; Christel & Bristol, 1st class, in proximity to the steamers and stations.

CAPES: Grand Café de Boulogne; Continental.

U.S. CONS. AGT.: William Whitman, Esq.

ENGL. CHURCH: Holy Trinity, Rue de la Lampe, Rev. Jas. Wilson, M. A., 7 Boulevard Daunou. — St. John the Evangelist, Rue des Vieillards, Rev. W. K. Ormsby, M. A., 49 Blvd. Mariette.

BOULOGNE is situated at the foot and on the slope of the picturesque coast at the mouth of the Liane. It is the old 'Portus Itius' of Cæsar's *Commentaries*; and Boulogne-Folkestone still forms one of the chief routes between Gt. Britain and the Continent. The town is divided into lower and upper. In the lower town are all the hotels, restaurants, cafés &c. the streets are regular and bordered with marble footpaths; and the English language is as familiar here as the French. Steep streets lead to the upper town, enclosed by boulevards and ramparts, which form agreeable promenades.

One of the principal attractions of the place is the beautiful strand whose sands form a fine promenade more than kilometre in length.

Religious Edifices. *Notre Dame*, in the upper town, in Græco-Roman style, possesses a noticeable dome, surmounted by a lantern 330 feet high and affording a beautiful view. The principal altar is sumptuous and tasteful. The *Chapelle de l'Immaculée-Conception* has a reproduction in marble and bronze of the finest Christian sarcophagi of the catacombs. The *Oak Figure of Notre Dame de Boulogne* is a work of great merit. In the church, there is a crypt, with Gallo-Roman antiquities.

Saint-Nicolas, with a façade of the 18th cent. The capitals on the columns of the choir have the form of lilies. In the nave, there are fine

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and serving as a sign to mariners. The chapel interiors are decorated in Greek style. They contain paintings by Rubens &c.

The *Parish Church* is a brick building, the arcades of whose large nave repose on light columns.

Secular Edifices. The *Railway Station*, situated between Calais and Saint Pierre, is a brick edifice. Entering Calais on the north, one observes, to the left, a fine building in which are the Post Office and the Library (10,000 vols.). The *Hôtel de Ville* has a façade of beautiful columns. A marble Column commemorates the disembarkment of Louis XVIII. (1804). The *Belfroi* of the ancient Hotel de Ville, commenced in the 14th cent., possesses one of the most renowned peals of bells in French Flanders: they play "Gentille Annette" every hour. *Le Parc de Marine*, a large garden with beautiful avenues &c., is a favourite promenade.

DUNKIRK.

POPULATION: 88,000.

HOTELS: Chapeau rouge; Flandre.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Mons B. Morel.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Place de la Prison, Rev. W. J. Drought, 1 Av. Faïdherbe, Calo-les-Bains.

POST OFFICE: Rue Dupony.

DUNKIRK, situated on the North Sea and surrounded by fortifications, is divided into three parts — the upper and lower towns and the quarter of the citadel. The largest streets are Rue Thiers, Rue des Capucines, Rue de l'Eglise and Rue de Quai. In the centre of the town is Place Jean Bart.

Religious Edifices. The *Church of Saint Eloi*, too low for its breadth and with a façade of the original flamboyant style. In the interior, there is a fine wooden pulpit of the 18th cent. and some modern stained-glass; while the square in front of the building is embellished with a monument to Jean Bart. The *Church of Jean Baptiste*, with a cloister, contains numerous works of art, the principal being *Le Christ au roseau*, by van Dyck, the

Sainte Famille, by Rumini and a 'Christ' in marble by Canova.

Secular Edifices. The *Hôtel de Ville*, with the busts of Jean Bart, Lewis XIV. &c. Opposite the building rises the *Bourse*.

The *Belfroi* is a tower 297 feet high, with Gothic ornaments. The ascent of 265 steps leads to a platform commanding a magnificent outlook. The *Museum* contains a library of 30,000 vols. The *Tour de Leughenaer* is now used as a lighthouse; other noteworthy buildings are the *Palais de Justice*, the *Theatre* &c.

EXCURSIONS: On the Digue des fortifications along the coast as far as the Grand Casino; to Bourg de Rosendaal, an assemblage of villas, hotels &c.

LILLE.

POPULATION: 200,000.

HOTELS: de l'Europe; Gr. Hot. de Lille.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Christopher J. King, Esq.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Christ Church, Rev. J. S. Phillips, M. A., 16, Rue Jean d'Arc.

POST OFFICE: Boul. de la Liberté.

LILLE, an industrial town and the junction of 7 railways, is surrounded with ramparts, but contains no very remarkable edifices; its *Museum*, is however, one of the richest in Europe.

The Rue *Faidherbe* and the *Grande Place* offer but few attractions. The aristocratic quarter of Saint-André is quieter and cleaner than the rest of the town.

CURIOSITIES. In the north-west of the town is the Citadel: in the east are the fortifications, partly destroyed by Vauban. On *Grande Place* rises a granite column commemorating the siege of 1792, and surmounted by a statue personifying Lille. *Place de la République* is bordered by the Préfecture.

In the old town are a few ancient buildings in Flemish style. *L'Hôtel des Canoniers* contains interesting archives and a museum.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES. *Notre Dame de la Treille*, lost in a mass of old houses, was commenced

in 1855. Only the crypt is finished. *Saint Maurice's* consists of a nave and double aisles, two of which date back to A. D. 1625. The interior is remarkable for its stained-glass and two beautiful statues of St. Peter and St. Paul.

St. Catherine, interesting for its marble altar, with a magnificent painting by Rubens. *La Madeleine*, in Greek style, surmounted by a dome and with beautiful paintings by Van Oost and Van Dyck.

PUBLIC EDIFICES. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in Renaissance style, decorated with columns, balconies and balustrades. The interior contains a *Grand Escalier*, a marble tablet with the names of the soldiers of Lille who fell in the war of 1870—1871, and a Library of 100,000 vols. and 515 MSS. The *Bourse*, commenced in 1652, is the most curious edifice of the town. The *Préfecture* is a vast and sumptuous palace. The *Palais des Beaux Arts* is a very beautiful building, containing many modern productions. It consists of two parts, the *Musée de peinture*, and the *Musée Wicar*, the latter possessing numerous paintings by Italian masters.

The departmental archives are deposited in a vast edifice at Rue du Pont Neuf and form a most valuable and extensive historical collection.

ROUBAIX.

POPULATION: 110,000.

HOTEL: Ferraille.

U. S. CONS.: William P. Atwell.

ROUBAIX is an important manufacturing town containing some 800 textile factories. On the Grand Place are Saint Martin's Church, the Bourse and the Hôtel de Ville. From the last, a short street runs to Boulevard Gambetta, the broadest road in Roubaix. It contains 4 monuments of the 15th cent. and some pretty stained-glass. The tiny Town Hall contains the Archives, the Library (10,000 vols.) and an artistic museum. The Church of Notre Dame is in Corinthian style. The celebrity of Roubaix rests solely upon its immense production of textile fabrics: the annual trade of the town amounts to 200,000,000 francs.

The finest promenade is from the Grand Boulevard Gambetta to Parc de Barbioux.

**96: From PARIS
via ST. QUENTIN to BRUSSELS
(see Belgium).**

ST. QUENTIN.

POPULATION: 60,000.

HOTELS: de France; l'Europe.

ST. QUENTIN is a very old town. It is situated on the summit and slopes of a considerable hill and on the right bank of the Somme. It has been the theatre of important military events. Here, Philip V., king of Spain, vanquished the Huguenots under Coligny, and France suffered a terrible blow from the Prussians in 1870. The admirable conduct of the town on this occasion gained for it the honour of being decorated by decree of the French government issued on the 6th of June 1897. A visit should be paid to the handsome Gothic Church and the catacombs where the sarcophagi of saints and martyrs are preserved.

The most beautiful building is the Town Hall (15th century).

END OF SECTION "FRANCE".

1

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is, renovated, all modern construction by Americans; Flandre rue, Place Royale, entirely renovated, 1st class, Place Royale, used by Americans.

RESTAURANTS: Riche; Petit Vatel; Prevengaux.

Is 1/2 hour, one-horned, 1 fr.; two-1.00 fr.; every additional hour 75 cts.

LEGATION: Hon. Henry Lane, Env. Extra. & Min. Plen.

CONS. GEN.: Col. G. W. Reese, Boulevard de Waterloo.

ST OFFICE: Place de la 18.

IS: Palais Royal, 68 Rue de l'Emment; St. Sauveur, 48 Montagne rbes Potagères.

LISH CHURCH: Church of the etion, Rev. W. W. Clarke, 58 Rue d Campanhout; Christ Church, upel, Avenue de la Toison d'Or, . R. Stephens, M. A., 185 Chaussée irgat.

EDING-SCHOOLS: Pensionat le Gamond, 169, Rue de la Loi,

high-class French boarding-school for daughters of gentlemen.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Belgium, is a large and beautiful city on the Senne, with a pop. of 700,000, of whom 500,000 reside in the suburbs of Schaerbeck, St. Jasse-ten-Noode, Etterbeck, Ixelles, St. Gilles, Cureghem, Anderlecht, Koekelberg, Molenbeck, St. Jean and Laeken. In the 8th cent., the city was a little village called "Brucella". In 977, Charles de Lorraine made it his residence; and since that time the city has constantly developed. The mass of the people speak Flemish, but the better classes only French.

Description of the City. From Gare du Midi to Gare du Nord, two parallel roads running S.W. and N. E. divide the city into two parts.

Le Grand Hotel - Brussels.

Magnificent house. — 200 rooms. — Heated by steam throughout. Grill Room. American Bar. Telegr. Add. Granhotel Bruxelles. 1580 Dir. J. Cartet.

mer contains:— Boulevard du st, Boulevard Anspach and ard du Nord. The latter con-Avenue du Midi, Rue du Midi ue Neuve. These two roads

d and animated tain the Bourse is, the Halles des Postes and e la Monnaie. imptuous build-he same name, ructed in 1874: ions and cost The principal with Corinthian

e, on the other apach, rises the t in 1881. Postes et Télé-85, is a pretty.

modern edifice, whose principal front faces Place de la Monnaie.

8) Opposite stands the Théâtre Royal with Ionic colonnades and tympanum, adorned with a beautiful bas-relief by Simonis (1854). The interior, in Louis XIV. style, is capable of seating 2,000 spectators.

Near Boulevard Anspach are the Halles Centrales, separated by Place Sainte Catherine from the Halles aux Poissons. This quarter is the liveliest in Brussels.

On Place Ste. Catherine rises St Catherine's Church, in mixed style. Beside this church stands the Tour Noire, a curious relic of the old fortifications, which was restored in 1808.

From Théâtre Royal, to the left, Rue d'Argent leads to Place des Martyrs on which rises the Monument des Martyrs, decorated with the magni-

ificent statue of la Belgique Libérée: it was erected in 1838 to the memory of the Belgians, killed in the war of 1830. From Théâtre Royal, Rue de l'Ecuyer, to the right, leads to *Passage St. Hubert*, a very animated road bordered with pretty shops. To the N. of the 'Passage' rises *Théâtre St. Hubert* and *l'Alcazar*, — to the S. of it is the small *Rue de la Colline*, which leads to *Grande Place*; and *Rue de la Montagne* leading to *Place Ste. Gudule*.

1. The Grande Place is one of the curiosities of Brussels. It is occupied by a flower-market and a band-stand, which render it very animated. The spot is surrounded on all sides by ancient buildings in beautiful style, especially the *Hôtel de Ville*, *Halle au Pain* and the *Guild Houses*.

The first, constructed in 1482, is an interesting edifice and one of the finest in Belgium. It has a Gothic façade, and a graceful tower 370 ft. high, offering very fine view. The exterior of the building is somewhat overfilled with statues.

The *Halle au Pain*, finished in 1525, contains a tower with a peal of 24 bells: in the interior there are sculptures, porcelain, paintings &c.

The *Guild Houses* (*Maison des corporations*) constitute a structure of extremely interesting character:— here, the various guilds of the middle-ages had their seat; and the various halls of the *bouchers*, *brasseurs*, *charpentiers*, *imprimeurs*, *merciers*, *tailleurs* &c. will be recognised.

2. Place Ste. Gudule is on a sharp

BRUSSELS, Rue Royale.

Grand Hotel Mengelle.

Best situation. First-class hotel. Central steam-heating. Entirely renovated.
Private baths. Electric light. 3687 DEVILLERS, Prop.

declivity, the old *Montagne de Sion*.

In the middle rises *Cathédrale Ste. Gudule*, dominating the city. This edifice is a beautiful Gothic structure, whose façade is very majestic. The interior (fee 50 cent.), contains the *Chapelle de Notre Dame de Délivrance* and the *Chapelle du Saint Sacrement*, with remarkable marble altars and stained-glass. The tower offers a splendid view of Brussels and the environs.

3. On the N. side of Place Sainte Gudule, is the *Banque Nationale*, a beautiful modern building, in Louis XVI. style, adorned with fine allegorical figures of *Industry* and *Commerce*. The entrance is at Rue de Berlaimont; and the interior deserves a visit.

Behind the cathedral is Rue Treurenberg, which leads to *Rue Royale*, and

cuts it at right angles. Rue Royale is one of the finest roads in the city: it begins at *Place de la Reine* and, passing the *Botanical Gardens*, the *Colonne du Congrès*, the *Palais des Ministères*, and the *Grand Parc*, ends at *Place Royale*. At this point, the road runs westwards and, under the name of *Rue de la Régence*, proceeds direct to the *Palais de Justice*, passing, on the way, the *Church of Notre Dame des Victoires* and *Palais d'Arenberg*. a) On Place la Reine rises *St. Mary's Church*, an octagonal building surmounted by a dome. β) Place du Congrès is adorned with a beautiful column, the *Colonne du Congrès*, erected in 1850, in commemoration of the congress of the 4th of June 1847, which elected Prince Leopold

axe-Coburg, as King of Belgium. The column, 147 feet high, is surmounted by a magnificent bronze statue (13 feet high). γ) To the N. of the Park, at the beginning of Rue de la Loi, are the *Palais des Ministères* and the *Palais de la Nation*, interesting modern edifices. δ) *Le Parc* is a vast and shady place frequented by aristocratic society. *Le Vauxhall* and the *Théâtre du Parc*, adjoining the Parc, have a wide reputation. ε) Place Royale, southeast of the park, is bordered by the *Palais du Comte de Flandre*, the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, the *Ministère des Travaux Publics* and *St. Jacques Church*.

ζ) is one of the aristocratic centres of Brussels. ζ) A little further on, Rue de la Régence, stands the church of *Notre Dame des Victoires*, so called *N.-D. du Sablon*, founded in 1304: it contains, in the choir, beautiful mural paintings and fine stained-glass. The splendid *Square du Petit Sablon* separates this church from *Palais d'Arenberg*, a building erected in 1548 and restored in 1753. It possesses a fine museum of paintings, consisting of beautiful works by Rembrandt, van Dyck, G. Hou, Franz Hals, Ruysdael, Rubens &c. In front of the Palace is a monument to Egmont Horn.

Facing Palais d'Arenberg, rises the *Synagogue*, in Romanesque style, and the *Conservatoire de Musique*, with a curious collection of musical instruments. η) The *Palais de Justice* is one of the finest buildings in Europe and cost 50,000,000 frs. Its architecture recalls, in some respects, the ancient Egyptian and Assyrian edifices. It is situated on a commanding height in the southern part of the city, and merits long and careful attention.

To the S. of the park rises the *Palais du Roi* and the *Palais des Académies*. The former, adorned with a Corinthian colonnade, contains beautiful

works by Rubens, Hobbema, van Dyck &c. The latter dates from 1829, and possesses a 'Grande salle', decorated with sumptuous mural paintings, representing the history of Belgium. It is occupied by the *Académie Royale des Beaux-Arts et Sciences* and by *Académie Royale de Médecine*. It looks on to *Grand Boulevard du Régent*, a part of the large ring of boulevards encircling central Brussels. Northwards, Boulevard du Régent is connected by *Boulevard Bischoffsheim* with *Boulevard Botanique*, and is continued southwards by *Bd. Waterloo* to the *Porte de Hal*. At this point begins the *Grand Boulevard du Midi*, which conducts to the Abattoirs.

Between the park and the Ministères runs the fine Rue de la Loi leading to the *Parc du Cinquenaire* and cutting, at right angles, the Bd. du Régent. Not far to the S. are *Parc Léopold* and the *Gare du quartier Léopold*. Near the park is the *Musée Wiertz* and *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle*. The former consists of the works of the well-known painter Joseph Wiertz: the latter was founded in 1891, and contains curious specimens of a disparate character, among them, collections of objects found in the prehistoric caverns.

ENVIRONS: (1) At the western extremity and at right angles with Boulevard d'Anvers runs *Allée Verte* leading to *LAËKEN*, the residence of the royal family. Here, in a beautiful park of vast extent, rises the *Montagne du Tonnerre*, with a monument to Leopold I. erected in 1880. (2) To the S. E. of Laeken, *Avenue Louise* runs to the splendid *Bois de la Cambre*, which is the Bois de Boulogne of Brussels. This wood forms a part of the *Forêt de Soignes*, where the beautiful *Château d'Argenteuil* rises. From this château, it is easy to reach *Waterloo*, with its picturesque environs, *Petit Paris*, *Joli Bois*, *Vieux Amis* &c.

LIÈGE.

ARRIVAL: Chief rail station, Gare des Guillemins for lines to Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Trieste, Namur, Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp &c. — From the Gare de Longdon trains run to Maastricht, Namur and Paris.

POPULATION: 195,000, — with suburbs 400,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel de Suède, 1st class, every modern comfort, automobile-shed, H.-A. Line's hotel coupons accepted.

RESTAURANTS: de l'Etoile; Donnen; de l'Hotel de Suède.

CAFE: Continental; Phare.

CABS: Day-tariff: $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fr. 1.— every add'l $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 50 c. Night-tariff (11 p. m. — 6 a. m.): $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. fr. 2.—; every add'l $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 75 c.

U. S. CONS.: James C. Mc. Nally, Esq.

STEAMERS: Fonderie des Canons to Seraing; Quai de la Batte to Maastricht.

POST OFFICE: 84 Rue de l'Université.

LIÈGE, a busy industrial town, lies in the picturesque district of Walloon, where

a peculiar Romance dialect — a kind of bastard French — is spoken. Through the town flow various arms of the Meuse and Ourthe, crossed by 18 bridges and forming an island in the centre of the place. The tall and numerous chimneys which rise on the high banks of the river and are visible long before Liège is reached, testify to the busy industrial character of the inhabitants. The chief industries are coal-mining, iron-founding, machine-building and the manufacture of weapons, cycles and automobiles, — the last two branches employing about 40,000 workmen.

Liège is pleasantly situated among hills, rising to a height of over 500 feet and closely encircling the town. One of them to the north is crowned by the citadel and commands a fine view of Liège. On another elevation across the Meuse are the forts of Chartreuse, likewise affording a beautiful outlook.

Approaching the town from the Gare des Guillemins through Rue des Guillemins we reach the beautiful Square

LIEGE

3686

Grand Hotel de Suède

Leading house with all modern comfort. Auto-Garage.

H. A. L. Hotel Coupons accepted.

Prop.: A. MICHOTTE.

d'Avroy tastefully laid out and embellished with a statue of Charlemagne. Here Bd. Piercot runs down to the river. Keeping, however, straight on to where four roads meet, we turn to the left to visit the church of

St. Christophe (1180), an admirable specimen of the Transition époque and containing notable altar, stained-glass, Gothic choir-stalls, paintings etc.

We then continue along Bd. de la Sauvenière past the old *Church of St. Jean* (982, re-built 1754), with 12th cent. tower, to the

Théâtre Royal, built in 1818 on the model of the Odéon in Paris. In front of it stands the statue of Grétry, born in Liège, his heart being deposited in the Granite Pedestal. Close by stands the *Palace of Justice*. This edifice was erected in 1540; but its façade was rebuilt after a fire

in 1736. It is a structure in mixed Gothic and Renaissance styles, and contains, in the second court, the Archives and an archæological museum. On the other side of the road is the *Hôtel de Ville* (1718), a building of slight importance but containing a number of valuable pictures.

Recrossing the road in an oblique direction to the right, we take the first turning to the left and follow the Rue Hors Château to *Mont de Bueren*, a remarkable artificial hill constructed in 1882 to the memory of the valiant Captains Bueren Strailhe.

Returning to Rue Féronstrée, visit

The Musée d'Armes, with curious important collections. Close by is



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For all particulars apply to the Bureau de Publicité, which furnishes information free.

97A: From BRUSSELS to NAMUR (Ardennes), DINANT & LUXEMBURG (see route 270).

NAMUR.

POPULATION: 83,000.

HOTELS: St. Ambais, 1st class; d'Harcamp; de Hollande; Citadelle.

CAFE: Babou.

Owing to its remarkable position at the confluence of the Sambre with the Meuse, Namur has always been a town of great strategic importance; and it is still surrounded with 9 forts.

Moreover, at the present day, it has become a favourite rendezvous of tourists and a place of villégiatura both of the Belgians and of foreigners, a *Kursaal* having been erected, a few years since, at the junction of the two rivers.

In consequence of the many sieges which the city has withstood, most of the buildings are of modern date. The finest is

The *Cathedral*, designed by Pizzoni of Milan, who drew his inspiration from St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London. It possesses a fine granite façade ornamented with twenty columns and surmounted by a cornice of considerable beauty. The interior is remarkable for the purity of its style, and contains two marble statues representing St. Peter and St. Paul; a noteworthy picture of the crucifixion, attributed to van Dyck; and a very fine pulpit executed by Greffe and having for subject "The Virgin protecting the city of Namur".

Other buildings of note are:— The *Church of St. Loup*, 17th cent.; the *Citadelle*, occupying the site of the ancient Château and perhaps that of the camping-ground of the Aduatuci, mentioned by Cæsar; the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing an interesting picture gallery; the *Theatre*, a very beautiful

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GHENT is situated on the Schelde (scout) and its several tributaries, which dissect the place in all directions and are crossed by numberless bridges. The city covers a large area of ground, and does an important trade in flax, oil and dyed goods; while the linen and machine industries are not inconsiderable. The place dates back to perhaps the 6th cent., and contains a number of noteworthy buildings, of which the most important are the following, namely:—

The *Cathedral of St. Bavon*, in the centre of the city, near the banks of the Schelde. It is a Gothic structure of no great beauty, but possesses a fine interior with a 10th cent. crypt, and a choir completed in 1300; while the chapels are of the Gothic period. The choir contains numerous works of art, including the celebrated 'Adoration of the Lamb' by J. & H. van Eyck; in the chapels, there are also some fine reproductions, such as Jansen's 'Pieta', and Ruben's picture of 'Saint Bavon summing the cowl'.

Close by is the *Episcopal Palace*, and at the end of the street is the *Alfry*, a lofty structure commanding a fine view of the city. Near it is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a double structure in flamboyant style but with a Renaissance façade. Besides several churches — such as *St. Peter's*, with paintings by Jansen and others, and *St. Michael's*, with a production of van Dyck's &c. — there are a ruined *Abbey*, a nunnery, called *Grand Béguinage*, a *Casino*, a handsome *Palais de Justice*, and a *Museum*, containing about 250 pictures and statues, several of which are interesting.

BRUGES.

POPULATION: 58,000.

HOTELS: Flandre; Grand Hot. et Grd. St. du Commerce; Windsor; Sablon.

CAFES: Grand; Foy.

CABS: One hr., 1½ fr.; per drive, 1 fr.

POST OFF.: Corner of Grande Place.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Chapel of the Cressian Convent, Rue d'Ostende; Rev.

J. L. Holbeek, 6 Quai Longue; Sun. 11.0 a. m., 6.0 p. m.

This ancient town, with its gabled houses and its now greatly diminished population, lies about 7 miles from the North Sea, and was, for a long period, the residence of the Counts of Flanders.

From the Railway Station (a fine Gothic structure), we reach, first, the *Cathedral* (through Rue Sud du Sablon). This is a Gothic edifice of the 14th century and noteworthy for its carvings, its fine choir and the banners of the knights of the "Gulden Vlies". In the interior, there are several large paintings and some stained-glass.

Hence, through Rue St. Esprit, we reach the *Church of Notre Dame*, erected in the 12th century. It has a tower, 395 ft. in height, and many turrets. The interior is embellished with several fine pictures and a beautiful marble group of the Virgin and Child, ascribed to Michael Angelo. The high-altar dates from the 18th century; while, in the nave, there is a pulpit with beautiful reliefs and figures of the 18th century.

To the left side of the Notre Dame is the *Hospital of St. John*, with interesting sculptures above the gateway and a number of paintings by Memling, which are worth seeing. Thence, through Rue Sainte Catherine, we proceed to the *Museum*, containing the Picture Gallery of the Academy, with works of the early Flemish school. From here, *Rue Neuve de Gand* and *Rue de l'Eckhout* lead to the *Palace of Justice* with interesting objects.

Other sights of the town are:— the *Church of Jerusalem*, said to be an imitation of that at Jerusalem; the *Church of St. Anna*; the *Church of St. Jacques*; the *Town Hall*, dating from the 14th cent.; and the ancient *Hotel de Gruuthuse* containing an interesting collection of old laces. Many delightful excursions can be made in the neighbourhood.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee.

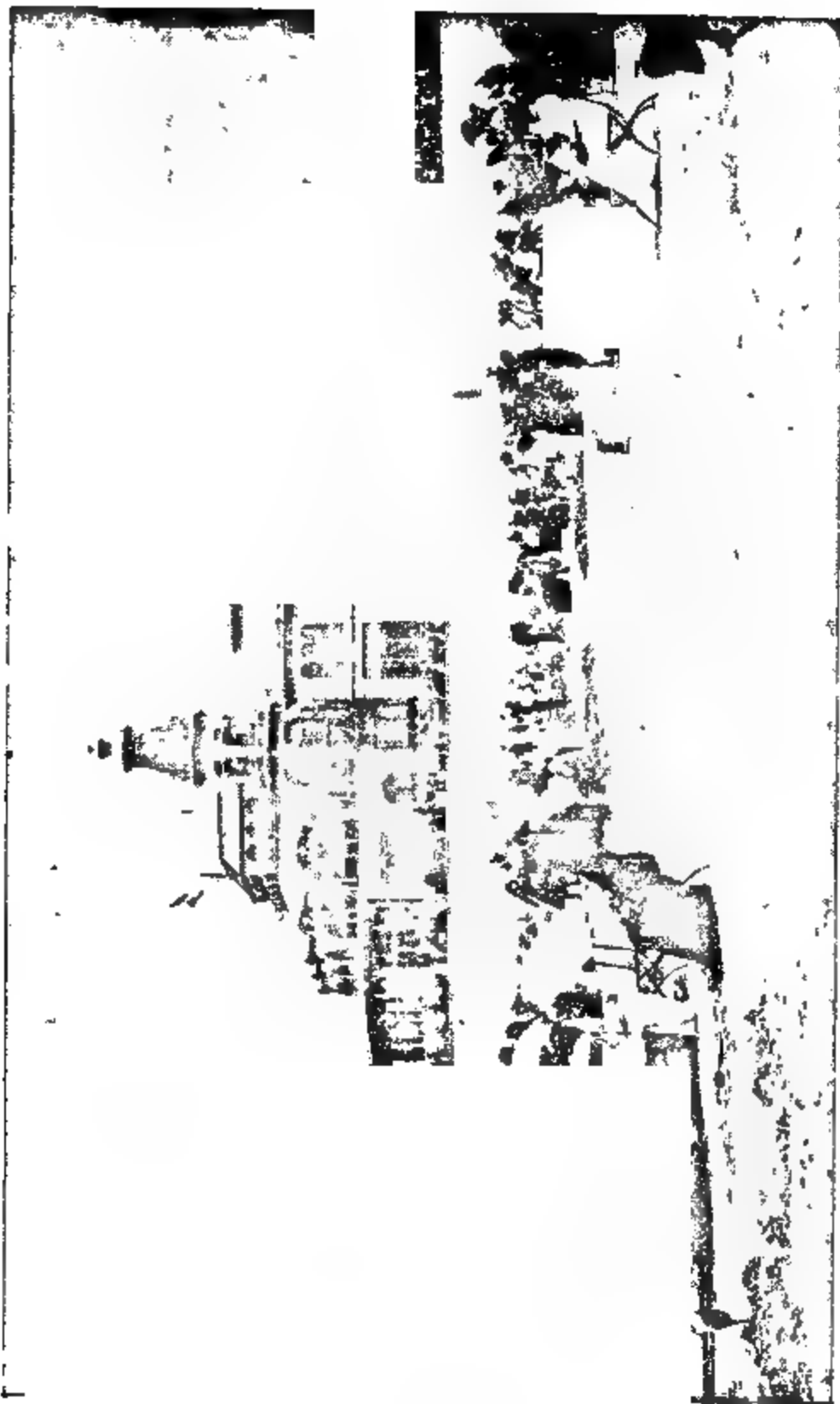
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GEOGRAPHICAL. Holland, or more correctly the Netherlands, is a country of unique character. It lies between Germany, Belgium and the North Sea from which last it has been, to a great extent, reclaimed, and from which it is protected by numerous dykes. In the very heart of the country lies the Zuider Zee, a vast tract of sea-water almost enclosed by the Province of North-Holland and a belt of islands curving round from Nieuwve Diep to within a few miles of the German coast. This sea is now being drained and, when the process is complete, the area of the country will be greatly increased. Through the southern part of the Netherlands flows the principal outlet of the Rhine, called the Waal, which, meeting the Meuse (Maas), streams out between the numerous islands of South Holland and Zeeland to the North Sea, the whole country being indeed but the alluvial deposits of these mighty rivers.

HISTORICAL. Though such a small state, the Netherlands have played an important and interesting part in the history of Europe. Inhabited, in Roman days, by the Batavians, they became later the home of Frisian tribes moving southwestwards. Having been under the dominion of the Franks in the 6th century and of Charlemagne in the 8th century, the Netherlands became, 800 years later, part of the old German Empire. In 1477 they passed under the rule of Philip of Burgundy; while, in the 16th century, the provinces were united to the Spanish dominions. It was under Charles the Fifth's son Philip, that the great religious rebellion, headed by the Prince of Orange, began and led to the terrible and bloody scenes inaugurated by the Duke of Alba. These events, culminating in the Treaty of Utrecht, made Holland great, and produced the Dutch Republic whose commercial, intellectual, and artistic life during the 17th century was one of almost unparalleled splendour rivalling that of the Italian Republic. But in its decline, Holland was seized by the French, in 1795, Napoleon's brother Louis being made King. In 1813, however, the French were expelled; and two years later, William of Orange was chosen king, his great-granddaughter being the present much-loved Queen.

; situated a mile distant from the town, is a quiet place.

At Kaasakaai, there is a bit of the town; but, many years since, the Town Hall, two churches and about hundred houses were destroyed.

The present *Town Hall* contains several antiquities. There is also a statue to Admiral de Ruyter who was born here.

St. Jacob's Church, in Brandery St., built in 1328.

Flushing is a watering-place, much frequented during the season. The *Grand Bath Hotel*, on the dunes, was built in 1882. The Esplanade is a pleasant promenade opposite the hotel. The Zeeland Steamship Company has cheap week-end trips between Rotterdam and Flushing.

ROTTERDAM.

POPULATION: 320,000.

ARRIVAL: Close to this town, the railway crosses the Maas, and affords a very interesting view of the old town. Beurs Station is the first reached and is the best to alight at if the train stops here.

HOTELS: Leygraaff, 1st class; Maas; Weimar.

RESTAURANTS: Stroomberg, 8 West-land; Fritschy, Geldersche Kade.

CAFES: Zuid Hollandsch; Coomans.

CABS: Per drive 60 c., 1-2 pers.; 3-4 pers. Per hour 1.20 fl.

BATHS: Warm baths at the Passage; swimming baths in the Maas.

U. S. CONS. GEN.: Soren Listoe, Esq.

ENGL. CH.: St. Mary's, Haringvliet.

N. S. M. Atkinson, 54 Westerstraat.

POST OFFICE: At the Beursplein.

THEATRES &c.: Aert van Nesstraat, Cool, Coolsingel. Variété, Pfläging. the Central Station; Pschorr Bräu.

ROTTERDAM is the chief seaport of Holland, the number of vessels coming into the port annually being about 6,000. The harbour and river, which is tidal far above the town, admit the largest liners. More than half the whole commerce of the country passes through Rotterdam, as the bulk of the Rhine trade is in the hands of merchants, whose wharves lie along numerous canals, such as Oude haven, Nieuwe-Haven &c. The principal

quay is the Boompjes, where most of the ocean-going steamers anchor.

The harbour and the river, crossed by two large bridges, constitute the chief interest of the place; but there are also a few edifices worth visiting.

The *Groote Kerk* or *St. Laurens* (15th cent.) was restored some years ago. Formerly, it was a Catholic Church but, during the revolution, it passed into the hands of the protestants. The interior was left untouched except that the statues were all destroyed. There is still a very fine copper grating, behind which the altar formerly stood. There are also fine monuments to Admirals Kortenaar and van Brakel, two Dutch heroes. A flight of 365 steps leads to the top of the tower, (fee 30 cts), whence a fine view of the town and the surrounding country is obtained.

The *Lutheran Church* is an old building with a copper roof. All the other churches are modern structures.

Boymans's Museum is a Picture Gallery on Schiedamsche Dyk: its predecessor was destroyed by fire about thirty years since, and a large number of paintings of great value fell a prey to the flames; but it still contains works by van Dyck, Rubens, Rembrandt, Ostade, Jan Steen and several later artists.

Kunstzaal Oldenzeel, Gedempte Glashaven 20, is the largest and finest private Gallery in Rotterdam, and should not be missed by lovers of art treasures.

An *Ethnological and Naval Museum*, on Willemskade. Near the Bourse is the Museum of Industry and Art.

On the Groote Markt stands a statue of *Erasmus* (1467). This market is built like a bridge across a canal: the peasants gathering here from the environs form an interesting sight.

At the corner of the Groote Markt and the Hang, there stood, a few years back, a house called "*In duizend vreesen*" (in thousand terrors). In 1572, when the Spaniards spilt blood like water, the inhabitants of this house closed all the windows, and, killing

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a kid near the doorway, let the blood flow out into the street. The Spaniards, seeing the blood, though the family butchered, and passed on. A few years ago, the quaint old building was pulled down and a modern structure erected, with a tablet recording the scene above described.

The Vischmarkt, a great modern building on one of the canals, presents an animated and interesting appearance.

The Beurs, or Exchange, and the Town Hall are modern buildings.

The beautifully planted park and the well-kept Zoological Gardens are also very attractive.

EXCURSIONS: By steamer (1½ hrs.) down the Maas to den Briel, interesting as the birth-place of Admiral Tromp; to Vlaardingen, the headquarters of the herring-fishery, and a clean little place, with 400 boats; by rail to Gouda, with a fine, large church (148), whose wonderful stained-glass windows are the work of Weuter and Dirk Orabeth and their pupils.

Leaving Rotterdam, the train passes Schiedam, known for its many windmills and 800 gin-distilleries. The next place stopped at is

DELFT.

POPULATION: 85,000.

HOTELS: Lubrechts, de Bolk.

POST OFFICE: Hippolytusbuurt

DELFT is principally celebrated for its blue & white porcelain, whose chief manufacturers, Joost Thooft & Labouchere, exhibit at Munt-Sophiaplein. Amsterdam, wonderful specimens of Delft Faience, which no traveller should omit to inspect.

Delft also possesses several interesting old buildings, of which the most important is the *Oude Kerk*, a fine structure containing several monuments. On the Groote Markt is another church called the *Nieuwe Kerk*, (1331), where all members of the house of Orange are interred; moreover, it contains a monument to William of Orange with his little dog at his feet; one to Hugo Grotius born in Delft (1683), and several others. It was at Delft, too, at Prinsenhof, that William of Orange was assassinated by Balthasar Gerards in 1584. The *Town Hall*, a

picturesque building (1618), contains a few good portraits, some of which are by Mierewelt, one of the earliest Dutch masters. Opposite is a statue of Hugo Grotius. The *Gemeenschapshuis* is an old hall, where the first Parliament of the Dutch Republic met.

A short run by tram or by rail brings us to

THE HAGUE.

POPULATION: 190,000.

ARRIVAL: Cars run from the so-called 'Hollandsche' and 'Ryn' Stations into the Hague, & from the 'Plain' to Scheveningen.

HOTELS: des Indes, 1st class, entirely renovated, patronised by the aristocracy; Oude Doelen, 1st class, of long-established reputation; Paulus, 1st class, opposite the Theater; des Deux Villes, with new first-class restaurant, very elegant; Bellevue, near the Station.

BOARDING-HOUSES: 's-Gravenhaagse Pension-Maatschappij (Boarding-House Co.) 2 Sophialaan, 1 Paleis St., 67 Zee St., 80 Hooge Nieuw St., Tournooiveld; Miss Boelen's Family Pension, 36 Java St., best situation, near trams to Scheveningen and town, fine airy rooms, excellent references.

CABS, at stations, and at several points of the town.

U. S. LEGATION: Hon. David J. Hill, Env. Extra, & Min. Plen.

ENGL. CHURCH: Church of SS. John and Philip, Van den Bosch St. Rev. J. H. Ratford, B. A., 50 Bezuidenhout.

JEWELLERY: G. Schoorl, 62 Speu St., is famous for Old Dutch Silver.

The HAGUE is the Residence of the Queen of Holland, and a very cosmopolitan town. It is an exceedingly handsome and pleasant place, surrounded by fine woods; and though there is none of the bustle of Rotterdam or Amsterdam, one sees crowds of people strolling about bent on pleasure. From the 17th cent., the Hague has been the political capital of Holland. In the centre of the town, one should first visit "*Vyverberg*", a nice spot with beautiful trees and a small lake. On south-east side of the water is "*Binnenhof*" (13 cent.), one of the most ancient buildings in Hc"

a red brick structure, and was early a Castle of the Counts of Holland. A part of it is now used by the "Staten Generaal" (Dutch Parliament). Within the courts of the Binnenhof is another building, called the Hall of the Knight, which was formerly a hall of justice. Before this Hall, Maurice of Nassau ordered the erection of Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, prime minister, in 1619. In the Binnenhof, an open space to the south of the Binnenhof, is a statue of William II. The *Gevangenpoort*, a prison for political conspirators is worth seeing. In 1672, Cornelis de Witt was incarcerated here. The *Town Hall* (16th cent.) was burned some years since. Near it is the *Broede Kerk* (15th cent.), with several monuments. In the *Nieuwe Kerk*, on the Spui, are the tombs of Anna of Saxa and the Witts.

The *Mauritshuis*, the depository of picture gallery, stands at the northern end of the Binnenhof with a collection of many important paintings by old Dutch masters, i. e. Rembrandt, Potter, Verelst &c., the first and second galleries, being well represented.

The *Gallery of Baron Steengracht*, at the Oudekerkplein, contains pictures by ancient and modern masters.

The *Municipal Museum*, Touraansveld, also contains old and new pictures; *Museum Meermanno Westerman*, in the Prinsengracht, coins, medals &c. The *Royal Library* is also interesting to book-lovers.

At the 'Plein' and close to the Oudekerkplein, there is a statue of Prince of Orange.

Near, too, is the *Ministry of Justice* and the *War Office*.

Paviljoensgracht is to be seen a house where Spinoza lived together with a statue of the great philosopher. Near the Noordeinde stands the *Royal Palace*. From here, one may walk to the *Vondelpark* with a national monument, commemorating the restoration of Dutch Liberty (1813). Proceeding

further, we reach the "Bosch", a beautiful wood about three miles in extent and the pride of the Hague. Concerts are performed here in summer by the Grenadier Band. Here, too, stands "het huis ten Bosch" — made doubly famous by the "Peace Conference" of 1899. It is a palace containing many beautiful and interesting objects.

The Zoological Garden is also worth a visit.

One cannot of course, leave the Hague without paying a visit to

SCHEVENINGEN.

ARRIVAL: 10 hrs. from London, either via Harwich and Hook of Holland or via Queensborough and Flushing, to the Hague and thence by tram.

POPULATION: 21,000.

HOTELS: Palace Hotel, Hotel Kurhaus, Grand Hotel Garni, Hotel d'Orange, Hotel Rauch, Savoy Hotel, all 1st class.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERV.: A fine chapel facing Kurhaus.

SCHEVENINGEN, the largest watering-place in Holland, is best reached by tram from the Plein at the Hague.

The route lies alongside Scheveningen Woods, and is extremely beautiful; and it is to this proximity that Scheveningen owes its inception and rapid development.

Situated on the hospitable shores of Holland, within easy reach of a score of the quaint old-world towns of the Netherlands, Scheveningen ranks amongst the elite of the watering-places of the globe. Endowed by nature with all the advantages of situation, bracing air, glorious bathing sands, this favoured daughter of the sea possesses, in a marked degree, all those factors which are the essential conditions of a pleasure resort *de luxe*.

One cannot fail to be struck by its splendid sea-front, its palatial edifices, tier upon tier of terraces, magnificent hotels, imposing pier, and miles of silver sands, the whole combining with its season's concourse of visitors from all parts of Europe, to form a scene of gaiety and enjoyment that will not be readily eliminated from the brain of the most unimpressible.

Down to the year 1815 Scheveningen is a mere fishing-village. From that time it remained, for 70 years, the resort of the wealthy and aristocratic Dutch visitors. But in 1885 the Maatschappij voor de Scheveningen was formed; and this company has succeeded in bringing the town into the first rank of international watering-places.

This has been done by erecting a Kurhaus and hotels of the most magnificent and modern character, as well as by making use of the immense natural advantages of the place.

A fine promenade fronts the sea and a wonderful stretch of silver sands. The air is bracing and the bathing is both invigorating and enjoyable.

By engaging, every season, the famous Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra with its members — many of whom enjoy world-wide repute — the directors of the "Maatschappij" have made Scheveningen one of the chief musical centres of Europe.

The Kurhaus in which the performances are held also boasts a magnificent ball room, billiard and reading rooms, and recreation hall, together with a large restaurant, affording accommodation for three hundred people. Opening out from the various apartments is a spacious and well-appointed terrace, with band-stand in the centre, and in direct communication with the beautiful Queen Wilhelmine Pier.

Among other places of amusement are the Circus Hall, the Kurhaus bar, a miniature Bohemia, where a fine Italian orchestra, supported by celebrated vocalists, provides an informal programme, that finds much favour with the visitors. Other establishments in the shape of fine coffee and tea rooms are everywhere to be found.

The pier also boasts a splendid Music Hall, where orchestral performances are held.

The problem of the visitor to Scheveningen, be his stay ever so lengthy is not what to do, but what

to leave undone. Of outdoor pastimes almost every conceivable form of sport and recreation may be indulged. Lawn Tennis, Golf, Cycling, and Racing, are all available; while Scheveningen is also the scene of an International Automobile week, in connection with which International Motor Boat Races are arranged. These festivities are generally timed to take place in July or August. Of the lighter forms of outdoor amusement may be mentioned the floral fêtes, firework displays, and children's festivals.

LEYDEN.

POPULATION: 55,100.

HOTELS: Lion d'Or; Central; Levedag.

CAFE-RESTAURANTS: Zomerzorg; Harmonie; Café Neuf.

CABS: Per hour, 1 fl.; from station to town, 60 c.

POST OFFICE: In the Breede Straat.

LEYDEN is a very quiet town, built on 50 small islands near the mouth of the so-called Rhine, though this is, in reality, but a small arm of the great river. The town is still celebrated for its University, founded in 1575 by Prince William, and formerly one of the most famous in Europe. At the present day its chief faculties are those of medicine and natural philosophy; while its library is the finest in Holland.

Leyden is especially interesting to Americans, as the Puritans embarked here for America.

There is a Botanical Garden not far from the Rapenburg. Moreover, the Museums are numerous: they are:—

The *Museum of Antiquities*, in Breede St., the *Municipal Museum*, Oude Singel, the *Museum of Natural History*, and the *Japanese Museum*, both in the Rapenburg. The *Ethnographical Museum*, in the Hoogewoerd.

The *Town Hall* (16th cent.), in Breede St., has a fine tower and an inscription commemorating the siege of the town by the Spaniards (1575). Opposite the Town Hall is Pieter's Koor, a street by which one reaches the *Church of St. Peter* (1315).

In the *Church of St. Pancras*, built in the 15th cent., but afterwards restored, is a monument to the burgomaster, Pieter van der Werff, who so bravely defended the town during the siege.

CABS: Per hour, 80 c.; every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 25 and 80 c. Open cabs, 1.20 per hour.

BATHS: Heiligenweg.

U. S. CONS.: Frank D. Hill, Esq.

POST OFFICE: Damrak.

ENGL. CHURCH: Episcopal Church, Groen-Burgwal. Rev. Jas. Chambers. English Reformed Church.

ENGLISH REFORMED CHURCH, Beinenhof, Kalverstraat.

THEATRES: Stad Schouwburg, Grand Theatre, Théâtre Hollandaise.

CONCERTS: In Concertgebouw; symphony at the Zoo, in Vondelpark.

ANTIQUITIES: Etienne Delaunoy, 172/4 Kalver St., owns a very extensive collection of Old Dutch silver, antique left ware, carved oak &c.

A. I. Spyer & Son, 10 Kalver St., is famous firm established more than 3 years and owning a very extensive and varied assortment.

JEWELLERY: G. Schoorl, 51 Kalver St.

is one of the oldest and most famous jewellery businesses in Amsterdam, this trade having received great impetus from the extensive diamond-cutting industry of the town. The chief speciality of this firm is the reproduction of Old Dutch Silver work.

D. A. Schmidt, 184 Kalver St., diamonds of 1st water, jewels and watches of excellent quality.

Roelof Citroen, 1 Kalver St., long established, 1st class concern, near corner of Dam. The house is one of the very best for diamonds of the first water as well as for watches and jewellery of every kind.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA &c.: Stollwerck Bros. of Cologne have, at O. Z. Voorburgwal 97, a depot for their famous productions.

AMSTERDAM, the commercial capital of Holland, is built alongside the 'Y', an arm of the Zuiderzee. Like Rotterdam,

Amsterdam

Brack's Doelen Hôtel

Well Renowned first-class family House.

Apartments and rooms with bath and toilette.

Henri Jos, Manager.

possesses a great many canals; but being narrow and shallow they admit only small vessels. The large ships all lie in the extensive and beautiful roadstead before the town. As in so many Dutch towns, the houses are built on piles, the ground being too weak and sandy to support them otherwise. The Royal Palace is said to stand on 14,000 piles. In 1300, Amsterdam was merely a little fishing-place. It gradually attracted the trade from all directions, especially from other cities on the Zuiderzee, such as Hoorn, Enkhuizen and Medemblik, which are now called dead cities; they are, nevertheless, well worth making a day's trip to, as the people there have retained many of the old Dutch customs, and various dresses. From the beginning

of the 17th cent., Amsterdam has been one of the greatest commercial cities of Europe. The chief interest of the town lies in its busy streets and canals. The *Dam*, with the Palace and a monument to the Dutch soldiers who fell in 1830, forms the central point.

The Palace is occupied by the Royal family only one week each year; at other times it is open to the public. It contains a magnificent ball-room with white marble walls; and the tower affords a splendid view of the town and environs.

Amsterdam has about 54 churches and chapels, the principal of which is the *Nieuwe Kerk* (15th cent.), with a monument to Admiral de Ruyter; it contains, too, an enormous carved pulpit. The building, having been

damaged by fire in the 17th cent., has recently been restored.

In the *Oude Kerk* (14th century), near Warmoes St., are some old stained-glass windows and several monuments. The *Roman Catholic Cathedral* and the *Great Portuguese Synagogue* are both worth seeing.

A very nice spot is *Vondel Park*, with a statue of the greatest Dutch poet, Joost van den Vondel, from whom Milton is thought to have obtained certain hints for his *Paradise Lost*.

Near Vondel Park is the largest museum in Holland, called *Ryks Museum*. English catalogues, one guilder; open every day (free) except Mondays. On the ground floor: industrial art,

naval, colonial and military collections; weapons; specimens of Dutch national costumes &c.; old Dutch rooms, with furniture; collections of Delft-ware, Dutch toys &c.

On the first floor an important collection of paintings, representing nearly all the old Dutch masters. The most remarkable among the pictures is Rembrandt's 'Night Watch'.

Other picture galleries are:—

The *Fodor Museum*, Keizers Gracht, founded by a rich merchant, and containing works by old and modern masters, among the latter being several by French, Belgian and Dutch artists.

The *Picture Gallery* in the house of Arti et Amicitiae at the Rokin, and

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The *Suasso Museum*, property of the city. The *Willet - Holthuysen Museum*.

The *Zoological Garden* is one of the finest in Europe, since, though the garden itself is small, the collections are very extensive, and include rare and admirable specimens.

There are plenty of evening-amusements, — Dutch, French and German plays in the Concertgebouw. Concerts at the Paleis voor Volksvlyt, in the Zoological Garden, in Vondel Park &c.

Prinsen Gracht, Keizers Gracht and Heeren Gracht are beautiful waterways, with large and handsome houses, many of them of very ancient date. One of the chief thoroughfares is the pretty but narrow Kalver St., with

numerous fine shops, and forming a favourite evening promenade.

The *Rokin* is a very busy canal-street. Through Amstel St., we reach *Rembrandt Plein*, with a monument to the painter whose name it bears. In this street, too, is the *Panopticum*, with a collection of wax works. A concert is given here every evening. From the Dam, along the Damrak one approaches the 'Y' and the *Aldersburg*. At the end of the Damrak is the Central Station. In front of it are the wharves. Passing to the right we reach *Prins Hendrik Kade* with many quaint houses. On a quay stretching out into the harbour rises the *Schreyers Toren* (Weepers' Tower) so-named from the fact that, in former



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years, women and children gathered here to bid fare-well to the sailors. The harbour-master now has his office here.

The old city gate at Kloveniers Burgwal, is now used as a fire-brigade-station and a library. The

Oude Schans is a canal with the *Montalban's Tower*.

In Amsterdam there live more than 35,000 Jews in their own quarter. A visit to this part of city is very interesting, the principal thoroughfare being Bree St.

Amsterdam is the centre of the bond cutting and polishing trade. A stranger desirous of seeing one of the workshops may apply at the offices of *Coster's Steam Diamond Torsion*, 12 Zwanenburger St.

EXCURSIONS: Pleasant trips can be made from Amsterdam to Muiden, IJderberg, Naarden, Laren, Hilversum.

The most interesting excursion, however, is that to the island of Marken, which may be reached every Sunday by steamer (fare: one guilder), or by dingy-boat from Monnikendam. Its inhabitants are poor fisher-folk, a great many of whom have never left the island for the mainland. It lies just above the level of the sea, and the villages are built on dunes. The roads connecting these villages are often inundated, and each becomes a little island. The costumes both of men and women are very remarkable. The men wear a fringe across the forehead, one long curl on each side of face, and a white cap. The children are nearly all dressed like their parents.

The interior of a Marken cottage is worth to be seen. Within it, there is a great store of crockery and brass, so that the house resembles an old curiosity shop. The people are very clean and leave their 'klompen' (clogs) outside the door on entering the house.

Arsenic Spa Levico-Vetriolo (South Tyrol):  see cover.

UTRECHT.

POPULATION: 90,000.

HOTELS: des Pays-Bas; de l'Europe; Bellevue; Het Kasteel van Antwerpen.

RESTAURANTS: Haag'sche Koffyhuis; 16.

CABS: From stations to any part of town, 2 pers., 60 c.; per hour, 4 pers., 1.00.

POST OFFICE: Behind Cathedral.

ELEG. OFFICE: Wester St.

BATHS: Nachtegaal.

UTRECHT has played an important part in the history of the Netherlands, having been deeply concerned in the struggle for Independence in the 16th century, and chosen as the spot where the union among the southern provinces was concluded in 1579. Moreover, for several years the States General met here; and the famous Peace of Utrecht was signed in the city on April 11th 1713.

Utrecht lies on the Rhine, and is traversed by several canals which have a very different character from those of other Dutch towns. The chief of them, the Oude Gracht, and the Nieuwe Gracht are bordered by double roadways, the upper one being lined with fine shops and houses and connected with the lower by flights of steps.

Ecclesiastical Buildings: Of these the finest is the *Cathedral*, in 13th century Gothic: it was, formerly, cruciform; but, a storm having destroyed the nave in 1674, there is now a wide space between the handsome tower and the transept. The interior contains some interesting monuments; and the tower (340 ft) commands a view embracing almost the whole of Holland.

Other churches are:— *St. Pieter's*; *St. Jan's*; *St. Jacob's*.

Secular Buildings: The *University* (1636) stands near the Cathedral and contains portraits by Rembrandt and Frans Hals. The *Academy* is interesting for its collections of natural history. In the modern *Town Hall* is deposited an *Antiquarian Museum* (Mus. van Oudheden). On the Nieuwe Gracht stands the *Archiepiscopal Museum*, at Maria Plaats, the *Picture Gallery* (Museum Kunstliefde). In the *Mint*, there are collections both ancient and modern.

PROMENADES: Utrecht was formerly strongly fortified; but the forts were all dismantled and razed some years ago, the ramparts being laid-out as grounds which form pleasant boulevards (bollwerken). Several modern forts have now been built.

EXCURSIONS: To de Bilt; to Baarn and Soestdyk, a royal castle presented by the States General to the Prince of Orange. To Zelst, interesting for its Moravian colony.

ARNHEM.

POPULATION: 55,000.

HOTELS: Bellevue; des Pays-Bas; de Zon.

CAFES: Central; Hout; Thee
Bijzicht.

POST OFF.: Near the Groot Kerk.

ARNHEM, the capital of Gelderland lies on the right bank of the Rhine and is much frequented on account of its favourable climate and the beauty of the surrounding woods.

Ecclesiastical Buildings:
Groot Kerk (1452), a Gothic building, containing the handsome tomb of Duke Charles of Gelderland famous for its fine organ, built by Wagener the Saxon.

St. Eusebius possesses a beautiful pulpit and shrine.

St. Walburg's (14th cent.) is the only other church of note.

END OF SECTION

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

SITUATION &c. The British Isles, that is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are situated to the northwest of the mainland of Europe, and are inhabited by two races — the Germanic Anglo-Saxons of England, the Scottish Lowlands and Ulster; and the Kelts of Wales, the Scottish Highlands, the Isle of Man and the remaining three-fourths of Ireland. The inhabitants of Wales — about $1\frac{3}{4}$ million — speak for the greater part, Welsh; those of the Isle of Man speak Manx. The Keltic dialects spoken in Ireland and Scotland are respectively Erse and Gaelic; but the amount of Erse spoken is perhaps slight and there is no such Keltic literature current in the other three countries as there is in Wales.

While three-quarters of Ireland is purely pastoral, the bulk of Great Britain is predominantly manufacturing and commercial. In former times the chief industry and trade of the country lay in the south. London, Bristol, Bideford &c. were the chief ports; and manufacture, principally introduced by French and Flemish refugees, was to be found only in the south-east of the island, while maritime trade, developed by the adventurers of the Elisabethan period, was situated mainly in the south-west. With the discovery of coal in the northern and midland counties, a great change took place: industry and manufacture were transferred to Leeds,

Sheffield, Manchester and the other great centres of our own times; the trade of the west declined, and general commerce found its way to London. The industrial districts of the British Islands may, accordingly, be classified, at the present day, as follows:— The South West — tin and lead mining; South East — general productions, especially agricultural implements (Ipswich) and fishing (Great Yarmouth); Midland — hardware (Birmingham) and cycles (Coventry); the Welsh Border — carpets, worsted and pottery; South Wales — anthracite and steam-coal (Cardiff, Newport, Swansea &c.); Yorkshire — steel (Sheffield), wool and cloth (Leeds and Bradford); Lancashire — cotton (Manchester, Ashton, Bolton, Blackburn, Preston &c.) and hats (Stockport, Hyde &c.); Lancashire and Westmoreland — iron; Northumberland and Durham — coal (Newcastle, Sunderland &c.); the northern coasts of England (Shields, Sunderland &c.), the south-east of Scotland (Glasgow &c.), the north west of Ireland (Belfast) — ship-building. Belfast is also the largest linen centre in Europe.

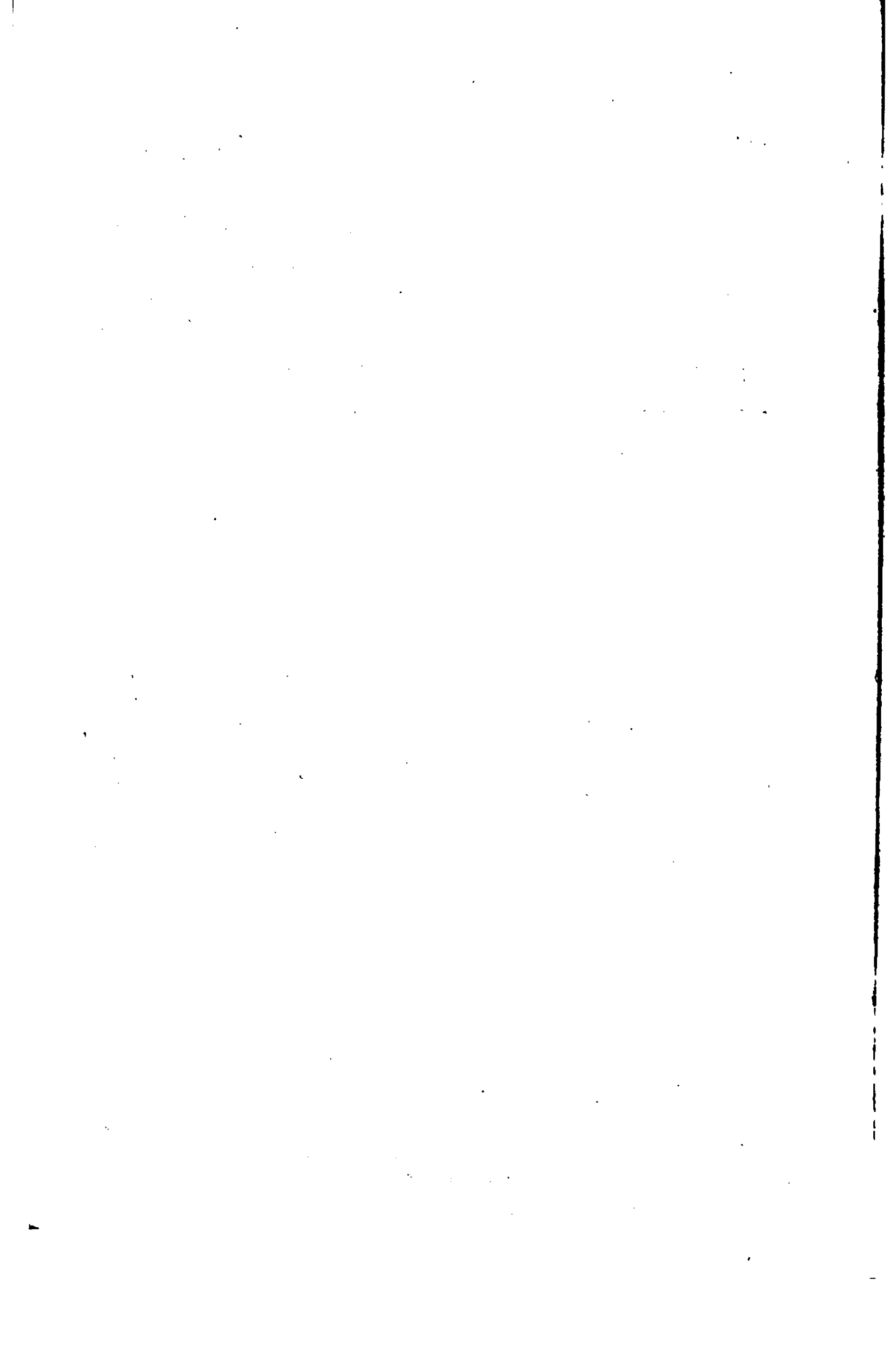
But although the country is a commercial one, it nevertheless contains many monuments of artistic skill, both native and foreign, deserving, indeed, of greater attention than is usually accorded them. Moreover, both islands abound in natural beauties, the scenery of Ireland and England being mostly of a soft and

idyllic character; while that of Scotland and Wales is rugged and grand.

THE GOVERNMENT is a limited monarchy with a constitution, which, a natural growth of many centuries, and resting upon ancient tradition and precedent, is consequently of a very stable nature and admirably adapted to the genius and character of the people. The initiative rests mainly, though not solely, with the *House of Commons*. The upper house, that of the *Lords*, acts principally as a check to prevent the lower assembly from outrunning the wishes of the people. A similar controlling force may be exercised by the *Sovereign*; but it is many years since such has been necessary. The royal prerogative was, for example, only used by the late greatly beloved queen in diplomatic affairs, such as those touching the rule of India &c.

RAILWAYS &c. Gt. Britain is seamed in all directions with railways and canals. Of the former, the chief lines centre in London; they are:—

The Great Northern, from King's Cross Station to York and Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool &c.; the *Great Central Railway* from Marylebone Station to Manchester, Liverpool and Yorkshire; the *Midland Railway*, from St. Pancras Station to Leicester, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh &c.; the *London and North Western*, from Euston Square to Rugby, Holyhead, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh &c.; the *Great Western*, from Paddington Station to Windsor, Reading, Gloucester, Bristol, Oxford, Liverpool, Manchester &c.; the *South Western*, from Waterloo Station to Reading, Richmond, Southampton, Portsmouth, Plymouth &c.; the *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool St. to Harwich, Cambridge, Peterborough, Lincoln &c.; the *London, Brighton and South Coast Railway* from Victoria or London Bridge to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Newhaven, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight &c.; the *South Eastern and Chatham and Dover Railways*, from Charing Cross,



LONDON.

POPULATION: 7,000,000.

TRAVEL: By rail from any of the other, such as Liverpool, Plymouth, Southampton &c. The principal routes to the Continent are Dieppe-Newhaven, Calais-Folkestone, Calais-Dover (shortest passage to Continent), Ostend-Brussels, Flushing-Queenborough, Hook of Holland-Harwich and Antwerp-Harwich.

RESIDENCES: *In or near Piccadilly, the most fashionable street of London, are situated:—* the Park Hotel, Albert Gate, Knightsbridge, a high-class residential house catering for its visitors, besides every possible sort, an unique view of Hyde Park from Lotten Row; Berkeley; Brunswick, Grosvenor St., Piccadilly, high-class family residences close to theatres and clubs.

Pal Mall, amid aristocratic surroundings and near all the Government Offices, is:—

Wilton Hotel & Restaurant, 1st class, Trafalgar Square:— The Grand, belonging to the famous Gordon Hotels Co.

Close to Trafalgar Square are situated other hotels of universal repute, viz:—

roy & Cecil, the latter claiming to be the largest hotel in Europe; Métropole & Victoria, both in Northumberland Avenue, close to Charing Cross Station, and catering for a different public, is

alkner's Hotel, Villiers St., Strand, a comfortable house, moderate terms. Near Victoria Station is

the Grosvenor, one of the celebrated London Hotels.

Near the British Museum and the beautiful Russell Square are:—

the Russell, the latest of the sumptuous Palaces of modern London and one of the "Frederick Group", to which the magnificent Hotel Great Central at Marylebone station also belongs the Montague House Hotel, a select house of 100 rooms offering every comfort, opposite the British Museum; Suttle's Private Hotel, Bedford Square W.C., 60 rooms, electric, much recommended by Americans;

Avenue, High Holborn, another of the Gordon Hotels; Thackeray, Ashley, Esmond, Cranston's, Kemilton, Waverley are temperance hotels. In immediate proximity to Russell Square adjoining St. Pancras Station is the well-known

Midland Grand Hotel, a house of great repute in every respect, the property of the Midland Railway Co., as are also the Adelphi at Liverpool &c.

In the city itself, we note:—

Bedford's Hotel, 162 to 164 Fleet St., Law Courts and Cook & Son's, offering every comfort, moderate charges;

Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, St.; De Keyser's Royal Hôtel, on the Thames Embankment, near Ludgate Circus and Blackfriars Bridge;

City Central Hotel, Newgate St. and Panyer Alley, opposite G. P. O., moderate, easy access.

Temperance Hotels in the City:—

Wild's Temperance Hotel, 80 to 40 Ludgate Hill and 70-71 Euston Square, are well-known houses; Tranter's Temperance Hotel, 6-9 Bridgewater Sq., Barbican, with all comforts and very moderate charges.

In the S.W. district and opposite Victoria Station is

Wilton Hotel, a good and quiet house, very comfortable, conveniently located, moderate prices.

In the beautiful and fashionable suburb of Kensington are:—

De Vere Hotel, Prince of Wales Hotel, Broadwalk Hotel, in West-Kensington, facing Kensington Palace and of superior standard; the Parkston Gardens Hotel, South-Kensington, very 1st class; Bolton Mansions.

RESTAURANTS. In Piccadilly and Strand are:— Princes'; Trocadero; St. James; Romano-Tivoli; Kettner's.

CAFES: Gatti; Monico; Royal.

CABS: 6 d. per mile (minimum s. 1); 1 hour, s. 2:6 d.; extra 15 min., 6 d.; gratuity expected.

OMNIBUSES run in all directions.

COACHES from Northumberland Avenue to the environs.

TRAMWAYS are not to be found within the city boundaries, but extend in all directions into the suburbs.

RAILWAYS, both steam and electric, underground and otherwise, connect all quarters of London. The most celebrated 'underground' is the Metropolitan Railway, the whole of which will shortly be worked by electricity. The pioneer of electric railways was the City and South London, which runs from the "Angel", Islington, to Clapham Common, and a portion was opened in 1860. Another excellently working line is the Central London Railway ("Twopenny Tube") from the bank to Shepherd's Bush: with its double tunnelling to prevent collisions and its enormous station lifts for transmitting passengers from and to the trains, this line is one of the most remarkable sights of London. The year 1904 saw the opening of a similar "Tube" from Moorgate St. (City) to Finsbury Park. Others will shortly follow.

STEAMERS: From Westminster, calling at various piers on the way to Greenwich and Woolwich. In summer from London Bridge to Putney, Hampton Court, Richmond, Henley and Oxford. Excursion steamers to Ramsgate and Margate from London Bridge.

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brings us past *Mincing Lane & Mark Lane* (the centres of the great tea and corn trades) to *Trinity Square*, and the *'Tower of London'*, beyond which begin the *Docks*. Not far from the head of *London Bridge* rises the *Monument*; while, close to the river's edge and stretching from *Blackfriars Bridge* to the *Tower*, is *Thames St.* with *Billingsgate Fish-Market* and the *Custom House* near its eastern extremity. At the western end of *Lower Thames St.*, a little turning, called *Fish St. Hill*, runs past the monument to *Gracechurch St.*, which meets *Cornhill* and *Leadenhall St.* at right angles. It debouches into *Bishopsgate St.*, where the terminus of the G. E. R. lies, the continuation of the street being *Norton Folgate* and *Shoreditch*.

From *St. Paul's Churchyard*, *Ludgate Hill* leads down past *Parringdon St.* to *Fleet St.*, the great newspaper quarter, and giving access to *St. Bride's Church*, *St. Dunstan's*

Church, and the historical *'Temple'*. Behind the *Temple* and along the river's edge stretches the beautiful *Victoria Embankment*, prettily-planted with trees and shrubs, and embellished with numerous busts and statues and the celebrated *Cleopatra's Needle*. At the top of *Fleet St.* is *Chancery Lane*, with the *Record Office &c.* Beyond *Chancery Lane* rise the handsome *Law-Courts*, in front of which is the notorious *'Griffin'* marking the spot where, till 1878, stood *Temple Bar*, the last of London's gates. Still continuing westwards we pass through the *Strand*, — with the *Church of St. Mary, Kin.* College, *Somerset House* and *Sai Chapel*, — to *Charing Cross*, the north of this is *Trafalgar Square* with the *Nelson Column*, the *National Gallery* and the *National Portrait Gallery*. Northward run *Saint Martin's Lane* and *Charing Cross Road*, through the once infamous *'Seven Dials'*. Southward, *Whitehall*, the finest street

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in London, connects Charing Cross with *Westminster Abbey*. The right side of this handsome street is occupied by the various *Government Offices* in the middle of which stands the celebrated '*Horse Guards*'. Behind the buildings, and enclosed by the *Mall* and *Birdcage Walk*, lies *St. James's Park*, at the end of which rises *Buckingham Palace* with *Green Park* to the north. Between the last and the palace gardens, *Constitution Hill* runs up to the *Wellington Statue* and *Hyde Park Corner*. Here begins '*Rotten Row*'; while *Piccadilly*, to the right, leads back past *Burlington House* (Academy) and across *Piccadilly Circus* to *Coventry St.*, *Shaftesbury Avenue*, *High Holborn* and the city.

THE CITY is that part of London once enclosed within ramparts and now indicated by the names of the streets ending in '*gate*'. Its principal buildings are the following, namely:—

Bank of England, a large but low and somewhat dingy structure, dating back to A.D. 1734: the vastness of the business done within its walls is manifested by the fact that the value of the bullion alone is over £25,000,000. The surrounding streets are filled with similar establishments; while opposite is the

Royal Exchange, with the *Wellington Statue* in front. The building is a handsome one; and the interior is finely decorated, containing works by Gibson, Macbeth, Leighton, Thornycroft &c.; many of these are in *Lloyd's Subscription Rooms*, which should not be missed.

Hard by stands the *Mansion House*, the official residence of the Lord Mayor: it was built in the early half of the 18th century and contains the celebrated *Egyptian Hall*, where the banquets are held.

Off Cheapside rises the *Guildhall*, the seat of the corporation: it is a pretty structure in Perpendicular style in front of which gather the corporation pigeons: besides its famous figures of 'Gog' and 'Magog', it contains a Free Library and a Museum. Close by is *Gresham College*; while, a little further westwards, at the corner of Cheapside, is the

General Post Office, consisting of three buildings, and old one and two new. At the corner of *Newgate St.* and *Old Bailey* once stood the famous *Newgate Prison*, now replaced by the New Sessions Courts.

The *Tower*, is, historically, the most interesting building in London, or indeed, in the whole of England. To the east of it stands the last remnant of the *Old Roman Wall*. Tradition states that a fortress was erected on the site by Julius Cæsar; but the present structure, though part of it is Saxon, dates in the main, from the days of William the Conqueror. The scene of many terrible tragedies, it is now a valuable armory. In the immediate neighbourhood is the handsome *Tower Bridge*.

The *Monument*, near London Bridge, was raised in commemoration of the fire of London (1666). It is a creation of Sir Christopher Wren's. Walpole tells us that "The architect's intention was to erect the statue of Charles II on the summit, instead of that silly pot of flames; but was overruled, as he often was, by very inferior Judgments".

Arsento Spa Levico-Vetriolo (South Tyrol):  see cover.

Indeed, had his designs been carried out, the British metropolis would have become, perhaps, the handsomest city in the world. Even as it is, London owes to him some of its most beautiful edifices including Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals and his greatest creation,

St. Paul's Cathedral, the finest and most famous edifice in the city of London. As is well-known, it is a Renaissance structure on similar lines to St. Peter's at Rome. The beauty of the building is unquestionable, its exterior, though spoiled by London smoke, being very fine. Unfortunately in the construction of the handsome dome, the architect has left it hollow by giving it a false ceiling. This

however is decorated with paintings by Sir James Thornhill. The dome forms a far-famed Whispering Gallery; while, among other interesting objects, the Cathedral contains a handsome marble pulpit, some beautiful carvings by Grinling Gibbons, and a reredos which has given rise to much contention. Moreover, the ceiling of the choir and apse has, within recent years, been decorated with rich mosaics by Mr. Richmond, R. A. But the most interesting contents of the building are the tombs of Nelson, Wellington, Wren, John Howard, Dr. Johnson, and those of the presidents of the Royal Academy, the last occupying a spot which has been styled 'Painter's Corner'.

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Among other city churches, the most celebrated are:—

Cripplegate, or *St. Giles'*, an edifice founded by Alfinc in A. D. 1090, and rebuilt in 1392. It is celebrated for its connection with the Great Plague in 1665, and escaped both the fire of 1666 and that of 1897, the latter but narrowly. Fox, of 'Martyr' fame, Milton and others lie buried here.

Temple Church, attached to the beautiful historical building connected with the Knight Templars and dating back to the 12th century.

St. Dunstons Church, Fleet St., built by Shaw (1831) on the site of the old church which escaped the flames in 1666.

St. Bride's Church, Fleet St., an-

other of Wren's creations, with an elegant steeple.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook considered one of the finest of Wren's works, and, indeed, in some respects superior to the Cathedral of which it was the forerunner: the structure contains some most graceful carving.

Bow Church, Cheapside, whose fame is a curious one: the building contains a sweet peal of bells, and those born within the sound of them are regarded as genuine 'Cockneys'.

St. Mildred's Church, another fine production of Wren's genius. Not far from the building, namely at the corner of Watling St., will be found the following inscription:—

"Milton, born in Bread Street, in

1605, baptised in All Hallow's Church which stood here, ante 1878".

St. Bartholomew's Church, St. Andrew's Church, and St. Dunstons Church, in Fleet Street, are connected with the wealthiest hospitals in London.

WESTERN DISTRICTS. Continuing in the same direction westwards, we cross Holborn Viaduct above Farringdon St., to Gray's Inn Rd., where one of the old Inns Court is situated. In the same neighbourhood are Holborn Town Hall, Furnival's Inn, near the last of which will be found some of the oldest houses in London.

Finally, there is the *Chapel of St. Andrew's*, an edifice in Perpendicular style, designed by Inigo Jones and completed in A. D. 1623. Here is *Lincoln's Inn Hall* with frescoes by Hogarth and Mr. J. F. Watts; and in the same neighbourhood, are the *Royal College of Surgeons* and the fine *Soane Museum*.

A little further westwards, in Russell St., stands the *British Museum*, one of the principal attractions of London. Founded in 1753 from collections of Sir Hans Sloane, it has grown to overwhelming proportions, so as to require several days even to obtain a general survey of it. The most striking features are the extensive Library. The interesting rooms and collection include the Vestibule, the Lycian Gallery, the Reading Room, the Students' Room, the Newspaper Room, the Remondini Gallery, Græco-Roman Saloons, Assyrian Transept, Egyptian Gallery, Nimrod Gallery, the Archaic and Ephesus Rooms, the Elgin Room, the Grenville Library, the Manuscript Saloon, the Etruscan, the Bronze Vase Rooms, the Terra-Cotta Antiquities, the Medals, Coins, Gems, Cameos, the valuable Portland Collection, the Prehistoric Saloon, the Mediaeval and Anglo-Roman Antiquities, the English Pottery, the Glass and Ceramics Gallery, the Prints and Drawing

Houses of Parliament, Westminster.

chapel added by Henry VII in 1512 completed the place in its present form; though in 1895, on the removal of old houses to the south-east, the full grandeur of the ancient structure was revealed. The handsomest part of the exterior is the west front, with its tall and stately towers: the richest front is unquestionably the eastern, embellished with exquisite tracery. Close by are *Westminster School* and *Westminster Hall*, the latter being the old parliament house and the greatest monument of English liberty.

Between the Abbey and the river rises the modern *Parliament House* in which the two legislative assemblies meet. This structure is considered by many the most beautiful in England, and, in spite of some faults, its grand proportions and finely-fretted ornamentation produce a most imposing effect. The interior is exceedingly beautiful and interesting: the House of Lords is most sumptuously decorated; while that of the Commons is somewhat simpler.

Buckingham Palace is a large edifice, once the mansion of the Duke from whom it obtained its name. The present structure was, however, built in 1825 by the architect Nash for George IV. It is a handsome building, which, from the time of its erection, has been the London residence of the English sovereigns. It contains a grand staircase of white marble, the Green Drawing Room, Ball Room, Throne Room, Picture Gallery &c. Between Buckingham Palace Rd. and Westminster Abbey runs Victoria St., one of the finest in London and containing fine Hotels, Banks and Shops; also the Offices of Colonial Governments, great Public Companies &c. Southwards, between Regency St. and the river, is *Tate Gallery* or the

National Gallery of British Art. It is the creation of the late St. Henry Tate, and is a fine building containing, among other works, specimens of Wilkie, Landseer, Constable, Watts,

lowers. On its southern side stands the handsome *Albert Memorial*, 150 ft. high and richly embellished. Across the road rises the *Royal Albert Hall*, which four years after the death of the Prince Consort, gave embodiment to an idea expressed by him at the exhibition of 1851. It is a circular building, with a mighty organ, and is principally devoted to musical performances.

Behind it, in immediate succession upon one another, stand the *Royal College of Music*, the *Imperial Institute*, the *Science Galleries* and the *Natural History Museum*.

The first of these was erected by Mr. Samson Fox, and opened in 1894 by the Prince of Wales. The second is a creation of the present King, whose intention was to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign by giving to the Empire a building in which the exhibition of colonial products &c., should help to unite its various members. The *Natural History Museum* (South Kensington) was originally but an extension of the British Museum. The structure, composed mainly of terra-cotta, was designed by Mr. Waterhouse: it is Romanesque in style, and is embellished with exquisitely executed figures of animals: it is also adorned with statues of Sir Richard Owen and Charles Darwin. The collections are very extensive and most admirably arranged.

To the right of this last edifice rises the *South Kensington Museum*, another subdivision of the overgrown British Museum. It is Renaissance in style, and contains the following collections, namely:— the Science and Education Library, the Picture Gallery, the Art Library, the National Art Training School, the Royal College of Science, the Indian Section and Science Collection.

The western end of Kensington Gardens is occupied by *Kensington Palace*, in which Queen Victoria was born and whither the news of her ac-

cession was brought to her. Not far from it is the handsome new *Kensington Church*, a Gothic edifice designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. Half a mile beyond is *Holland House*, erected in A. D. 1607. It has been occupied by Lord Holland, General Fairfax, Addison, Fox and other celebrities. To the south is *Earl's Court*, where the exhibitions, which have now become annual, take place, and where the *Great Wheel* from Chicago has been put up.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS. The principal place of interest here is

Regent's Park, with the Royal Botanical Gardens & the Zoological Gardens the latter possessing some most admirable specimens. A little to the north is Primrose Hill, affording an extensive view of the metropolis. In the same district is Lord's Cricket-Ground.

EASTERN DISTRICTS. Here are situated Victoria Park, Bethnal Green Museum, the Great Synagogue, Toynbee Hall (Universities Settlement in East London), Dr. Barnardo's Home for Destitute Children, Salvation Army Barracks, Whitechapel Free Library (with Museum and permanent Art Gallery) and, finally, the People's Palace.

This last had its inception in Sir Walter Besant's famous novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men", and — with its Library &c. — is only second to Toynbee Hall as a means of elevating the masses of the East End.

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS. Near the south end of London Bridge rises *St. Saviour's Cathedral*, built at the opening of the 12th cent. in connection with the Augustine Priory. It was restored and raised again to the status of a cathedral in 1890, and is a handsome edifice which has played a not unimportant part in English history. Within it repose the remains of Gower, Fletcher, Massinger and Edmund Shakspeare, the *Globe* and *Blackfriars Theatres* having stood in the district. At the foot of *Lambeth Bridge* stands *Lambeth Palace*, the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a building of great age and interest; it is, however, only accessible to those having a special permit. In the neighbourhood is *St. George's Cathedral*, the

principal Roman Catholic place of worship in London.

Some distance further up the Thames lies Battersea Park, which well deserves a visit.

OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

Chelsea contains Carlyle's House in Cheyne Walk.

At Fulham is the Bishop of London's Palace.

Chiswick is remarkable for the House in which Fox and Canning died, as well as for Hogarth House, where the satirical painter expired.

Kew possesses perhaps the finest Botanical Garden in the world, with an enormous Palm House, a Pagoda &c. Here, too, is the Palace where Queen Charlotte died. Beyond comes the Old Deer Park, above which lies Richmond Park, the most beautiful in London and affording delightful peeps of the river Thames as far as Windsor Castle. Across the river lies Bushey Park, renowned for its chestnut and hawthorn avenues; and Hampton Court Palace, historically one of the most interesting in England.

At Sydenham stands the Crystal Palace, designed by Paxton for the exhibition of 1852 in Hyde Park. It consists solely of glass and metal; and, in it, for one shilling, may be spent a pleasant day especially on Summer Thursdays, when the firework displays are given.

Dulwich possesses a picture gallery with choice masterpieces by Murillo, Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Turner, Gainsborough, Reynolds &c.

At Peckham is the South London Fine Art Gallery.

Blackheath and Greenwich are very famous places: the former saw the gathering of Wat Tyler's men; the latter is renowned for its Park, its Observatory, and its Hospital. The Hospital is a handsome edifice designed by Wren and possessing a hall painted by Sir William Thornhill, besides relics of Sir Francis Drake, of the Franklin expedition and of Nelson.

Woolwich Arsenal, Barracks and Dockyard are properly open to British subjects only; but, doubtless, Americans will be able to obtain admission.

To the north of London lie Epping Forest, Hampstead Heath and similar excursionist resorts.

The Docks, beginning at Tower Bridge, stretch down the river, past Bow Creek, to Woolwich. On the northern side of the river are Katherine's, London Docks, Shadwell, Surrey Commercial (principally used for wood), West-India Docks, occupying the Isle of Dogs, East-India Docks (at Poplar), Victoria Docks, and Royal Albert Docks. But, at the present day, a vast number of vessels only come as far as Tilbury near Gravesend. The

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tained-glass windows of the 18th cent., among the best in England, and its elaborate surrounding screen. It is adorned with six statues of English Kings. On the W. side is a painting of "The Murder of Becket", by Cross.

At the E. end of the Choir, we descend a flight of steps to Trinity Chapel: behind it is the Corona. Here stands Thomas à Becket's shrine: the windows in the chapel represent his miracles.

In the beautiful *Corona*, is the *Patriarchal Chair* of stone, in which the archbishops are installed.

St. Anselm's Tower and Chapel, *St. Michael's Chapel*, the Norman *Crypt or Undercroft* and the *Precincts* are well worth inspection.

The N.W. tower is modern, the great central tower, "*Bell Harry*", 235 ft. high, is one of the most beautiful examples of Perpendicular Gothic extant.

The next object of interest is the little, old *St. Martin's Church*, styled the "mother church of England", which, in the time of the Saxons, was a British Christian Chapel and was afterwards made over to Augustine by Æthelberht, King of Kent (A. D. 597). Portions of the walls appear to be Roman brick-work.

The view of the town from behind the church is good.

The Monastery of St. Augustine, now called St. Augustine's College, was founded by Augustine, and became one of the chief Benedictine monasteries of Europe. Afterwards a palace of Henry VIII., it was subsequently converted into a brewery. In 1844, it was purchased by the Rt. Hon. A. G. Beresford Hope, M. P., who rebuilt it as a stately college. The great Library is worth inspection.

Other objects of interest are the Castle, the Dominicans or Black Friars, the Museum, the Guildhall and the Church of the Holy Cross.

MARGATE. — POP.: 28,000. — **HOTELS:** Cliftonville, one of the famous Gordon Hotels; Queen's & High Cliffe, two 1st class hotels patronised by aristo-

cratic English and Continental families; White Hart; Royal York. — **MARGATE** is a very bracing watering-place in the north of the Isle of Thanet, and is much frequented by Londoners. Its pier is 900 ft. in length and 60 ft. in width. Among its churches, the most remarkable is St. John's, an 11th cent. structure with a sumptuous font &c.

EXCURSIONS: To Birchington; to the North Foreland light-house, beyond which lies

BROADSTAIRS (POP.: 6,500. — **HOTELS:** Grand, one of the famous Gordon Hotels; Albion; Victoria), a comparatively quiet watering-place which affords excellent bathing, the sands being very firm. It was a favourite place of Charles Dickens, who lived at Bleak House here, and wrote in it several of his novels. The parade along the cliff-tops commands a magnificent view of the sea. In the environs, there are several interesting resorts, such as St. Peter's (12th cent. church); Stone House; and southwards

RAMSGATE (POP.: 27,700. — **HOT.**: St. Cloud; Granville; Royal; Victoria) a fashionable and bracing watering-place to the N.E. of Pegwell Bay, the sands being very agreeable. Ramsgate is a favourite resort of sea-bathers, especially as the accommodation in the town is of a first-class character. Its pier was designed by Smeaton.

The neighbourhood contains some exceedingly interesting spots. Pegwell Bay was once the entrance to an arm of the sea separating the Isle of Thanet from the main-land. Three miles to the west of Ramsgate lies Ebbsfleet, where Hengst and his Jutes landed in A.D. 449, and of which J. R. Green wrote:—

"No spot in Britain can be so sacred to Englishmen as that which first felt the tread of English feet."

Across the grey flats through which now flows the Stour, one catches sight of the smoke-wreaths of Richborough and Sandwich. Beyond, rise the White cliffs of Deal and Walmer; whence the coast bends round to St. Margaret and

DOVER.

POPULATION: 41,800.

HOTELS: Lord Warden, one of the renowned Gordon Hotels, very convenient

LORD WARDEN HOTEL

DOVER

3176

Most convenient and comfortable stopping-place for Cross Channel passengers by Dover-Calais and Dover-Ostend routes.

GORDON HOTELS LIMITED.

for passengers by H. A. L.; Grand; Burlington; Dover Castle; Shakespeare.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: Arthur G. Fuller, Esq.

DOVER, the chief of the cinque ports, is agreeably situated on the straits to which it has given its name, and is the principal English port for Calais and Ostend; while since the vast extension of the Harbour, it has become the port of call for the Hamburg-American Liners.

To the E. is the Castle, commanding a fine view; to the W. are the fortified heights and Shakespeare's Cliff.

The splendid *Pier*, 700 yds. long, has a fort at its termination.

The *Keep*, a tower 92 ft. high and commanding fine views, contains the Royal Apartments, Harold's Well &c. A raised platform in the W. of the town, looks across the sea to the French coast.

The Artillery Barracks, near the cliff, contain an ancient bronze cannon, called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol: it was cast at Utrecht, in 1544, and presented to Henry VIII. by Charles V.

The Pharos, or watch-tower, built of Roman tiles, with extensive underground works, and the ancient church of St. Mary, are worth seeing.

Pleasant excursions may be made along the E. coast to St. Margaret's; St. Margaret's Bay and the South Foreland with Electric Lighthouses; N.W., to Bradsole Abbey and W. to

FOLKESTONE.

POPULATION: 80,700.

HOTELS: Métropole; Wampash.

This town lies in the Ebham valley by the sea, sheltered to the N. by a range of high hills, the most conspicuous being Castle Hill and Sugar Loaf Hill. Modern Folkestone is built on the hillsides and extends westwards toward Sandgate, where a sandy spot, filled with furze and scrub, and called "The Lees", forms a favourite promenade.

The ancient Parish Church, on W. cliff, is worth seeing. In 1874, an aisle was built in memory of Wm. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born here in 1578.

The delightful views from the top of the cliff and from the pier combine with the pure, bracing air to make the place a very favourite resort.

Folkestone is the port whence passage is taken to Boulogne.

BRIGHTON.

HOTELS: *Métropole*; *Grand*; *Norfolk*; *Arlington Private Hot.*; *Lion Mansion*; *Queen's*; *Princes*; *Old Ship*.

BRIGHTON, the most fashionable of the English watering-places, has, with the adjoining borough of Hove, a permanent population of about 161,000. It is situated on the slopes of the encircling downs of the South Coast, and, during the winter season, has no fewer than 50,000 visitors; while, on bank-holidays and during the week-end trips, it is often over-crowded, the number of guests reaching 100,000. It was quite unknown as a watering-place until 1753, when a famous London doctor recommended it. It was visited in 1782 by George IV., and from that time onwards has remained a popular resort.

The town's chief attraction is its magnificent seafront (over four miles long). The *Marine Parade* extends from *Old Steine* (which, in the days of the *Regency*, was the fashionable part of Brighton), to *Kemp Town*, the cliff protected from the sea by a strong wall. At the corner of *Marine Parade* is the splendid *Aquarium*, the most complete in the world. The *West Pier*, 1,115 feet long, is the most popular promenade (morning and evening music).

The *Royal Pavilion*, occupied by George IV. and afterwards visited by Queen Adelaide and her late majesty Queen Victoria, was bought for the town in 1850 and, from that time has been used for public balls, concerts &c. The *Royal Galleries* are beneath the building. The dome was converted, in 1867, into an Assembly Room; and the galleries and offices (built by Queen Adelaide) have been fitted up to receive the *Free Library*, *Museum* and *Picture Gallery* &c. The fine *odewood Race-course*, with its ele-

gant grand-stand, is on the Downs east of the town and is one of the most celebrated in England. The most ancient and interesting church is that of *St. Nicholas*.

Pleasant **EXCURSIONS** may be made to

- (a) *Devil's Dyke* 5½ m. N.W.;
- (b) to *Preston* 1 m. N. with an *Early English Church*;
- (c) *Bottingdean*, a little watering-place, and
- (d) to *Newhaven* &c.

103: From LONDON to PORTSMOUTH and ISLE OF WIGHT.

PORTSMOUTH-Southsea.

HOTELS in Portsmouth: *George*, where Nelson resided till he left England prior to the battle of *Trafalgar*; *Kepdel's Head*.

HOTELS in Southsea: *Royal Pier*; *Queen's*; *Grosvenor*; *Esplanade*.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: *John Main*, Esq.

PORTSMOUTH, a fortified seaport and the principal marine station of England, consists of the towns of *Portsmouth*, *Portsea*, *Southsea* and *Landport*, having together a population of about 200,000. Portsmouth proper is situated to the S.W. It is a military town; and strangers should witness the *guard-changing*, which occurs daily on the *Grand Parade* at 11 a. m.

The *Dockyard* is very interesting: admission is obtained by order of the Admiralty. Near the Dockyard is Nelson's old wooden ship, the "*Victory*". Visitors should not omit to attend divine service held on the "*Duke of Wellington*", the flagship of the Admiral.

The principal buildings are the following, namely:—

St. Thomas's Church, erected under Henry II., but the nave and the tower were rebuilt in 1698. The bells were presented, in 1870, by Prince George of Denmark. Near it is the *Garrison Chapel*. The pulpit and the nave were

respectively the chapel and the hall of the Hospital of St. Nicholas. Now it is a beautiful building with several memorial windows and 42 oak stalls. The *Royal Clarence Victualling Yard*, at Gosport, is a large establishment, where the process of making sea-biscuits may be viewed.

South of this place is the Blockhouse Fort, Haslar Hospital for sick or wounded soldiers and sailors.

The suburb of Southsea is a very frequented watering-place. The Piers and the Esplanade form pleasant promenades. Military bands play daily on the Piers. Spithead, a famous roadstead, lies between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. West of Spithead is the quarantine station, Motherbank.

EXCURSIONS: To Porchester Castle; Potsdown Hill, returning through the pretty village of Cosham.

The ISLE OF WIGHT

may be reached, from several points, by steamers, such as:— from Portsmouth, Southampton and Lymington. The only means of fully appreciating the beautiful coast-scenery is by taking a steamer-trip round the island. The excursion is in every way attractive, boats running, in summer, two or three times a-week. On the way, a splendid view is obtained of the Needles, five rocks, three of which rise out of the water in the form of splendid white peaks, while two are seen beneath the surface. Owing to its sheltered position, the climate of the island is exceedingly mild and equable, so that it is, even in winter, a favourite residence for invalids. In summer it is crowded by tourists, frequently making it difficult to obtain lodgings.

The island has roughly the form of a diamond laid lengthwise at the mouth of the broad estuary of Southampton and separated from the mainland by the Solent and Spithead. The most direct route from London is via Portsmouth or Stokes Bay to Ryde. At the northern point of the island stands Cowes at the mouth of an estuary which runs inland for a distance of 5 miles, i. e. two-thirds the breadth of the whole island. The shore of this inlet is traversed by a railway. At its head lies Newport Junction, whence lines branch to the south, the east and

the west, the last two branches having local lines which give access to almost all parts of the western half of the island. Moreover, coaches run in all directions, — both east and west.

Among the numerous celebrated watering-places of the island, the most important are described in the following subroutes:—

Subroute A: From COWES to NEWPORT; and thence to YARMOUTH, FRESHWATER, ALUM BAY, The NEEDLES and TOTLAND BAY.

COWES.

POPULATION: 8,700.

HOTELS: The Gloster, 1st class family house, fine situation facing sea, patronised by royalty; Royal Marine.

COWES, usually a tranquil but pleasant town, becomes, during the month of August, the gayest of the gay. The roadstead is covered with hundreds of yachts and everything is given up to their claims.

The headquarters of the *Royal Yacht Squadron* are at *Cowes Castle*, — an extremely pretty ivy-covered building which has grown out of a fort erected by Henry VIII. Just behind it is the interesting old church and the Convent of the Benedictine Nuns.

Osborne House, the favourite residence of the late Queen Victoria, was presented to the nation by King Edward VII. Part of the building is reserved as a Convalescent Home for Officers of the Army and Navy. The house and grounds are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. In the grounds a Royal Naval College has been erected with accommodation for about 500 cadets.

The Church of Whippingham, where Princess Beatrice was married, owes much of its beauty to the care of the late Queen and the Prince Consort. The pulpit and the font were both ere in memory of the Prince. The merials to Princess Alice, the Duk

COWES.



THE GLOSTER

First-class Family Hotel. Beautifully situated. Facing Sea. Close to R. Y. S. C. Leading Hotel in Cowes. Patronised by Royalty and distinguished personages established. Telephone No. 28 Cowes. 3164 Mrs. Alex GORDON, Proprietress.

lbany and Prince Henry of Batten-
erg should also be noticed.

NEWPORT.

POPULATION: 11,000.

HOTELS: Bugle; Warburton; Swan;
Heatsheaf.

NEWPORT is situated at the head
of a broad and long estuary into which
the Medina pours its waters. Lying as
it does in almost the centre of the
island, it forms the principal junction
with the railways running to West
Cotes, Ryde, Brading, Sandown, Ventnor,
Yarmouth and Freshwater, — the chief
coast towns of the island.

The principal sights in the town
itself are:—

The *Church of St. Thomas*, with
a beautifully carved-oak pulpit (1636)
and a monument erected by the late
Queen Victoria, to Princess Elisabeth,
daughter of Charles I.

Beneath the pulpit is the tomb of
Charles I. The *Museum* at the corner
of Lugley and St. James' Streets,
contains a collection of antiquities
and geological objects. Several walks
and short excursions can be made
in the neighbourhood.

A mile and a half to the S. W. lies
Risbrooke, where, on the top of a hill,
stands the castle, a ruin of picturesque
beauty. It has a fine gateway, erected
by Anthony Woodville, brother-in-law
of Edward IV. The room where Princess
Elisabeth died is now the Governor's
quarters. Of great interest is the Castle
well, 240 ft. deep: a donkey treads the
wooden wheel to draw the water. Hard
by is the Tilt-yard where King Charles
and his children played bowls. Near
the Castle is the Church, containing
interesting monuments. From this
church, finger-posts point the way to
the Roman Villa.

About four miles further lies
the village of Shalfleet possessing a
Norman church and remarkable for its
neighbouring fossil-beds. Two miles
further we pass Ningwood and, in a few
minutes, run into the station at

YARMOUTH (**HOTELS:** The George;
Bugle; Kingshead), whose situation is
both extremely pleasant and very
suitable for holiday-makers; as the
town lies a short distance from the
station on the silt of the broad
estuary of the Yar and has steamer
communication with Lymington (see
route 104), Cowes etc. The place

possesses a pier, the climate is salu-
brious, and the bathing excellent.
There is also good boating; and the
opportunity for excursions is ample.

From Yarmouth, the railway runs up
the estuary of the Yar to Freshwater,
which forms the terminus and is the
centre giving access to Totland Bay
Alum Bay and

FRESHWATER GATE (**HOTELS:**
Albion; Freshwater Bay; Temperance),
a small but rising resort, which receives
its name from its position in a cleft of
the rocks opposite the celebrated Fresh-
water Bay. Here was Tennyson's place.

From Freshwater, one may proceed on
foot to Alum Bay (see below), a quiet
watering-place which, in fine weather,
it is well to visit from Freshwater
Gate by boat, the coast scenery being of
an extremely beautiful and interesting
character. The cliffs between the two
places rise to a height of 495 ft., and
consist of chalk with the characteristic
lines of flints. The finest parts are the
Main Bench and Scratchell's Bay, the
latter being a most lovely spot situated
a few minutes from the extreme westerly
headland of the Isle. Here, the denu-
dation so noticeable on the south coast
of England has left three remarkable
peaks of chalk rising like white sentinels
to a height of 100 feet above the surface
of the azure sea. These famous rocks
bear the appropriate title of the Needles,
a name familiar to every English ear.
(See also introduction to Isle of Wight).

Sailing round them to the right we
enter

ALUM BAY (**HOTELS:** Royal Needles;
Alum Bay), which, as its name implies,
is a district rich in alum. The cele-
brity of the place depends upon the
beautiful and curiously-striped sands of
yellow, red, grey and green, thrown,
by the white chalk, into striking relief.

The place possesses a pier and the
view of the Needles is exceedingly fine:
even at night they are rendered visible
by the lighthouse built on the outer-
most peak.

Near Alum Bay lies

TOTLAND BAY (Totland Bay Hot.),
another delightful watering-place with
pier &c. and steamboats running to
Lymington (see route 104) & other places.

**Subroute B.: From NEWPORT to VENTNOR,
BONCHURCH, SHANKLIN,
SANDOWN, BRADING and RYDE.**

The rail runs up the Medina River as
far as Blackwater, — the source of the

Isle of Wight. **VENTNOR.** Isle of

Royal Marine Hotel.

By appointment to H. R. H. Princess Beatrice (Governor of the Island).

Established in 1848 by the present Proprietors.

Faces due South overlooking the Sea.

Furnished with every modern improvement.

Unrivalled as to Position, Comfort and Cuisine.

Private Suites of Apartments.

Electric Light throughout — Passenger Lift.

Gardens lead direct to the Shore.

8428

Bush & Judd, Proprietors.

stream lying a mile to the S.W. in Gatcombe Park. Other places of note on the road are Merstone Junction, Wroxall (beautiful Park of Appuldurcombe), Godshill and Whitwell. If the coach is taken, Blackgang Chine (see below) may also be visited, and, in fine weather, this is much the more agreeable way of visiting

VENTNOR.

POPULATION: 6,000.

ARRIVAL: See above; but for those coming from London, the better route is via Portsmouth and Ryde (see introduction to Isle of Wight).

HOTELS: Royal Marine, established in 1848, is patronised by H. R. H. Princess Beatrice, and faces due south; Royal, in charming situation with magnificent sea-view and all modern comfort, moderate terms; Esplanade Hotel, close to pier, with southern aspect, suites, modern comfort, omnibus meets trains; Cass's Crab and Lobster, founded in the 17th cent., is a first-class house fitted with all modern improvements and highly recommended; Hillside Private Hot. & Boarding Establ., home of the Post Starling, highly recommended.

This town has a particularly mild and dry climate, which renders it specially adapted for consumptives and

other invalids. There is a Nation Consumption Hospital, called St. Lawrence, about 2 miles to the west.

Ventnor contains a fine church named *Holy Trinity* with beautiful pulpit and font. But the great charm of the place lies in the exquisite excursions, the districts round Ventnor being the most lovely in the island.

EXCURSIONS: (1) Westwards to St. Lawrence (2 m.), a pretty village, famous for its well and its ancient and fine church, below which are the ivy-clad ruins of a 18th cent. house. From here two roads lead to Niton, but it is advisable to take the road running northwards to (2) Whitwell, with Norman-Goth church consisting of two chapels whose altars and chancels are connected by cades. A pleasant pathway runs hence to (3) Niton, celebrated for its Undercliff enormous and exceeding picturesque landslip which has slid on to a base overgrown with plants and, if the colour of the fallen rock, know the Blue Slipper. About a mile from Niton is the extreme southern point of the island, marked by St. Catharine Lighthouse. A mile beyond, at the place where the Undercliff ends, is

Blackgang Chine (coaches daily).

Esplanade Hotel

VENTNOR

Close to the Pier. Facing due South. Its situation is unrivalled. Re-decorated. Suites of Rooms communicating. Lounge, Drawing, Dining & Smoking Rooms. Omnibus meets all Trains. Telephone 0493. **Lambert & Co.**

most celebrated gorge in the island and presenting from the shore, at low tide, an extremely picturesque view. From here to Brook (8 miles the coast is indented at frequent intervals by lines of similar character.

BONCHURCH.

HOTEL: Boncharch Hotel, 1st class family house in fine position with good sea-view, — no extra charges.

BONCHURCH is a highly recommended summer and winter resort in a picturesque spot at the east end

of the Undercliff, — an interesting formation due to erosion of the chalk rock. It lies only one mile from Ventnor station; and its picturesque surroundings enjoy a world-wide celebrity. Several spots in the neighbourhood afford delightful views, the best being Pulpit Rock, Flagstaff Rock and St. Boniface Down.

The road winds along the cliffs over Chine Head and past Luccombe Chine to Shanklin.

BONCHURCH, Isle of Wight.

Bonchurch Hotel

One mile from Ventnor Station. High-class family hotel, most beautifully situated. Pretty garden. Good sea view. Inclusive terms.

3177

A. E. Jolliffe, prop.

SHANKLIN.

POPULATION: 4,600.

HOTELS: Hollier's, 1st class family house, charmingly situated in own grounds on cliff and resorted-in by Longellow; Daish's; Hinton's Spa.

SHANKLIN, now a town of great pretension, was, till a few years ago, an unimportant village. It has an esplanade and large houses on the cliffs. There are but few places in the island that offer such beautiful and varied walks; and the cliff-paths

are very good. *Cook's Castle*, on the top of an inland cliff, offers a splendid view and a nice walk. The *Chine* is a picturesque and wooded ravine leading to the sea-shore.

SANDOWN.

POPULATION: 5,000.

HOTELS: Ocean; Royal Pier.

SANDOWN is a fashionable watering-place with fine sands and excellent bathing. The German Emperor

Hollier's Hotel, Shanklin (Isle of Wight).

First-Class Family and picturesque house among the most romantic surroundings in the Island. Pleasantly situated in its own Grounds on the Cliff; at the head of Chine, and near the sea. Open all the year; a favorite Resort both during Winter and Summer. Sanitary Certificate. Electric light in every room.

Eugene Schmitt, Resident Propr.

resided here some years ago. It is the junction for Newport, Herringford and Merstone, and possesses a pier and esplanade.

BRADING (HOTELS: Eagle; Wheat-sheaf; Red Lion), an ancient little place at the foot of Brading Downs, and famous for its church in late-Norman and early-English style: the edifice contains interesting monuments to the Oglander family &c. and the tomb of "Little Jane", which suggested Leigh Richmond's well-known story. The surrounding country is chiefly in the hands of the old Norman family of Oglander: on the estate some well-preserved ruins of a Roman villa are to be seen (Morton Farm).

RYDE (POP.: 11,000. — HOTELS: Royal Pier; Esplanade; Eagle), is the principal town in the Isle of Wight and is well supplied with means of communication. There is a long pier, where a band plays during the summer. All Saints' Church (designed by Sir Gilbert Scott), as well as the School of Art, is well worth a visit. The esplanade is a fine one; and the Royal Yacht Club having their premises in the town, it has become an exceedingly favourite resort.

The environs are beautifully wooded, and the walks very pretty, the favourite **EXCURSIONS** being to the delightful villages of St. Helens, Sea View, and Spring Vale.

104: From LONDON to WINCHESTER, SALISBURY, NEW FOREST, SOUTHAMPTON & BOURNEMOUTH.

WINCHESTER (POP.: 21,000. — HOTELS: George; Royal; Black Swan) is an ancient and interesting city in Hampshire. It was the capital of the West Saxons and of England under Alfred the Great. The place became an episcopal see in 662, the church, which had been erected under the Romans, being converted into a cathedral. Of this early edifice no traces remain; though portions of the later Norman structure are still recognisable. The building was, however, remodelled in the 14th and 15th centuries, and forms an excellent specimen of late-Gothic. The nave (286 feet) is the longest in England and presents an imposing aspect, especially from the western entrance.

SALISBURY.

POPULATION: 17,200.

HOTELS: White Hart, 1st class; Angel.
SALISBURY, the county town of Wiltshire and one of the most celebrated

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here seem to have been two ellipses of large stones enclosed by two circles of enormous compass. The inner circle consisted of some 40 unhewn pillars, feet in height. The great ellipse was composed of about 7 trilithons; while the inner ellipse of 19 obelisks contained the monolithic altar.

A short run by rail brings us to Lyndhurst Road Station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of which lies the little town of

LYNDHURST (HOT.: Crown Hot.), a favourite summer-resort in the heart of the far-famed

New Forest, a wooded district about 10,000 acres in extent, to create which William the Conqueror swept away every farmstead, village and town in the district. It was while hunting here that his son Rufus was struck dead by the arrow of William Tyrrel.

The chief spots of interest are Min-

stead, Stoney Cross, Ringwood, and Beaulieu Abbey.

SOUTHAMPTON.

POPULATION: 105,000.

HOTELS: South-Western, 1st class, specially suitable for Americans, foreigners and travellers, — every modern comfort, motor-car house &c.; Badley's; Polygon-house.

U. S. CONS.: Albert W. Swalm, Esq.

SOUTHAMPTON is situated on a peninsula in Southampton Water, between the rivers Itchen and Test, and is one of the chief sea-ports of England.

The boats of the **HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE** call here, both on their out-

South-Western Hotel,

3165 **SOUTHAMPTON.**

Telegrams: "Welcome, Southampton".

Telephone: No 7 Southampton.

All ships are wired from Hurst Castle. Entrance from Central Station, and facing Docks. Electric Lifts to all floors. Dining Room. Grill Room, Smoking Lounges, and Billiard Room on Ground Floor. Porters meet all principal Trains and Boats. Head Quarters of the Automobile Club. Large Motor Garage with all accessories recently added. **Hotel Manager - F. KUNTZE.**

ward & homeward voyages, the General Offices being at 1 Canute Road (Telegr.: Sundius"). The port possesses several docks, leaving which, the tourist may first visit the High Street, with Holyood Church, where, in the Pulpit, is to be seen a monument to Miss Stanley (1730). In the same street are a great many old houses of picturesque construction. The Bartley Institution contains a Reading-room, a Museum open every day &c. Near this street, on St. Michael Square, is an old house where Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn are said to have resided. All Saints' Church has a fine roof and a monument with a bas-relief by Flaxman, typifying Resignation. Archaeologists will find the ancient Norman Bargate, the remains of the Town Walls, and the neighbouring old houses well worth inspection. Near them are the "Forty Steps", whence a beautiful view is obtained. At the end of Blue

Anchor Lane, are two quaint houses, one with a Norman door, the other being one of the oldest in England. West Gate is another of the three remaining town gates; while the third, called Bridewell Gate, is situated in Winkle St. North of the town are the scanty remains of the Priory of St. Denys founded by Henry I. Crossing the Itchen by Northam Bridge, one reaches Bittern Manor, the Caesentum of the Romans.

EXCURSIONS: To the Isle of Wight, Beaulieu and Netley Abbey.

From Southampton, a line of rail skirting the New Forest proceeds, via Beaulieu Road, Brockenhurst and Lympington to Bournemouth.

BEAULIEU ROAD is only important as the station for Beaulieu Abbey, a famous place founded by John Lacklands and celebrated for its connection with the Wars of the Roses: the Abbot's House is now the residence of Haror

Montagu; and the whole is beautifully situated at the Mouth of the Ems.

BROCKENHURST (HOT.: *Bees & Crown*) is an excellent spot from which to undertake excursions in the New Forest and to Beaulieu. Its church is extremely ancient, probably dating back to Anglo-Saxon Days. Not far distant is Balmer Lawn, where the Race Meetings of the New Forest Ponies are held.

A branch railway runs to

LYMINGTON (HOTELS: *Londesborough Arms; Angel*), a quiet spot, situated at the mouth of the Bolder, and famous for its yacht-building. It is a favourite watering-place, with steamers running daily to the Isle of Wight. It also affords excellent opportunities for excursions to Milford; to Harst Castle, situated at the extremity of a curve of shingle running a distance of two miles out into the sea.

Some 6 miles to the West of Lymington stands

CHRISTCHURCH (HOT.: *King's Arms; Newlyn's*), a harbour town situated at the head of an estuary into which the Avon and Stour pour there combined waters. The place contains a beautiful Priory Church founded before the Norman Conquest and illustrating Norman architecture and all three periods of Gothic. Its northern porch is a vast design in early-English style; above the Lady Chapel there is a notable loft; while, at the east angle of the northern transept rises a sumptuously decorated Norman tower.

The rood-screen, dating back to the year 1502 and restored in 1848, is of rich design and separates the choir from the beautifully carved and groined roof of stone.

The other points of interest in the building are:— the Salisbury Chapel; the Western Tower, possessing a fine peal of bells; and a monument to Shelley and his wife, executed by Weekes.

Among many other beautiful excursions is that to Hengistbury Head, which commands a magnificent view of the sea and the Isle of Wight.

BOURNEMOUTH with BOSCOMBE.

POPULATION: 48,000.

HOTELS (*In Bournemouth town*):—

The "Royal Bath" is the premier hotel in this most beautiful watering-place. It has a magnificent sea-frontage stands in its own grounds of several acres, and is the only hotel on the East Cliff that overlooks the sea, — superior advantages, charges not higher than at other first-class hotels; Imperial; Grand; Mount Dorset; Brankesme Tower; Bristol, all 1st class.

BOURNEMOUTH.

--- Near SOUTHAMPTON ---

Royal Bath Hotel.

Only hotel on the East Cliff. Patronised by H. M. the King when Prince of Wales and by H. R. H. the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia and Regent of Brunswick. Electric Lift. Band. Lounge. Garage. A la carte or inclusive. Moderate Tariff. No charge for Attendance.

The most beautiful, however, is *ranksome Chinc*, with its glorious beds of rhododendrons, its dense masses of ferns and its grand trees, casting a delightful shade along the banks of the stream dammed here and there into mossy lakes.

Among the other excursions, the favorite is to Wimborne Minster, a few miles inland.

105: From LONDON to

WINDSOR

BATH, BRISTOL and CLIFTON.

WINDSOR (POP.: 14,500. — **HOTELS:** *White Hart*; Castle), for many years the usual residence of the English monarchs, is charmingly situated on the right bank of the Thames. At this spot, the finest part of the river begins and reaches as far as Oxford.

The town contains several beauti-

ful buildings, the *Castle*, indeed, forming its great attraction. Founded by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I., it has undergone, since the 13th cent., numerous modifications. At the present day, it consists of an upper and a lower ward, between which rises the imposing Round Tower.

Opposite stands *St. George's Chapel*, a magnificent example of late-Gothic, whose interior consists of a nave, a choir and six chapels of striking beauty.

The *Town Hall* (Sir Chris. Wren), *Frogmore House*, *Home Park*, *Virginia Water* and *Windsor Great Park* are all extremely interesting.

BATH.

POP.: City, 49,817, Rural Dist., 27,764

HOTELS: The city is well supplied with hotels, among the principal being:—

Lansdown Grove; Empire; the Grand Pump Room; York House; Pulteney.

BATH was once the most favourite health-resort in Europe, and has of late years regained much of its former celebrity. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Avon, 12 miles from Bristol and only 2 hrs. journey from London. Bath may justly be said to be the only British spa able successfully to compete with the health-resorts on the continent. The city possesses the only hot spring to be found in Great Britain, which rises through all variations of climate, at the astonishingly high temperature of 120° Fahr., while they are likewise of great volume, the daily yield exceeding half a million gallons. Such is the poverty of the British Isles in the supply of thermal waters that no other spring exceeds in temperature 82° Fahrenheit. As a cure for gout, rheumatism and skin affections, these springs are unrivalled. They were known to the Romans, who constructed around them baths & temples of great magnificence, the wonderful remains of which, unearthed beneath the modern baths in 1881, are of ever-increasing interest to travellers from all parts of the world. These remains are unequalled outside of Rome; while, as affording evidence of the luxury and splendour of the Roman occupation of Britain, the specious museum of Roman antiquities adjoining is unique, and forms an attraction that should certainly not be overlooked by visitors to the West Country. The largest Roman bath, an illustration of which is given with its modern additions, formerly occupied a hall 11 feet by 68 feet, and has a water surface of 82 feet by 40 feet.

Legend attributes the discovery of the hot springs of Bath to the ancient British king Bladud, 800 B.C. whose leprous pigs are said to have been their first distinguished patients. The virtues of the water certainly continued to be recognised through all the various stages of the city's history from Roman times. For evidence exists that, in A.D. 676, Osric built a monastery here and visited its hot waters, while Offa, a century afterwards, made it the residence of his court for some time. The famous position which the city attained as the resort of fashion in the 18th century is well known; though the method of administering the waters was then only of a primitive character.

where the waters are drunk, a handsome marble fountain being supplied direct from the principal spring.

The latest analysis of the waters as made in the Lancet laboratory in 1899 is as follows:—

| | per gallon |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Calcium sulphate . . . | 102.850 grains |
| Strontium sulphate . . . | 2.040 " |
| Sodium sulphate . . . | 24.500 " |
| Potassium sulphate . . . | 0.207 " |
| Calcium carbonate . . . | 8.750 " |
| Magnesium chloride . . . | 15.800 " |
| Sodium chloride . . . | 2.080 " |
| Lithium chloride . . . | 0.190 " |
| Silica | 1.880 " |
| Bromine | Traces |
| Nitrates | " |
| Carbonate of iron . . . | 1.600 grains |
| Total mineral matter | 185.927 " |

The value of the springs for medicinal purposes is enhanced by the presence of several recently discovered gases — notably argon and helium; while the waters throw a deposit covered with iron and containing traces of lithium on the drinking glasses.

Also to be ranked among the sights of Bath are the Abbey, the famous Assembly Rooms immortalised by Sheridan and Dickens, and the historic squares and crescents which impart to the city so much architectural dignity.

Bath is likewise famous for its historic houses, the tablets upon which serve as an admirable guide to travellers from afar.

The beautiful shops of Bath also deserve to be classed among its attractions, notably those in Milson St. and the fashionable arcade known as the Corridor.

Profusely illustrated guide with tariff of the baths &c. may be obtained post free on application to the Secretary "Hot. Mineral Baths", Bath.

BRISTOL (CLIFTON).

POPULATION: 30,000.

HOTELS IN CLIFTON: Clifton Downs, 1st class; Glendower; Imperial.

HOTELS IN BRISTOL: Royal; Grand. U. S. CONS.: Lerin A. Lathrop, Esq.

BRISTOL was once the second port of England, and is still one of its leading cities. It lies at the con-

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ses to a height of 9 ft. Here begins the
ridgwater Canal which runs parallel
with the railway to

TAUNTON (POP.: 20,000. — **HOTELS:**
London; Railway; Castle; Clarence's),
the county town of Somerset, famous for
the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, one
of the handsomest specimens of late-
Gothic in the country. Several other
churches, as well as Shire Hall and
numerous interesting excursions, render
the town a favourite stopping-place.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (POP.:
10,000. — **HOTELS:** Grand; Atlantic; Royal)
a fashionable watering-place, built, in
the form of a crescent along the shore of
a fine sweeping bay, and commanding a
beautiful view across the Bristol Channel
to the Welsh mountains.

MINEHEAD (**HOTELS:** Metropole;
Home of Feathers) is a rapidly devel-
oping watering-place, likewise situated
on the coast of the Bristol Channel and
much resorted to as a centre for exploring
Exmoor. It has coaches running daily,
one to Porlock, to Lyn'oon.

ILFRACOMBE (POP.: 8,600. —
HOTELS: Ilfracombe; Royal Clarence;
Imperial; Granville) is one of the most
celebrated watering-places in England.
It occupies a magnificent situation on
the N. coast of Devon, behind a small
peninsula called Capstone Hill. From
here is a fine view is obtained of the town,
which rises picturesquely up the cliffs
and presents, when lights have been
put on, in the evening, a most fairylike
appearance. The district abounds in
very scenery, the most celebrated ex-
cursions being to Lundy Island, Combe
Martin and, by boat, to

LYNMOUTH (**HOTELS:** Bath; Lyn-
le; Tors), beautifully situated at the
mouth of the Lyn and connected by a
Cliff Railway with the famous resort of

LYNTON (**HOTELS:** Valley of Rocks;
Royal Castle), which commands a fine
view of the sea and of the dark outline
of Exmoor. It is most celebrated for
the wild and rugged Valley of the Rocks.

BIDEFORD (POP.: 8,000. — **HOTELS:**
Royal; Tanton's; New Inn), prettily
situated at the mouth of the Torridge,
was once a very important harbour-

town, as may be gathered from Kings-
ley's famous description of it in 'West-
ward Ho'. Its bridge, consisting of 24
arches, dates from the 14th cent. In
the neighbourhood is a rapidly growing
watering-place, named **WESTWARD HO**
(*Royal Hotel*), after Kingsley's novel.

Another and perhaps the most fa-
vourite excursion from Ilfracombe is

CLOVELLY (**HOTELS:** New Inn;
Red Lion), Charles Kingsley's village,
where he wrote the 'Three Fishers' &c.
It is a very quaint and picturesque
place perched high up on the face of
the Cliff, which is thickly wooded and
carpeted with ferns, the approach being
exceedingly beautiful. So steep is the
main street of the place that it is here and
there cut into steps; and the only means
of transport is the ass or the mule.

107: From BRISTOL to WELLS, EXETER, TORQUAY, PLYMOUTH, FALMOUTH and PENZANCE.

WELLS (POP.: 10,750. — **HOTELS:**
Swan; Star), a purely ecclesiastical city,
occupying a lovely spot at the foot of
the Mendip Hills. Its great attraction
lies in its Cathedral, a Transitional
structure with additions in Gothic down
to the Perpendicular period.

EXETER.

POPULATION: 47,000.

HOTELS: Royal Clarence, opposite
the cathedral, 1st class family hotel, tran-
quil and comfortable, electric light &c.,
moderate charges, omnibuses and cabs
meet train; Rougemont, near all rail-
stations, 1st class, modern structure,
automobile-house.

EXETER is an ancient city on the
left bank of the Exe, whence its name,
Excester (see plan in Guildhall). It
played an important part during the
Wars of the Roses, and possesses a
sword presented by royalty, entitling

EXETER.

Rougemont Hotel.

Patronized by Royal Family.
Largest and only Modern Hotel in Exeter. Near
to all Railway Stations. Beautiful Lounge
Hall. Spacious Coffee Room. Table d'Hôte. Omnibus meets all trains. Night Porter.
Dance with Inspection Pit. Electric Lift. Telegraphic Addr.: "ROUGEMONT, EXETER".
Telephone No. 01433. 3183 Miss C. A. Fowler, Manageress.

his mayor, so it is claimed, to the prelate of Lord. The principal sights are the *Guildhall*, the ruined *Castle* and the

Cathedral, with Norman tower the remainder being chiefly middle Gothic with a very rich interior.

A great characteristic is the perfect symmetry of the whole. Almost everything, as Archdeacon Freeman says, is arranged in pairs; while the elegant vaulted roof, unbroken throughout its length, is unsurpassed in England for its graceful airiness. The Minstrels' Gallery, the various Chapels and the Choir are also very fine.

TORQUAY.

POPULATION: 38,000.

HOTELS: Imperial, large house, on grounds, fine view; Terbay, view of sea; Victoria & Albert; Belgrave; Royal head-quarters of Yacht Club; Lansdowne.

CARS: Three persons, half-mile, 6 pence. — two miles s. 1.0 d. — 1 hour s. 2.

TOWN BAND on the beach at noon.

TORQUAY is a sea-side resort rivalled in Great Britain, only by Brighton and Scarborough, and claiming, indeed, to be the Queen of English watering-places. Its situation is certainly one of extraordinary beauty. The broad bay in which it lies has, perhaps not inaptly, been compared to that of Naples on a small scale. In sunny weather its limestone and marble cliffs, growing lower towards the closing promontories, present a most beautiful aspect.

The resort itself (with a very mild climate and therefore much frequented by phthisics) rises terrace-like on the cliffs, and is embedded in trees and shrubs of subtropical character.

The hills on which it is built rise to a height of 800 feet with houses at all altitudes. This position gives to it exceptional advantage; as the houses near the water's edge enjoy an exceedingly warm moist atmosphere and the others, as they rise, have an increasingly bracing and dry climate.

The chief places of interest within the town itself are:—

The ruins of Tor Abbey, a twelfth century building near the station.

The Parish Church (Tor Mohun), a perpendicular edifice with noticeable font. St. John's, a beautiful structure in modern Gothic.

The Museum, in Babbacombe Road, contains chiefly specimens of bones and flint implements taken from Ken's Cavern (See below). At the Pier are the

terior stands a bust by Chantrey, and several monuments (17th cent.). *Charles' Church*, built in memory of King Charles I., has an elegant spire. The *Athenæum* contains a *Museum* with very interesting bronze antiquities and at Oreston.

The *Royal William Victualling Yard* is very interesting, especially *Bakehouse*, *Weighinghouse*, and *Cooperage*.

At *Devonport* is the *Dockyard*, to which strangers are admitted with a policeman as guide. *Mount Wise* offers a fine walk; in *Raglan Barracks*, at the back of it, there is to be seen a brazen cannon taken from the Turks at the *Dardanelles*. From the *Devonport Column* (25 ft. high) a fine view is obtained.

The *Isle of St. Nicholas* between the *Isle of Mount Edgecombe* is a bold pyramidal rock. *Mount Edgecombe* is a seat of the family of this name and is open on Wednesdays; but tourists can obtain admittance on other days by applying to the *Manor Office*, East Emma Place. A visit should be paid to the *Breakwater* (3 m.), by a steamer that carries tourists there in the summer months,

by a boat hired at the Hoe. Other EXCURSIONS are to *Oreston Quarries*, *German's* and *Tamar*.

FALMOUTH.—POP.: 11,773. —HOT.: *the Falmouth*; *Green Bank*; *Royal*; *Penniss*. — Situated on the shores of one of the finest bays in England and at the neck of a bold headland. Falmouth was once the most important mail-packet station in England. Its climate, resembling that of the Riviera, has rendered it one of the leading winter-resorts of the country. In the neighbourhood are *St. Dennis Castle*, *St. Mawes Castle* &c.

PENZANCE (POP.: 13,123. —HOT.: *Penryn's Mount's Bay House*), charmingly situated on the shores of *Mount's Bay*, is the most westerly railway terminus in England, and is celebrated for its mild and equable climate, which renders it one of the chief resorts of the invalids in the country.

DS: From LONDON to OXFORD. *ALVERN*, *STRATFORD*, *LEAMINGTON SPA*, *RUGBY* & *BIRMINGHAM*

OXFORD. — POP.: 50,000. —HOTELS: *Andolph*; *Clarendon*.

OXFORD is very picturesquely situ-

ated at the confluence of the *Cherwell* and the *Thames*. Its *University* is one of the most renowned in Europe, and dates from the 13th century. It consists of 21 Colleges, two Academies and two private Halls. The chief church is the *Cathedral of St. Frideswide*, serving as the Chapel of *Christ Church College*. It has two entrances, the principal on the east side; while it can be entered also from the side of the cloister. It is built in Transitional Norm. style (1161). The choir has a roof of fan-tracery; the nave is remarkable for its double pier-arches. There are some painted windows by *Burne Jones* in the E., N. and S. aisles. Three beautiful tombs lie between the *Lady Chapel* and *St. Frideswide's Chapel*, close to which is *St. Frideswide's shrine* (1480) of carved wood, with relics of the saint. In the *Latin Chapel*, where the *Regius Professor* gives his divinity lectures, is a window embodying the history of *St. Frideswide*. The cloister is a beautiful building with lancet windows. From this cloister a walk can be taken in the beautiful grounds of *Christ Church College*.

The following churches are also worth a visit: *All Saints'*; *St. Mary Magdalen*; *St. Michael's*; *St. Mary the Virgin* &c.

The *City Walls* should be followed along the whole of their course. The best part of them is in *New College Gardens*. The ruins of the *Castle*, an historical relic, also deserve visiting. One of these remains, the *Mound*, has in the centre, a curious vaulted chamber containing a well.

In the N. suburbs of Oxford stand *Radcliffe Infirmary* (1770) and the *Observatory*. In *St. Giles' St.* is a monument to the memory of the *Martyrs*. In the *Oxford Union Society*, there is a *Library* with a collection of modern books.

Several EXCURSIONS can be made in the neighbourhood: *Dorchester*; *Shotover*; *Sandford*; *Forest-Hill*; *Standlake* &c. The steamer trips to *Henley*, *Richmond* &c. are very pleasant.

GREAT MALVERN (POP.: 16,500. — ALT.: 500 feet. — **HOTELS:** Abbey; Imperial; Bellevue), is a spa situated on the declivity of the beautiful Malvern Hills. Its springs enjoy a high repute, and it possesses an excellent hydro. The gateway is all that remains of the once famous Priory; but the restored church is a handsome edifice showing a mixture of Norman and Gothic architecture.

Malvern College is a celebrated institution. Cowley Park and the rich flora of the hills attract many geologists and botanists.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

POPULATION: 8,500.

HOTELS: Fountain; Red Horse; Shakespeare; Swan.

U. N. CONS.: G. Sayfert, Esq.

STRATFORD is an old town, dating, probably, from the 8th cent., and "famous alone as having given birth to Shakspeare. The town lies on the river Avon, there navigable; and just as the stream reaches the bridge, it broadens to full treble its wonted width, as if to mirror duly the elm-ringed church on its bank, and show in full beauty the swans sailing on its surface. Round the town are more or less distant hills, and the view of it from the nearest, the Welcombe Hills, whose enclosure Shakspeare said he was not able to bear, shows the town nestling in a broad valley, a quiet cozy place, now numbering 7,000 since grown to 9,000 inhabitants. [See however above: the population is now stationary.] It and Henley, not far off to the northward, are described in a Harleian MS. of 1550 as 'good market towns'." (Furnivall).

The house in which Shakspeare was born is not known with certainty: doubtless it was in Henley Street (called in documents of Shakspeare's day Hendley St.), as his father lived here in 1552. Tradition has fixed upon the left hand house of two bought by the elder Shakspeare in 1663. This house, now national property, has been converted into a small museum, and contains, besides a number of interesting relics, the scribbled autographs of renowned as well as unrenowned, among the greater names being that of Byron.

But if Shakspeare's birth-house is doubtful, still more so is his birthday. Tradition has been busy here also, and assigns the 23rd April (May 3rd) 1564; though the date may, with tolerable certainty, be placed earlier in the same year.

The death on the Place, interred the so river, is obtained follow

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ided in A. D. 1567 by Lawrence Sheriffe. as been enlarged and restored several es, and owes much of its fame to Thomas Arnold who was its Rector n 1828—1841. He is buried in its beautiful chapel. Its E. window is from a motery in Flanders; and it has also ne organ. In connection with the ools, there are Museums of Natural tory and Art.

It is now one of the best schools in kingdom.

St. Andrew's Church, dates from the cent., and has been restored by tterfield.

About 1½ miles E. is Bilton Hall, ere Addison resided for many years.

BIRMINGHAM.

POPULATION: 523,000.

HOTELS: Grand, near Gt. Western tion; Midland, opposite L. N. W. ation; Great Western; Queen's.

U. S. CONS.: Albert Halstead, Esq.

BIRMINGHAM is the chief town of e Midland Counties. It is the seat of e hardware and allied trades, and has, thin recent years, become one of the ost important manufacturing centres the world. Apart from this, it possesses but little of interest, though there e a few noteworthy edifices, of which e following are the most important, mely:—

The Town Hall, in New St., is a structure ving the form of a Greek temple. It ntains a magnificent organ on which a rformance is given every Saturday ternoon. The City Art Gallery and useum, open free, contains a collection pictures, sculptures and objects of dustrial art. The School of Art, in Ed-and St., owes its origin to the liberality two citizens who spent £ 20,000 upon erection. Close to the Museum is the uncil House, and near this, a fountain ected in honour of the Rt. Hon. Joseph amberlain, to whose initiative many rovements of the town are due.

Churches: St. Philip's dates from e time of Queen Anne. St. Martin's one of the finest edifices in the king-m. It contains some monuments (13th ntury) of the de Birminghams and an teresting effigy of an ecclesiastic.

Beyond these, the sole attractions of e town are the excursions to the en-ions and a visit to the manufacturing ablishments, such as the hardware, iss, silver-plate, steel-pen, toy and gun stories. The most noteworthy are:—

Metal-works: Berndorfer Metallwaren rik Arthur Krupp, 25 Frederick St.; nfield & Co., Cambridge St.; Electro-te, Elkington & Co., Newhall St.; lesiastical Metal Works, Harman, New-llhill; Messrs. Chance's Glass Works,

Spon Lane; Metropolitan Carriage-Works, Saltley; Perry's Pen & Cycle Factory; Tangyes Motor Works. An order to visit the establishments must be obtained from the directors or managers.

A visit can also be paid to the Dickens Collection of Mr. W. R. Hughes, City Treasurer. This collection contains 8,000 numbers, with all the first editions of Dicken's works, Illustrations, Biographies, Portraits, Letters, Books from Dicken's Library &c.

EXCURSIONS: Smallheath Park in N.W., Aston Park in N.E., and Victoria Park in S.W., are the three largest in Birmingham. In Aston Park is a beautiful Renaissance house, called Aston Hall and containing a great many collections.

Handsworth, where in the Parish Church, are the tombs of James Watt, Boulton of Soho, and Murdoch, who introduced gas-lighting. The statue of Watt, in the same church, is considered one of Chantrey's masterpieces.

109: From BIRMINGHAM to MATLOCK, BUXTON, MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL.

MATLOCK BATH (POP.: 1,820. — HOTELS: New Bath; Royal; Temple), is a delightful spa, with warm springs (20° C.), situated in the middle of a grand ravine in Derbyshire. The cliffs, which, in places, are thickly wooded, tower precipitously above the town to a height of 1,000 ft. Throughout the valley, a bed of limestone, called 'Cale Tuff', has been deposited by the waters; and there are huts where objects are encrusted in the springs. Baths are to be had at the Fountain, the New Bath Hotel and the Royal.

At the head of the valley are Matlock Bridge & Matlock Bank. These, together with Matlock Bath and village, form a place of about 6,000 inhab. Here are three renowned Hydro's the largest being the famous Smedley's. The drive through the valley is very charming; while the views afforded by High Tor and the Heights of Abraham are extremely fine. Indeed, the whole district is one of the most beautiful in the country.

Another celebrated resort in the vicinity is

BUXTON (POP.: 10,200. — ALT.: 1,100 feet. — HOTELS &c.: Palace Hotel; St. Anne's; Crescent; Old Hall; George; Savoy. — Buxton Hydropathic, the largest hydro in England, well-situated, fine public rooms, massage, electric baths, Nauheim treatment), with a bracing climate and hot springs — rising, like those of Matlock, from the limestone rock. Some of these are known as the

Chalybeate Wells, others as the Tepid Baths and a third as the Hot Baths. Buxton contains two hydros.

MANCHESTER.

POPULATION: 545,000.

HOTELS: Grand, large, comfortable, near Stations; Albion; Clarence.

U. S. CONS.: W. F. Grinnell, Esq.

MANCHESTER (*Latcs*), the cotton metropolis of England, is situated in the valley of the river Irwell. Two smaller rivers, the Irk and the Medlock, traverse the city. It is next in size to London, having a population of over 800,000 including Salford which lies on the right bank of the river Irwell, separating it from the city. Manchester exports great quantities of silks, woollen goods, hats, chemicals and machinery. Most of the mills and factories are outside the city, which is more and more becoming the market or business centre where purchases and sales are concluded.

A great *Ship Canal*, 35 miles long, 26 ft. deep, and 120 ft. wide, connecting the city with the sea, was finished in 1894, having cost over 6 millions sterling.

The visitor will not find it difficult to get an introduction to some of the largest mills and factories; while, even a walk through the chief streets, lined with magnificent warehouses, gives a good idea of the immensity of the Manchester trade. Among the chief objects of interest are the great Renaissance *Exchange*, the fine late-Gothic *Cathedral*, *Cleethams' Hospital* (containing a fine library), the *Assize Courts*, in early and middle Gothic; *Peel Park*, containing the *Museum*; the magnificent Gothic *Town Hall* with fine frescoes; the *Free Library*, one of the largest in the Kingdom; the *Free Trade Hall*; and the famous *Owen College*.

Besides *Peel Park*, there are *Queen's Park* (with *Museum of Art and Natural History*); *Philip's Park*; the *Zoological Gardens*, at *Bellevue*; the *Botanical Gardens and Cricket Ground*, at *Trafford*, and *Alexandra Park*.

LIVERPOOL.

POPULATION: 685,000.

HOTELS: *Adelphi* (*Milford Hotel*), a beautiful house with restaurants for French cuisine; *Compton*; *Grand*; *Exchange Station*.

BLACKPOOL (POP.: 47,500. — OT.: Bailey's; Clifton Arms; Albion), high possesses three piers and a fine promenade.

110: From LIVERPOOL, per steamer, to the ISLE of MAN and IRELAND.

The Isle of Man (population: 54,800) a hilly and picturesque spot with numerous heights rising to an elevation over 1,500 ft. and one, namely Snaefell, having an altitude of 2,036 ft.

The capital of the island is **DOUGLAS** (POP.: 20,000. — HOTELS: Port Ann; Villiers; Peveril; Grand), favourite sea-side resort attracting any English visitors by its gaiety and life. The promenade has a length of two miles, and possesses three piers, one of them running out to a distance of 1,185 ft.

IRELAND,

renamed the Emerald Isle, has also during recent years, become a great resort of English tourists. Its scenery, especially its various loughs or lakes, possesses an unmatched sweetness. Its golf-links are the finest in the United Kingdom; while it offers great attractions to anglers, archaeologists and sportsmen.

The capital of the country has been, for centuries,

DUBLIN.

POPULATION: 800,000.

HOTELS: Gresham, a leading and 1st class-house, with fixed moderate tariff and spacious saloon, excellent cuisine, electric light; Shelbourne; Metropole; Raffles; Hammam, with Turkish baths; Royal; Hibernian; Russel's Temperance. **REST.:** Mitchell; Haute Metropole.

CABS: Per drive, two pers., 6 d., pers., 1 s.; per hour, 4 pers., 1 s. 6 d., extra half hour, 6 d.

POST & TELEG. OFF.: Sackville St. **THEATRES:** Leinster Hall; Queen's; Gaiety.

DUBLIN, the seat of an Archbishop and a university city of considerable importance, lies on the ten-bridged River Liffey within sight of the beautiful Wicklow Hills and 1½ miles from the city bay to which it has lent its name and upon the shores of which stands the port of Kingstown.

The main thoroughfare of the town is divided into four parts: *Sackville*

St., which commences at the Rotunda and runs down past the Nelson Pillar and the Post Office to O'Connell's Statue and Bridge; *Westmoreland St.*, from O'Brien's Statue to the Bank of Ireland, Moore's Statue and Trinity College; *Grafton St.*, which ends at Gaiety Theatre and St. Steven's Green with the Royal College of Surgeons opposite; *Harcourt St.*, which skirts Wesley College and leads to Harcourt St. Station, near which are situated also the Royal University and other institutions.

Ecclesiastical Edifices: The town possesses two cathedrals, namely:—

Christ Church Cathedral, founded by Strongbow and Archbishop O'Toole in the 12th cent. but now restored at immense cost in early-English and Transitional styles.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, said to have been founded by the patron saint in the 5th cent., was built in early-English style at the close of the 12th cent. and has now been completely restored.

Secular Buildings: The *Bank of Ireland*, formerly the Parliament House, is a handsome building, opposite the famous *Trinity College*; the latter contains statues of Burke, Goldsmith &c., and an extensive and valuable library (Erse MSS. &c.).

Hence *Dame St.* leads to the *City Hall* and the *Castle*, a sombre building, dating from the 13th cent., and now forming the residence of the Lieutenant General.

The *National Gallery*, the *Science and Art Schools* and the *Museum* are situated in the S.E. of the town, opposite Merrion Square. Behind the Schools are the *Royal Irish Academy* and the *Mansion House*; while in the same neighbourhood are the *College of Science*, *St. Vincent Hospital*, the *Royal University &c.*

PROMENADES: In the N.W. of the city, and close to the banks of the river, lies the famous and extensive **PHENIX PARK**, containing the Zoological Gardens and, among other monuments,

ments, the Phoenix Pillar, marking the spot where, on the 6th of May 1882, the Irish Secretary Lord Frederick Cavendish and the Under Secretary, Thomas Burke, were assassinated.

EXCURSIONS: The favourite is to the beautiful WICKLOW HILLS, where the celebrated SEVEN CHURCHES OF GLENDALOUGH (Royal Hot.) are situated. The chief centre for visiting the district is

BRAY (HOTELS: Royal Marine; Internationale; Esplanade; Radd's Temperance; Bray Head: Royal) a much frequented sea-side resort in charming situation between Bray Head (650 ft.) and Dalkey Head.

Ireland I: From DUBLIN to LIMERICK, CORK, GLENGARIFF, KENMARE and KILLARNEY.

LIMERICK (POP.: 37,000.—HOTELS: Glentworth; Cruise's; Royal George. — **U. S. CONS. AGT.:** Edmund Ludlow, Esq.), situated at the head of the Shannon estuary, consists of three parts, namely, the New Town Ferry, the Irish Town and the English Town. It does a large trade in bacon and grain, and is of considerable historic interest. The chief buildings are:— St. Mary's Cathedral (12th cent.), a handsome Norman castle, now used as barracks;— the Town Hall; the Post Office, in Lower Cecil Street; St. John's Cathedral and St. John's Church. A fine view of the town and the Shannon is obtained from Sarsfield Bridge.

EXCURSIONS: The favourite are up the Shannon to Silvermine, Arra, Slieve Donagh and Slieve Aughty Mts. which partially shut-in LOUGH DERGH, an extensive lake through which the river flows. At its efflux lies

KILLALOE (HOTELS: Lake; Shannon View), picturesquely situated, containing a 12th century cathedral, and having steamer service on the lough

CORK (POP.: 78,000. — HOTELS: Imperial; Moore's; Leech's; Victoria. — **U. S. CONS.:** Henry S. Culver, Esq.), one of the principal towns of Ireland, is built partly on an island and partly on the mainland at the head of the extensive Cork Harbour. The old town is dirty and close, but the new town is well-built, and possesses fine broad streets. Its most remarkable buildings are:— St. Finbar's Cathedral, erected in the 18th cent. in early-French Ogival; the Catharine Church, opposite Finbar's; Father Mathew's, the monastery of Holy Trinity; the Church of SS. Peter and Paul; and Queen's College. There is also a statue of Father Mathew, the apostle of total abstinence.

EXCURSIONS: To the Castle of Blarney in the walls of which is set the

The sights of the town are modern and few, the chief buildings being:—*St. Peter's Church* (Cath.), in Gothic style; *Carlisle Memorial Church*, early-English; the *Academical Institution*; the *Museum*, with scientific collections; the *City Hall*, a sumptuous structure; the *Albert Memorial*, a clock-tower surmounted by a statue of the Prince Consort; the *Custom House*, a handsome Renaissance building. There is also a *Botanical Garden* with a Palm-House.

EXCURSIONS: The favourite are through the districts of County Down, the principal centre being

NEWCASTLE (Donard Slieve Hotel), pretty little watering-place with a fine beach.

ANTRIM (Massereene Arms) is the chief spot on Lough Neagh. It is a small town containing a Round Tower and Shane's Castle.

BALLYMENA (POP.: 12,000.—HOT.: *dair Arms*; Royal) is celebrated for its linen manufacture, and is the centre for visiting Glennariff, Cushendall, Runabay Head, Ballycastle &c., the whole route being very picturesque.

COLERAINE (POP.: 7,000.—HOT.: *lothworker's Arms*) is another linen centre situated about 4½ miles from the mouth of the Bann, a river affording good salmon-fishing. The name of the town is best known from the song *Kitty of Coleraine*.

PORTRUSH (HOTELS: *Northern Counties*; *Portrush*; *Osborne Temp.*) is a favourite sea-side resort, occupying a promontory and separated by a strait of sea-water from a group of rocks called the Skerries.

Portrush forms the centre of an important excursion district, whose great sight is

The **GIANT'S CAUSEWAY**, a vast and various natural structure of basaltic pillars, stretching for a distance of over 30 ft. into the sea, and grouped into three headlands with connecting windykes of similar formation. The word Causeway is a corruption of the word 'chaussee', the Irish having supposed that a Giant wishing to cross to Galway had built, through the sea, a vast dam, which afterwards fell a prey to the waters.

11: From LIVERPOOL to CHESTER, COLWYN BAY, LLANDUDNO, CONWAY, BETTWS-Y-COED & BANGOR.

CHESTER.

POPULATION: 50,000.

HOTELS: *Queen's*; *Grosvenor*; *Blossom's*; *Hop Pole*; *Westminster*; *Temple's*.

BOARDING-HOUSES: *Miss Perry's*, *Northgate House & Northdene*, 23 and 13 Upper Northgate St., well-fitted and superior houses, in elevated and healthy spot 2 minutes from Cathedral, home comforts, moderate terms, — extensive views of Welsh Mts.

CABS: per mile 1 s., extra half mile 6 d.; per hour s. 2:6 d., extra ¼ hr., 6 d.

CHESTER, the *Legionum Castra* of the Roman occupation and the *Lægeceaster* of the Anglo-Saxons, lies in a reach of the River Dee, which has silted-up and destroyed the once important oceanic trade of the city.

No place in England has preserved its mediæval character so completely as Chester; and its quaint houses, its handsome cathedral and its ancient walls render it one of the most interesting cities in the kingdom.

The *City Walls*, with the exception of that of the south, follow the lines of the old Roman vallum. They were constructed in the 14th century, and are now surmounted by a footway about 5 ft. wide. A walk round them affords an admirable survey of the city, and may be begun at East Gate, reached by car from the Junction Station. Passing along them northwards we get a fine view of the cathedral, and turn to the left at Phoenix Tower. Here begins the north wall, partly of Norman date and containing the North Gate and Morgan's Mount. At its western end rises Bonwaldesthorpe's Tower (museum), beyond which is the Water Tower, once washed by the Dee. The western wall skirts the Roodee Race Course, where the Chester Cup is run for. At the S. extremity, we pass the Castle, the Dee Mills (founded 11th cent.), and the picturesque Dee Bridge (13th cent.). At the next corner are the Wishing Steps, whence a wall turns northwards to New Gate.

The chief peculiarity of Chester is The 'Rows', a sort of arcade formed by replacing the 1st storey of the houses (American 2nd storey) with a footway giving access to an upper row of shops. The finest of the ancient

houses are:— God's Providence House (1652), Bishop Lloyd's House (1615), and Stanley Palace (1591), the last being the oldest timber structure in the city. Other interesting houses are the Bear and Billet Inn and Falcon Inn.

The *Cathedral of St. Werburgh* approached by a 15th cent. gateway, is a red Sandstone structure dating back to the 11th cent. and embodying the various styles from Norman to Perpendicular. It is a cruciform building with the Cloisters in the N. W. angle. The nave, though comparatively simple, contains some fan-vaulting by Sir G. Scott. The choir is an exceedingly handsome specimen of Decorated Gothic and contains some beautiful stalls and miserere seats the carving of which is very fine: the altar table is made of woods brought from the Holy Land, the mosaic in front of it being composed of fragments of the temple walls at Jerusalem. The Lady Chapel is in admirable early-English style. To the same period belongs part of the tower, whose top, however, is late-Gothic. The Canon's Vestry is partly Norman, partly early-English. The Chapter House (early-English), contains some beautiful windows and graceful pillars. The cloisters are Norman, — the Refectory early-English.

St. John's Church (11th cent.) stands on the banks of the Dee, beyond the city walls:— it is principally Norman, with Transitional triforium and early-Engl. clerestory.

The *Castle*, originally Norman, has only preserved the tower of the old building.

EXCURSIONS: (1) To Eaton Hall, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Westminster; (2) To Hawarden, celebrated for its connection with the late W. E. Gladstone; (3) To Beeston Castle; (4) To Mold.

COLWYN BAY (POP.: 8,700. — **HOTELS:** Pwllychrochan; Colwyn Bay; Imperial) is a watering-place on the N. coast of Wales, much frequented for its fine sands and excellent bathing.

LLANDUDNO (POP.: 9,500. — **HOTELS:** Imperial; Queen's; St. George's;

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BOWNESS (POP.: 2,700. — **HOTELS:** England; Royal; Belsfield; Crown; Mr's; Ferry), charmingly located in Bay on the E. coast of

LAKE WINDERMERE, the chief resorts of which are:— **LAKE HOLE** (New Hotel, 1st class, with railway connection from **Ulverston**, commands unique panorama) at the S. end and **Waterhead** (Inn) at the north. Steamers, plying at frequent intervals between the two spots, call at Bowness.

Windermere is the largest of the English lakes (10½ m. long and 1 furl. — 1 m. broad). Its shores are thickly wooded and, towards the north, are enclosed by high mountains of an extremely picturesque character.

EXCURSIONS: To **CONISTON LAKE** (Waterhead Hotel) one of the most beautiful of the whole district especially at N. end.

CONISTON VILLAGE (Crown), delightfully situated at the foot of the Old Man 2,635 ft., is the terminus of the railway giving access to

FURNESS ABBEY (Abbey Hotel) a handsome ruin situated in the celebrated Valley of Deadly Nightshade. The Abbey was founded in the 12th century; and its beautiful Norman arches, its chapels and its effigies, are witness to its former grandeur. **St. Peter's Place** is also an attraction at Coniston.

From Windermere a coach runs, via Ambleside and Grasmere, to Keswick.

AMBLESIDE (POP.: 2,550. — **HOTELS:** Ambleside; Queen's) is situated at the foot of Wansfell Pike and in the beautifully wooded valley of the Rothay.

Mary's Church, designed by Gilbert Scott, contains a memorial window to Wordsworth.

GRASMERE (POP.: 780. — **HOTELS:** Grasmere; Grasmere; Red Lion), a charmingly situated village commanding Dove Cottage (fee 6 d.) where Wordsworth spent the last years of his life. The poet's remains are interred in the churchyard. In the neighbourhood are numerous fine peaks.

KESWICK (POP.: 4,500. — **HOTELS:** Keswick; Lodore; Borrowdale), on the banks of the Greta, is a beautiful spot, surrounded by mountain heights and famous as the place where Southey and Coleridge lived with their families and, together with Wordsworth, founded the famous Lake School of Poetry. The house, occupied by them, was Greta Hall, between the town and the bridge.

Keswick is connected by rail with Cockermouth, Penrith and

CARLISLE.

POPULATION: 45,500.

HOTELS: Red Lion, opposite station, 1st class; Gd. Central; Country Station Hotel; Graham's Temp.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: T. S. Strong, Esq.

CARLISLE is one of the most ancient cities in Great Britain, its history dating back beyond the days of the Roman occupation. It is situated in pretty scenery among the lakes of Cumberland and close to the boundary between England and Scotland.

The principal buildings of note are the *Cathedral* and the *Castle*, both of them founded under William Rufus, when he restored the town and made it a chief fort in order to protect his dominions against the invasions from the North.

The *Cathedral* contains two Norman bays and some massive pillars of the same period. The choir consists partly of early-English arches with triforium and clerestory of the 'Decorated' period: its east window — one of the finest in England — is Perpendicular.

The *Castle*, to the N. of the city, commands the River Eden: Mary Stuart was detained in one of its towers in 1568.

A bridge joins the city with the suburb of *Stanwix*, where have been found a few unimportant remains of the famous Roman wall built to defend South Britain against the invasions of the Picts and Scots.

DUMFRIES (Station Hot.; Woodbank Mansion; New George; King's Arms; Commercial; Queensberry.—POP.: 18,000) is the chief town of the S. W. of Scotland, and is situated on the bank of the Nith, one of Burns favourite rivers. In the town, the poet spent the last years of his life. The house in which he died (1796) stands in Burns St.: it bears a bust of the poet and an inscription. A statue will also be found at Church Place; while there is a Mausoleum to the poet's memory in St. Michael's Church.

The finest edifice is Greyfriars' Church occupying the site of the old castle and situated near that of the Greyfriars' Cloisters where Bruce slew Comyn.

AYR (HOTELS: Station Hot.; Ayr Arms; Victoria; Eglinton; Cowen's Temp.—POP.: 28,000) is a not unimportant harbour town situated at the mouth of the river Ayr, and an ancient place dating back to pre-Roman times. Moreover, it is the town where Wallace first openly rebelled against the English dominion, and is also the centre of *Burns' Country*, the district abounding in reminiscences of Scotland's most popular poet. He was born (1759) in a mud cottage built by his father a couple of miles to the S. of Ayr. A week after his birth, a storm of wind and rain destroyed the place; and the infant, with his mother, was removed nearer to the town. At Ayr, he spent the greater part of his life and spoke of the town in Tam o'Shanter as "Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a toon surpasses, for honest men and bonnie lasses." But after receiving the position of exciseman, he removed to Dumfries, where he died in 1796 (see above).

In Ayr, there is a beautiful bronze statue of Burns, erected on the approach to the station. One should note also the "Auld Brig" (A. D. 1250), which, as Burns prophesied, still stands; though the "New Brig" has become a shapeless 'cairn', and

which also replaced by another has had to beshows indications of decay.

The chief edifices are: the *Town Hall*; the *County Building* in Wellington Sq., an imitation of the Temple of Isis at Rome; and the *Wallace Tower*, a fine Gothic structure in High St. Near the last is the *Tam o'Shanter Inn*, with an inscription stating that it is "the house in which Tam o'Shanter and the Soutar (cobbler) held their meetings"; the chairs are shown in which the "twa cronies" sat to drink there 'reaming swats' (frothing ale). Auld Alloway Kirk is, of course, situated near the Doon with its two bridges, the elder of which is that above whose key-stone the grey mare parted with her tail.

GLASGOW.

POPULATION: 1,000,000.

HOTELS: St. Enoch's, adjoining railway terminus, excellent cuisine and wines, fine smoking and writing rooms, drawing rooms &c. on 1st floor; *Windsor*, a very fine house with lift, electric light, excellent cuisine, patronised by royalty; *Balmoral*, Sauchiehall St., is a thoroughly comfortable family temperance hotel, with moderate charges and well situated, Sauchiehall St. being the leading thoroughfare in Glasgow.

U. S. CONSUL: S. M. Taylor, Esq., 48 West Regent Street.

The commercial capital of Scotland and the second city of Great Britain is situated upon the River Clyde in the S.W. of Scotland about 24 miles from the sea, and 400 miles from London. The Steel and Iron, Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Industries here reign supreme, large numbers of Battleships and Cruisers for the British and other governments being built on the Clyde, besides which a vast navy of steamers the Passenger and Freight trades launched every year.

The city, which is built almost entirely of stone, possesses many thoroughfares and magnificent public buildings and commercial establishments.

ents, notable among which are the *athedral of St. Mungo* (over 1,000 years old), the *Municipal Buildings*

George Street Square, and the *University* at Gilmore Hill.

There are several fine Public Parks, notably *West End Park* or *Kelvin Grove*, and *Queen's Park* on the south side of the city. Near the last mentioned is the pleasant suburb of *Langside*, where a fine monument is erected to commemorate the fierce battle of Langside which was fought on the 13th May 1568 when the army of Mary Queen of Scots made her last stand against the forces of the Regent Moray, but was utterly defeated, after which Queen Mary fled to England and surrendered herself to Queen Elizabeth.

In the western portion of the city are the *Botanical Gardens* and *Kibble Crystal Palace*. The Gardens occupy a picturesque slope descending to the river Kelvin and are beautifully laid out. The Kibble Crystal Palace stands near the entrance to the Gardens. The building has 2 domes rising to great height, and can accommodate 1000 people.

The water supply for Glasgow is both copious and pure, being brought from Loch Katrine, one of the most beautiful of Scottish Lakes, situated in the mountains 34 miles away. The facilities for locomotion in Glasgow are very great. Besides the ordinary system of railways, there is a circular railway on the tube principle, which completely compasses the city, while electric and horse cars run in almost continuous streams in every direction. There are frequent express trains to Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, which is reached in about one hour, and there is an excellent service of boats to all the pleasure resorts on the West Coast.

In the summer, a splendid fleet of steamers ply between Glasgow and Greenock, Gourock, Dunoon, Rothesay and the beautiful Western Highlands generally.

113: From GLASGOW to the SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

Scot. Highl. I: From GLASGOW to TARBET, INVERSNAIL (LOCH LOMOND), STRONACHLACHAR (Loch Katrine and the Trossachs), OBAN, FORT WILLIAM and INVERNESS.

The railway passes under the Clyde, and thence skirts the estuary and Loch Long to

TARBET (Tarbet Hotel), prettily situated on the western shore of Loch Lomond, and commanding a fine view both of the lake and of Ben Lomond.

On the opposite shore and a little further northwards lies

INVERSNAIL (Inversnaid Hotel, recommended, coaches to Loch Katrine and the Trossachs), one of the finest spots on the lake, which is here very narrow and is shut-in by the precipitous cliffs of the surrounding mountains.

LOCH LOMOND is the largest of the Scottish Lakes (length 25 miles, greatest breadth 5 miles) and a romantic and beautiful spot on the shores of which, a mile to the N. of Inversnaid, is the famous Rob Roy's Cave.

Coaches run to **STRONACHLACHAR** (Stronachlachar Hot., 1st class, much frequented by Americans, moderate tariff), a celebrated resort and steamer station at the head of

LOCH KATRINE (length 10 miles), one of the most beautiful lakes in Scotland. It contains the idyllic Ellen's Isle made famous by Scott in the 'Lady of the Lake'. The surroundings of the island are exceptionally beautiful. Rugged and precipitous rocks, alternating with stretches of birch, render the scenery most picturesque. At the eastern end of the lake stands **TROSSACHS HOTEL** (recommended, patronised by Americans, coaches to Loch Katrine and Callander), reached by steamer or coach from Stronachlachar. The **TROSSACHS** is a famous and romantic valley covered with thick woods. Coaches run from Trossachs Hotel to Aberfoyle which has railway connection with Stirling (see route 114), as well as to

CALLANDER (Dreadnaught Hot.), a fine height on which there stands a strange rock called Simson's Putting-Stone. Callander is a picturesque spot at the foot of which flows the Tay, the waters meeting here from Lochs Venachar and Lubnag. Between these two lakes rises Ben Ledi. At the east end of Loch Venachar is Collantogle Ford, the scene of the duel between Fitzjames and Roderick Dhu. From Callander, the railway skirts L. Lubnag to the banks of the Tay, and passes under Benmore to

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LOCH AWE (HOTELS: Loch Awe
Hot.; Portsonachar), one of the most
romantic and picturesque lakes of all,
lying right in the W. of Scotland and
not far from

OBAN. — POP.: 5,000. — HOTELS:
Station, in excellent situation, facing the
sea, over 100 rooms, well furnished, ex-
cellent cuisine & wines; Great Western,
charmingly situated on Esplanade, with
fine views, every comfort, 'bus meets
trains and steamers; Alexandra; Cale-
donian; Columbia; Queen's; Royal;
Marine; Temperance Hotel. —

This is one of the most favoured and
frequented watering-places of Scotland,
lying on the narrow straits between
the mainland and the Isle of Kerrera,
the straits forming an excellent har-
bour. On a rocky headland to the N.
of the bay in which the town lies
stands Dunolly Castle.

OBAN lies near the mouth of *Loch
Linne*, which runs in almost a
straight line, N.E. — S.W., with Loch

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loch Ness is remarkable for the "FALL OF FOYERS", justly considered the most beautiful in the Kingdom.

INVERNESS.

POPULATION: 21,000.

HOTELS: Station; Royal Caledonian.

INVERNESS is the chief town of the Scottish Highlands & the rendezvous of tourists. It lies at the infall of the river Ness into Beaully Firth, and contains the following edifices of note:—

St. Andrew's Cathedral, a modern structure in late-Gothic style; the *own Hall*, also Gothic, in front of which stands the *Clach-na-Cudden*; the *County Buildings* and *Prison*, occupying the site of *Macbeth's Castle*. Other objects of interest are:—the *Suspension Bridge*; *Cromwell's Port*; the *Tomnahurich*, a height commanding a fine view of Inverness, the town with its structures of red granite presenting a remarkable and picturesque appearance: *Godsman's Walk* with similar prospect.

EXCURSIONS: Via Beaully (ruined Abbey. A. D. 1230) and Dingwall (on Comarty Firth), to

STRATHPEFFER (**HOTELS:** Ben Wyvis; Spa; Strathpeffer; M'Gregor's Private Hot.), a favourite bath containing chalybeate and sulphur springs. It lies near the foot of Ben Wyvis in exceedingly picturesque surroundings.

Via *Culloden*, where the pretender was defeated in 1746, to

NAIRN (**HOTELS:** Royal Marine Station; Anderson's), a finely situated watering-place on the shores of Moray Firth and much frequented on account of its delightful climate.

Scot. Highl. II: From INVERNESS, CULLODEN to AVIEMORE, BLAIR-ATHOLL, PITLOCHRY, BIRNAM-and-DUNKELD & PERTH.

AVIEMORE (Aviemore Hot.) is the town whence the ascents of Ben Macdui (5,000 feet) and Cairngorm (4,070 feet) are made. The former is second in height to Ben Nevis only; while the latter affords a fine view, and gives an opportunity of visiting Rothiemurchus Forest on the descent.

BLAIR-ATHOLL (**HOTELS:** Glen Blair; Atholl Arms) is situated in extensive sylvan scenery and is the seat of the Duke of Atholl.

PITLOCHRY (**HOTELS:** Scotland's; Fisher's; Hydropathic), a favourite summer-resort, whence Garry Bridge, Falls of Tummel &c. may be reached. It contains two large hydropathic establishments. Beyond it, the railway traverses the narrow and famous Pass of Killiecrankie, where William III.'s troops were defeated by Dundee in 1689. The railway continues to follow the river Tay to

BIRNAM-AND-DUNKELD (**POP.:** 900. — **HOTELS:** Birnam, 1st class, in fine situation, with own grounds, overlooking the Tay; Royal; Atholl Arms), magnificently situated on the banks of the river Tay and much frequented on account of its historic associations. The finest spot in the neighbourhood is the Duke of Atholl's Park, through which one passes to the ruins of a Gothic cathedral, the choir of which is still in use. The excursion may be continued across the Tay to the Falls of Bran and to Birnam — the latter made famous by the witches' prophecy that Macbeth need fear nothing 'till Birnam Woods should come to Dunsinane'.

PERTH (**POP.:** 30,000. — **HOTELS:** Station; Royal George), is a very old city picturesquely situated on the banks of the Tay. It was for many years the residence of the Scottish Kings, and still contains a few specimens of mediæval architecture.

St. John's Church, in late-Gothic style, is famous for its connection with Knox. The town is also much visited by admirers of Sir Walter Scott, who has described it in "the Fair Maid of Perth". The house of the 'maid' is, indeed, one of the chief sights of the place, another being the North Inch, where the battle of the Clans took place.

A short distance across the Tay, and at the foot of the Sidlaw Hills, lies Scone, where the Scottish Kings were formerly crowned.

Scot. Highl. III: From DUNKELD, by coach, to BRAEMAR, BALMORAL and BALLATER; thence by rail to ABERDEEN.

BRAEMAR (**ALT.:** 1,100 ft. — **HOT.:** Fife Arms, 1st class; Invercauld Arms, 1st class). It is the centre of a fine touring district, and is shut-in by some of the highest peaks of Scotland. The ascent of Ben M'Dhui and of Cairngorm are the most celebrated (see Aviemore, Scot. Highl. II).

The route down the Dee passes the beautiful Invercauld Bridge, to

BALMORAL CASTLE in a romantic spot, and famous as the favourite residence of the late Queen Victoria.

The road passes Crathie Church and Abergeldie Castle, to Ballater.

BALLATER (Invercauld Arms. — ALT: 755 feet), a beautifully situated summer-resort at the foot of Craigmareloch which commands a fine view.

ABERDEEN.

POPULATION: 125,000.

HOTELS: Grand; Imperial; Douglas.

U.S. CONG. AGT.: Andrew Murray, Esq.

ABERDEEN, the Granite City on the Dee, is a regularly built place within 8 minutes' walk of the sea. Its citizen, Alexander Macdonald, revived the ancient art of granite polishing, and founded the enormous trade in the stone which forms the staple industry of the city.

There are numerous fine edifices, especially in the broad Union St. The principal are:— The *Cathedral*, the *Municipal Offices*, the *University*, the *Catholic Church*, *Gordon College*, and the *Art Gallery*. It also contains statues of the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, of Robert Burns, William Wallace and General Gordon.

114: From PERTH to BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLING and EDINBURGH.

BRIDGE of ALLAN. — **HOTELS:** Philip's Royal, 1st class, very comfortable, carriages provided, bus to and from station; Queen's.

This is a well-known spa and climatic resort containing a hydropathic establishment and situated 1 hour by rail from Edinburgh and 8 miles from

STIRLING (POP.: 17,000. — **HOTELS:** Golden Lion; Lennox Station; Royal) is a celebrated old town on the river Forth. It contains the ancient castle of the Scottish Kings, which stands on a steep rock and is remarkable for the Gothic Palace of James V. (16th cent.). The castle was besieged by Edward I. in 1304: in it is the famous Douglas Room, where James II. stabbed the Earl of Douglas. Another old structure in Stirling is Grayfriars' Church (15th cent.).

EXCURSIONS: To Bannockburn, where the bloody battle between Robert Bruce and the English army took place; to Abbey Craig, where there is a monument to Wallace.

The *Castle*, an ancient and picturesque building with moat, drawbridge and portcullis, contains the regalia and many other interesting objects.

Close to the National Gallery is the *Bank of Scotland*. Behind it rises *St. Giles' Church*, a fine 14th cent. edifice with beautiful spire and interior. Next comes the old *House of Parliament*, now used by the Supreme Law Courts and containing the Advocates' Library of 300,000 vols. Beyond are the *Museum of Science and Art*, the *University* and the *Surgeons' Hall*. The street between the last two leads back to High St., where stands John Knox's House. East of it is the Tolbooth, the old prison styled the Heart of Midlothian.

Close by is the *High School*, one of the many celebrated educational institutions of Edinburgh.

In the west end of the city — the fashionable quarter — is *St. Mary's Cathedral*, a handsome modern structure in early-Gothic style, designed by the renowned architect, Gilbert Scott.

The **EXCURSIONS** in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh are extremely beautiful and historically interesting.

**115: From EDINBURGH, via
PEEBLES, to NEWCASTLE, WHITBY,
SCARBOROUGH, YORK, HARROGATE
and LEEDS.**

PEEBLES (POP.: 5,000. — **HOTELS:** *Three Keys; Tontine; Lossock's Temp.*) is an old town on the Tweed, containing a large hydro (prop.: A. M. Thiem of Windsor Hot., Glasgow). It is famous as the birthplace of William and Robert Chambers, the latter of whom is the noted author of 'Vestiges of Creation', which gave such a stimulus to the study of fossils and formed the precursor of Darwinian theory.

EXCURSION to Joppa (fine hotel).

NEWCASTLE-on-Tyne.

POPULATION: 215,000.

HOTELS: *Station; Metropole; Grand; Glasgow; Crown.*

NEWCASTLE is a chief coal port of England, and possesses also a considerable industry in iron, ship-building and engineering.

The connection of the town with George and Robert Stephenson is well-known. The Number One Engine is preserved at Central Station. A statue of George Stephenson stands between the station and Collingwood St.

The principal other sights of the town are:— the fine *High Level Bridge* built by Robert Stephenson; the *Draw Bridge* across the Tyne; the handsome *Roman Catholic Cathedral*; the *Guild Hall*, now an exchange; the *Bank*; the *Central Exchange*; the *Museum*; and a statue of Earl Grey.

WHITBY (POP.: 11,800. — **HOTELS:** *Royal; Crown; Angel; Talbot; Belle*), is the second watering-place of Yorkshire and a picturesque town situated at the mouth of the Esk. The great attraction of the place is its ancient Abbey, formerly a double monastery reared by royal hand on the dark cliffs above the town. It was here, about the year 675, that Cædmon dreamt that wonderful dream which inspired him to sing the first great English song. Captain Cook, the famous explorer, was also a native of the town.

SCARBOROUGH (POP: 88,000. — **HOTELS:** *Grand; Crown; Prince of Wales; Pavilion; Royal; Cambridge.* — **POST OFF.:** *Huntriss Row*) is the most frequented watering-place in the N. of England. It has a permanent population of 85,000, to which in the height of the season (August) some 17,000 visitors must be added. The town which occupies a magnificent spot between the steep and wooded cliffs of Yorkshire, possesses numerous attractions. It has fine sands affording admirable sea-bathing, and also two mineral springs rising in the Spa Gardens, (admission 6 d.): the Spa Pavilion is a large, but somewhat gaily, structure containing pump-room, reading and assembly rooms, theatre and concert-hall. The Esplanade, where the band plays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., is the favourite rendez-vous of visitors. There are also a Museum and an interesting church (St. Mary's), in Norman and early-Gothic. Finally, the scenery of the surrounding country is exceedingly fine, one of the favourite walks being to the precipitous and castle-capped scar (300 feet), whence the town

derives its name. The castle was founded by William le Gros in the 12th cent.:—it is entered through a barbican and is in a good state of preservation.

YORK. — POP.: 77,600. — **HOTELS:** York Station; Barker's York.

This ancient and historic town, situated on the Ouse and partially surrounded by old Roman walls, is the seat of an Archbishop and the chief town of a large and exceedingly wealthy county.

In Roman times, it was the capital of the country, where Severus and Constantine resided; and its importance continued during the Saxon period, the city, indeed, having played a leading part throughout English history.

The principal object of interest is the beautiful Gothic

Minster, unrivalled in England for size, proportion and completeness of design (1472). Its W. front (the most beautiful possessed by any English Cathedral), its two late-Gothic towers (200 feet high), its 'Decorated' central door-way, with the exquisite W. window above it, the early-Gothic transepts and the great central tower render it a most imposing structure.

HARROGATE. — POP.: 28,500. — **HOTELS:** Majestic, 1st cl.; Granby; Queen; Prince of Wales; George; Prospect.

HARROGATE is one of the most fashionable baths in England. It lies at an altitude of 425 feet, among the moors of Yorkshire, and is remarkable for its dry and bracing atmosphere. The number of its springs is now 25; and the waters, which are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, possess a high repute. There are several renowned Hydros: and the pump-rooms and the promenades — coupled with frequent balls and entertainments — render the spa very attractive.

LEEDS. — POP.: 428,000. — **HOTELS:** Queen's; Great Northern; Bull & Mouth; Griffin. — U. S. CONS.: Lewis Dexter, Esq.

LEEDS is the principal town in Yorkshire and the centre of the cloth industry. It is in many parts handsomely built and, besides its numerous private mansions and villas, contains the following noteworthy edifices:—

The Town-Hall, a somewhat pretentious building, with a fine organ: in front of it is the Wellington Statue.

The Museum, in Park Row, contains collections of geological and antiquarian objects.

St. John's Church (1634) is a fine Renaissance structure. St. Peter's contains ancient and interesting objects.

The Post Office, the Municipal Offices, the Exchange, the Mechanics Institute and the Coliseum are also handsome structures.

But, naturally, the great attraction of the city is the celebrated

Cathedral, founded by Bishop Lemigius de Fécamp in the 11th cent. and occupying a magnificent site on the summit of the hill. Of the original Norman structure there remain only the base of the W. front and the first bay of the nave, the body of the building having been severely damaged by earthquake in 1185. It was rebuilt by Bishop Hugh of Avalon, to whom the main part of the present edifice owes its simple but grand beauty. This architect erected, in pure early-Gothic, the almost unvalued Choir and the E. transept. Many parts of the interior are also due to him; while the W. front, the nave, the west transept and the Chapter House, though of rather later date, still belong to the same period. The centre porch and the W. towers, which withstood the earthquake, are Transitional: the remainder of the building is geometrical or perpendicular. The interior, with its elegant vaulting, fine columns and beautiful windows, produces an exceptionally harmonious effect; while such monuments as that to Bishop Fordsworth, the tomb of John of Bunt's wife and the Easter Sepulchre under the Cathedral unusually interesting. Among other details, the visitor could not omit to observe the admirably carved choir stalls, the tracery of the rose-window in the N. transept, the vaulting of the choir, the carved spandrels of the Angel Choir, the unmatched end, the arcading of the South Choir and the well-preserved copy of the Magna Charta in the library.

PETERBOROUGH. — POP.: 30,900. **HOTELS:** Royal Temperance & Commercial; Grand; Great Northern. — **S. CONS. AGT.:** F. J. Bell, Esq.

This old town, situated on the river Ouse, owes its growth to great monastic establishments, it having been the see of a bishop from 1544: its modern prosperity is due to its being the junction of four railway lines.

The **Cathedral** is one of the most important Norman edifices in England.

It was built 1117-1237, and has a fine W. façade, which is its greatest beauty. The building consists of nave, aisles, transepts and choir, the last being the oldest part (1140) now existing.

The interior is in Norman style, except the small transept at the W. end of the nave and the new buildings at the E. end. The beautifully painted wooden roof of the nave (12th cent.) and transepts are worth inspection. The retro-choir, or new building, erected in the 16th cent. in Perpendicular style, has a vaulted roof of exquisite fan-tracery.

The visitor will find it pleasant to take a walk in the beautiful *Precinct*, with its green lawn and old tombs among the trees and monastic ruins.

Interesting **EXCURSIONS** may be made (a) to **Castor** 4 miles W. with its Norman church (1124) dedicated to St. Kyneburh. The structure has additions in early and middle-Gothic. Its late-Norman tower with decorated spire is very fine.

(b) The **Roman Station**, usually called the "Castles", extends on both banks of the Nen and is very perfect. It is surrounded by a fosse and ramparts; and within the camp, in an ancient tumulus, Roman pottery & coins have been found.

The visitor will find an excursion to **Fotheringhay** with its **Castle Ruins**, historic Church and ancient Inns as well as to **Crawford Abbey**, very interesting.

CAMBRIDGE.

POPULATION: 38,400.

HOTELS: University Arms; Bull; Hoop; Ye Olde Castle.

CAMBRIDGE, an old town, is situated on the banks of the Cam, so called, perhaps, on account of its tortuosity. The best view of the town & its stately buildings is obtained from the Roof of King's College Chapel. This College was founded by the "royal saint", Henry VI., in 1440. The Great Chapel (91 ft.) is the most celebrated of all the buildings in the University. The interior is 80 ft. high, and has beautiful old stained-glass windows. The wooden organ screen dates from the days of Henry VIII. A great part of the furniture belongs to a later period. The Library contains 12,000 volumes.

Of the many other colleges, the oldest is **St. Peter's College** or **Peterhouse**, founded, in 1284, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. In the Court is a Chapel in Italian-Gothic style. The poet *Gray*, the most renowned member of the

College, lived in a room at the north side of the same court. Near this College is the Church of *St. Mary the Less* (14th cent.). In recent years, it has undergone several changes.

On King's Parade is Great St. Mary's Church, with an excellent oak roof and a fine clerestory, the moulding of the arches being also noteworthy. The University sermons are preached here.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is one of the four round churches of England.

King's College, consisting of various courts with lodges and a chapel, contains the handsomest hall in Cambridge, together with an exceptionally fine organ and busts of famous students, such as Bacon, Barrow and Macaulay. It is adjoining by

St. John's College, whose chapel is one of impressive beauty. The remaining colleges are Gains, Clare, Corpus Christi, St. Catherine's, Queen's, Pembroke, Christ's, Emmanuel, Sidney Sussex and Magdalene.

Of the Museums, the most important is *Fitzwilliam Museum*, open daily, Fridays excepted, from 10—4 o'clock. It is one of the finest classical edifices of the 19th century. It was built by George Basevi under the will of Richard Fitzwilliam, who, at his death, bequeathed to the university, all his pictures, library, and works of art together with a sum of £ 100,000.

In the neighbouring village of Barnwell is *Stourbridge Chapel*, an adjunct to the Leper's Hospital, founded at the close of the 12th century. Hard by is held *Stourbridge Fair*, perhaps connected with the Hospital Fair that formed, doubtless, the original of Bunyan's Vanity Fair.

More distant excursion are to Tring, Chesterton, Ely, Bottisham &c.

117: From CAMBRIDGE to ELY, NORWICH, GREAT YARMOUTH and CROMER.

ELY (POP.: 7,750. — Lamb Hotel) lies on a slight elevation surrounded by fenny country which was once a morass and served as the hiding-place of Hedeward the Wake.

It is now principally celebrated for its exceptionally beautiful Cathedral, begun in the 11th cent. and completed within the Norman period, with the exception of the Lady Chapel (14th cent.) and the chapels adjoining the choir, which are Perpendicular.

NORWICH (POP.: 112,000. — **HOTELS:** Maid's Head, a modern hotel; Royal) is the chief city of Norfolk and contains several large factories, including Colman's Mustard Works.

Its chief sight is the beautiful Norman Cathedral with its enormous nave and beautiful choir. The central tower has a fine lantern with tracery work. In the interior, there are several interesting monuments including that to Sir William Boleyn, the father of the unfortunate Anne.

Other places of interest are the Museum, the Guild Hall, the Church of St. Peter Mancroft (14th cent.) and St. Andrew's Hall.

EXCURSIONS: To Caister St. Edmund, famous for its large Roman *castra*.

GT. YARMOUTH (POP.: 50,850. — **HOTELS:** Royal; Victoria; Norfolk; Bath; Duke's Head; Star) is the famous herring-town on the East Coast of England, whence "Yarmouth Bloaters" are exported to all parts.

The curing of the herrings takes place in strange alleys running up from the sea and the Rows, which are scarcely more than wide enough to admit the trolleys of fish.

Yarmouth is, moreover, one of the leading watering-places of England — much frequented on account of its bracing atmosphere. The beach and bathing are almost unrivalled.

There are a few interesting buildings:— St. Nicholas, the largest parish church in England, founded in the 12th cent. and possessing a fine Norman tower; the Tollhouse or Jail (14th cent.) contains a library and museum; the Town Hall is a large new building; the Blackfriars Towers and parts of the old town-walls.

CROMER (POP.: 8,800. — **HOTELS:** Grand; Tucker's; Paris; Red Lion; Bath) is one the loveliest sea-side resorts in England, lying among beautifully wooded hills with valleys opening to the sea and clad with mingled gorse and heather. The surrounding vill of Sherringham, Holst, Melton &c. exceedingly picturesque.

END OF SECTION "GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND".

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Before bringing this book to a close, I would warmly recommend tourists to neglect a visit to Spain and Portugal; since the Peninsula contains such wealth of magnificent edifices, and its people lead such an original mode of life as to deserve from the tourist a much larger share of attention than is commonly accorded to it.

The history of Spain presents, from the earliest periods, a most animated character.

Its geographical position is most advantageous, and gave to it, in the 16th and 17th centuries, the command of the seas and, as a natural corollary, the domination of the industrial markets of the world.

Unfortunately, in consequence of centuries of priestcraft, the once so mighty empire, has now fallen to a low estate: formerly the leading colonial power of the world, all that now remain of its vast possessions, are a few insignificant settlements in Africa.

The principal resources of the land are its vast mineral treasures and sub-tropical products; though the somewhat violent character of the population and the instability of the government hinder the exploitation of the former and leave the fruit and wine trades largely in the hands of foreigners.

Constitutional monarchy is the existing form of government, and the legislative power is vested in the Sovereign and the Cortes.

The pop. numbers about 17,000,000.

Separated from France by the Pyrenees Mountains and from Africa by the Straits of Gibraltar, the Peninsula has roughly the form of a quadrangle, with a regular coast-line washed on the north by the Bay of Biscay, on the south and east by the Mediterranean Sea. The face of the land is, in parts, mountainous, in parts, undulating: besides the Pyrenees and their extension, the Iberian Mts., a high range, runs from

north to south, falling terracelike to the lowlands of Andalusia, and sinking gradually towards the ocean on the west. Numerous other chains, called Sierras, traverse the country in various directions, the most celebrated being the Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada &c., whose grandeur and variety of form awake the enthusiastic admiration of every beholder.

These Sierras form the watersheds of the several large rivers by which the land is drained. The Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana and the Guadalquivir flow to the Atlantic; while the Ebro falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

The Peninsula is well supplied with railways which render travelling easy, and enable even the most fastidious tourist to visit the innumerable monuments of a glorious past without any excessive fatigue.

The principal tours are:

From Biarritz via San Sebastian and Valladolid to Madrid, the splendid capital of the country. Thence to Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto; to Cordova, Seville, Cadiz and Gibraltar, the last towns being good starting points for the delightful trip to Morocco. The most advisable return route is via the harbour-towns of Malaga, Valencia and Barcelona to Marseilles. All these places are fully as interesting as the various Italian towns, and need only to become better known to be more generally visited.

First-class hotels will be found in every Spanish city, many of them even in English style; and prices are extremely moderate.

118: From BIARRITZ to SAN SEBASTIAN, BURGOS, VALLADOLID and MADRID.

SAN SEBASTIAN (Hot. Continental, 1st class, fine sea-view, only hotel open all the year. — POP. : 80,000) is a Spanish

19: From MADRID to LISBON, COIMBRA and OPORTO.

LISBON.

POPULATION: 800,000.

HOTELS: Grand; de Bragança; Avenida
ace; Durand; Aliança; de l'Europe;
tinential.

TABS: Per drive, 2 pers., 400 reis,
ers. 500 reis; per hour, 2 pers., 600
, 4 pers. 700 reis.

POST and TELEGR. OFF.: Praça do
omercio.

U. S. MINISTER: Hon. Charles Page
an.

U. S. CONS.: J. H. Thierlot, Esq.

ENGL. CHURCH: St. Georges, Rua da
rella, Rev. Canon Pope, D. D. Sun.,
3 a. m., 7 p. m.

The eminently picturesque situation
he Portuguese capital is well-known.
ises in terraces above a fine har-
r, at the broad mouth of the river
us, and, seen from the blue sea
the clear climate of the south,
sents one of the most charming
its of any city in Europe.

owing, however, to the historic
hquake of 1755, the interest of
city centres not so much in its
æology as in its modern buildings
delightful surroundings.

he centre of the city is Praça do
omercio, around which most of the
cipal buildings cluster, such as the
Ministerio do Réino, the *Ministerio*
Justiça, the *Supremo Tribunal*,
Correio Central, the *Ministerio*
guerra, the *Ministerio da fazenda*,
Ministerio dos estrangeiros, the
ndega and the *Bolsa*.

Ecclesiastical Edifices: The oldest
e *Cathedral*, which, however, con-
s little of the original structure;
Vincente de Fóra, containing a
-altar by de Castro and a large
ntity of sculpturing; *Nossa Senhora*
raça; *Sao Roque*, with chapels,
altar &c.; *Basilica do Santissimo*
ação de Jesus, with elaborate
ior; *Nossa Senhora da Conceição*
ta, with fine façade.

Secular Edifices: *Palacio Real*;
Pello de San Jorge; *Palacio das*
tes; *Museu Nacional das Bellas*
es; *Museu Archeologico*; *Museu*

de Artilheria; *Museu Naval*; *Aca-*
demia Real das Sciencias.

COIMBRA (POP.: 17,000. — **HOTELS:**
Continental; Central; Commercio) is
beautifully situated on an elevation
above the Mondego. It is the only
university city in Portugal and, besides
its Cathedral and other fine churches,
contains a University library of 6,000
vols.

OPORTO.

POPULATION: 140,000.

HOTELS: de Porto; de Paris.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: William Stave,
Esq.

OPORTO is second in importance
to Lisbon only and, situated on
the hill-sides above the Douro,
consists of an old and new town. It
is the centre of the Portuguese wine-
trade, and contains over 20 English
houses: the yield is nearly 80,000
pipes a-year, $\frac{4}{5}$ being exported to
England.

120: From MADRID to CORDOBA, SEVILLE, JEREZ, CADIZ, ALGECIRAS, TANGIER (Morocco) and GIBRALTAR.

CORDOBA.

POP.: 58,000. — **HOTELS:** Grand
Hotel d'Espagne et France, 1st class;
Suisse; Oriente.

CORDOBA, at one time the leading
city of the Peninsula, with 200,000
houses, nearly 1,000 baths and a
celebrated university, is situated on
the right bank of the Guadalquivir.
Its beautiful location and convenient
position at the junction of several
lines render it a favourite place of
resort both for travellers doing the
provinces of Andalusia in the North
of Spain and those passing to and
from Portugal.

The place is remarkable for its
numerous relics of the Roman and
Moorish occupations. Of these the
Cathedral forms the principal curiosity,
being one of the finest structures in
Spain. Erected as a mosque during the
Moorish domination at the time when
Cordoba, by reason of its wealth and
power, was known as the Mecca of the

100

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1

CADIZ**First-Class Hotel.****SPAIN**

Grand Hotel de France,

with branch house.

3184

most splendid situation of Cadiz.

Joseph Paredes, Manager.

es. Its chief buildings are its two
bedrals, containing several Murillos;
useum, an Alameda, and two theatres.
an excellent centre for excursions to
old Saracen town of Medina Sidonia,
Trecadero, to Rota and S. Fernando
(P.: 23,000), Algeciras &c. The town has
o steamer connection with Gibraltar,
igier &c.

ALGECIRAS (HOTELS: Reina
ristina, high-class house; Marina,
ely located on the beach, with beau-
al view, well-recommended house,
ard 7-10 pesetas, English spoken)
a Spanish town in Andalusia on
borders of a fine bay opposite
braltar. It is, of course, strongly
tified, commands fine views and
s steamer connection with various
aces of great interest, such as,
braltar, Ceuta and Tangier.

TANGIER. — HOTELS: Cecil, 1st cl.,
pecially built, fine situation facing sea;
istol, 1st class, centrally located, fine
ow, modern comfort; Continental. —
S. CONS. GEN.: Hoffman Philip, Esq.
TANGIER, the capital of Morocco,
s in a delightful spot on the southern
ore of the straits of Gibraltar, and,
account of its fine climate, is
oming much into vogue as winter-
sort. It is a most interesting town,

affording tourists an admirable op-
portunity of studying the exotic
customs of the Mohamedan popu-
lation. It is also an admirable centre
for shooting and other excursions
into the interior.

GIBRALTAR. — POP.: including
garrison, 26,000. — HOTELS: Bristol, 1st
class; Cecil, 1st class; London, best 2nd
class. — CABS: in lower town, 2 pers.,
60 c.; upper town, 1 peseta. — U. S.
CONS.: Richard L. Sprague, Esq.

The bold headland of Gibraltar is
a vast mass of Jurassic rock shutting
in a fine bay and possessing an
excellent harbour. It is used as a
coaling-station where 50,000 vessels
call annually. The shores rise from
the bay in steep terraces; while to
the N. and E. they are quite sheer.
Its impregnable situation has gained
for it the title of the Key of the
Mediterranean, and makes it a most
valuable possession of the British
Empire. Its principal interest lies
in its historic connections, one of
the chief sights being the Ragged
Staff Stairs, where Sir George Rooke
landed in 1704.

Tangier,

HOTEL CECIL.

Morocco.

This first-class Hotel, built expressly for the purpose, is delightfully situated
its own grounds facing the Sea. Splendid terraces with Kiosk & Garden. Electric
ght throughout. Billiards. Perfect sanitation. Moderate charges. Address: The Manager.

SOCO-TANGIER, MOROCCO. BRISTOL HOTEL.

first-class Hotel. In the very centre of the town. Commanding a splendid view.
eading, Smoking, Drawing and Bath Rooms. All the latest improvements, affording
ie greatest convenience and comfort to visitors. Messrs. Cook's Coupons accepted.
hooting Parties provided with Tents, Hacks and Pack mules and all necessaries for
rips or Shooting Excursions in Morocco. Excellent cuisine and first-class atten-
ance. Guides and interpreters.

Prop. **PETER SACONE.**



ALHAMBRA: Window of the Chamber of the 1

121: From JEREZ to GRANADA, MALAGA, ALMERIA, CARTAGENA, VALENCIA and BARCELONA.

GRANADA. — POP.: 75,000. — ALT.: 2,200 ft. — **HOTELS in the town:** Alameda, 1st class, in beautiful situation, well recommended by English and Americans; Grand Hot. Victoria, 1st class. *At the Alhambra:* Hotel Washington Irving, 1st class; Pension Carmona, 32 Alhambra, situated within the Alhambra premises. —

GRANADA is a celebrated Moorish city, enjoying an equable climate and delightfully situated between the Sierra Nevada and the Montes de Granada. It contains a 16th cent. Cathedral with stained-glass, sumptuous decorations and good paintings. The great sight of the place is the famous **ALHAMBRA**, situated on an eminence (3,000 ft.), above the town and forming the finest extant specimen of Moorsque architecture.

MALAGA (POP.: 125,000. — **HOTELS:** Paris-Malaga, Avenida de Sancha, 1st class family house, excellent sanitation, every comfort, healthy and picturesque situation. English spoken; Home; Ingles; Nina; Victoria. — U. S. CONS.: D. B. Birch, Esq.). — **MALAGA**, famous

for its sweet wine; in fruits, minerals, possesses an exceedingly on the shores of the possesses an exceedingly equable climate wh important winter-res

The chief sight Cathedral, a vast p Philip II. and contains by old Spani tifully carved choir ceedingly precious t

ALMERIA. — PO Gran Hotel de Londr cipe, very comfortab dance, good French vehicles meet steam U. S. CONS. AGT.: J

ALMERIA, on a fi port, prettily built Cathedral, an old places of interest. brated for its fine g lead-mines &c.

CARTAGENA (P Gr. Hotel de Franc class. — U. S. CO famous Carthaginian forts and a beauti chief importance of its Arsenal and I town stands a Cathed

Falcon Hotel, Barcelona

First-Class. Electric light.

Hydraulic Lift. English, German, French, Italian spoken.

1105

nous state, but interesting as the repository of Columbus' banner. There is an extensive trade, especially with piers. In the neighbourhood of Carpena, and connected with it by steam railway, is the important lead-mining centre of La Union (pop.: 28,000).

VALENCIA (POP.: 205,000. — **HOTELS:** d. Hot. d'Espagne; Grd. Hot. de Rome; d. de Paris. — **U. S. CONS.:** Henry Bert Johnson, Esq.) is an ancient Roman town and one of the leading commercial centres of Spain. It contains a University with a library of 50,000 vols.; a Cathedral in Gothic style; a Museum with many good pictures; and a number of other interesting buildings.

BARCELONA. — POP.: 515,000. — **HOTELS:** Grd. Hot. et Quatre Nations; Grand Hotel, 1st class, electric light, every comfort, English spoken. — **U. S. CONS.:** Benjamin H. Ridgely, Esq.

This progressive city is the centre of a well-cultivated district enjoying a delightful climate. It is the largest town in Spain, with a large harbour and an extensive trade. The chief sights of the city are:— The Cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, with paintings and carved choir-stalls; Sta. Maria del Mar, or the Old Cathedral, possessing good stained-glass; the University; the Bourse; the Bull-ring; the Museum; and the Archives.

Far East and North Africa.

122: From VERCIOROVA
by route 49a) via TURN-SEVERIN
to CRAIOVA,
BUCHAREST and KUSTENDJE.

TURN-SEVERIN (POP.: 20,500. — **HOTELS:** Sakellaridis; Europa) is an important commercial town on the Danube, with ship-building yards and other industrial works. The bridge across the river has a length of 1000 metres. It is called Trajan's Bridge after the emperor who threw the original across the stream; but at low water, eleven of the ancient piers are still visible.

CRAIOVA (POP.: 45,600. — **HOTELS:** Serva; Geblesca) is the chief town of the Dolj district in Lesser Walachia. It lies close to the Jiulu Valley and is a large place containing numerous modern buildings and doing an extensive trade in corn.

BUCHAREST.

POPULATION: 290,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel du Boulevard, Bd. Elisabeta, fine, 1st class house in pleasant situation; Capșa; Continental.

RESTAURANTS: Jonescu; Fisch; Gambrinus.

CAFES: Bristol; Boulevard; Franco.

CABS: 1st class, per hour, 4—5 fr.; from & to station, 2 fr. It is advisable to arrange price beforehand.

BANKS: Bank of Roumania, Ltd. (Head Office: 7, Gt. Winchester St., London) is an important concern transacting every description of banking business.

Banque Générale Roumaine, 10 Strada Lipskani, with several branches, is a large bank doing all kinds of business.

U. S. LEGATION: Hon. John W. Biddle, Env. Ex. and Min. Pl.

U. S. CONS.: Montgomery Schuyler Jr., Esq.

BATHS: Eforiei; Central.

ENGL. CHURCH: Strada Diaconesidor. Rev. B. Stewart Patterson, 100 Boulevard Pake.

POST and TEL. OFFICE: Corner of Strada Carol and Cal. Victoriei.

BUCHAREST is the capital of Roumania, a kingdom enclosed by the Black Sea, Russia, Hungary, Serbia & Bulgaria, and separated from this last by the Danube. The country is inhabited by old settlers brought from Gaul (cf. Galations), and the speech is Romance in character, though, owing to the numerous inroads of Goths, Huns, Fins, Slavs and Turks, it has absorbed a large foreign element. Roumania was for some 500 years a principality which formed a bone of contention among its more powerful neighbours, and was for a long period under the suzerainty of Turkey. It proclaimed its independence during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877/78, this being afterwards confirmed at the Berlin Congress. In 1881 a parliamentary decree changed the title of its monarch from "prince" to "King".

The capital is a busy and growing place, surrounded by fortresses and

BUCHAREST. **Bank of Roumania Limited,**

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London Secretary: H. W. A. KILGOUR.

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Banque Générale Roumaine

10 Strada Lipscani 10

- BUCHAREST -

with branches at Braïla, Craiova, Constantza, Giurgiu and Ploesti, and own

Depôts at PLOEȘTI (Gare).

CAPITAL 10,000,000 LEI.

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BUCHAREST. ■ GRAND HOTEL DU BOULEVARD.

HOUSE OF THE FIRST ORDER. ☼ BERTOLA, prop.

compactly built on the banks of the Dimbovita.

Its main artery is the *Calea Victoriei*, so named in commemoration of the battle of Plewna. It runs southwards from *Piata Victoriei* and cuts, near the centre of the city, the likewise animated Boulevards. A short distance further it crosses the third of the leading thoroughfares (called *Strada Lipscani*) and then runs on to the river.

Round the junction of the *Calea Victoriei* and the Boulevards cluster the chief buildings of Bucharest. These are:—

The *Palatul Regal* (Royal Palace) built in 1885, and shown when the royal family is not in residence. It contains a library, some fine painted ceilings, and notable wood-carving.

Close by is the *Athenæum*, with a striking dome.

To the S. of the Palace stands the *Theatre*; while, in the *Bulevardul Universita*, stands the University, remark-

able for its archeological collections. In the grounds before the university there are statues of *Woiwoden Michael*, *Lazar* and *Radulescu*.

At the corner of *Strada Coltei* stand a monument to *Joan Boatianu* and the *Coltei Hospital*. The founder of the latter, *Prince Stephan Kantakuzino*, was executed in 1716: a marble statue to his memory was raised in the grounds of the hospital in 1870.

In *Strada Lipscani* is the *National Bank*. A little to the S. stands the *Post Office*; while, still further S., across the river, is the *Palace of Justice*.

Most of the churches belong, of course, to the Greek Catholic faith. Few of them are of any special interest. The most important are:—

The *Church of Stavropoleas* (1724); the *Ch. of Zlatar*; the *Curtea Veche*; the *Doamna Balascha* (a beautiful structure); the *Metropolitan Church*, commanding a fine view of the city; the *Bucur Church* and the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (*Catedrala Cato-*

BELGRADE (Servia) **Grand Hotel,**

Finest hotel in the town, newly-built (1900), with all comforts, lift, electric light, baths & reading room. Café & restaurant. — **Splendid view of town & vicinity.** — Terms moderate. English spoken. 3666

lica), which is a modern edifice in pure basilica form.

Abutting on to the Bulevardul Elisabeta and a little to the west of the Theatre, lies the pretty Cismigiu Garden.

KUSTENDJE. — POP.: 18,000. — **HOTEL:** Carol.

KUSTENDJE, or Constantza, is an ancient place which, since the removal of Turkish domination, has been growing rapidly, both as a port and as a watering-place. There is steamer service from here to Constantinople.

122a: From BUDAPEST (see route 49) to BELGRADE, SOPHIA and CONSTANTINOPLE.

This route is traversed daily by an express train with restaurant and sleeping-car attached, and thrice a-week by the Orient Express, whereby travellers are afforded comfortable and agreeable means of studying the highly interesting life and movement of the Near East.

SOFIA (Bulgaria) **Grand Hotel Bulgarie.**

Opposite the prince's palace and the public garden. The largest house of the country and the best situated, in the centre of the Capital; in immediate vicinity of all large commercial and financial institutes. Bath, telephone and post at hotel. All languages spoken. 1877

A stoppage of one day should be made at

BELGRADE (Grand Hotel, one of the very best, erected 1900, every modern comfort, fine views) and at **SOPHIA** (Grand Hotel Bulgarie, facing palace and gardens, central situation, every comfort), the respective capitals of Servia & Bulgaria, the two youngest but most go-ahead of the Balkan States. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural; and the pretty women with their picturesque costumes produce and extremely pleasant impression.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

POPULATION: 1,000,000.

HOTELS: Grand Hotel Kroecker, Bristol, Londres, Pera-Palace, Angleterre & Royal, Bysance, all 1st class in best situation in Pera.

EMBASSY: Hon. John G. A. Leichmann, Esq.

U.S. CONS. GEN.: Edward H. Osmon, Esq.

CONSTANTINOPLE can be cursively seen in one week, but deserves a much longer stay, as it is one of the most celebrated cities in the world, its historic interest and superb situation attracting to it a large number of visitors.

CONSTANTINOPLE - PERA.

GRAND HÔTEL KROECKER.

he place consists of three picturesque grouped cities, namely Galata and Stamboul on the European coast, and Scutari on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus.

Galata is the foreigners' quarter and contains a number of elegant shops and comfortable hotels. Galata, the old town of Stamboul, is the characteristically Turkish district:— it is the vast and famous bazaar where a lively trade in jewels, antiques and souvenirs is carried on.

One of the largest and most celebrated establishments being *le Musée Oriental* (Man. Pardo) and the firm *Sadullah & Rob. Levy*. The most interesting sight is the *Hagia Sophia*, whose remarkable story is well known.

EXCURSIONS: The PRINCES ISLANDS (Isla: *Giacomo, Calypso*); THERAPIA with its hotels; SWEET WATERS OF EUROPE all very fashionable places, visited by society during the summer.

TRAVEL: From CONSTANTINOPLE by steamer to SMYRNA and ATHENS.

SMYRNA (POP.: 500,000. — HOTEL: *Grand Hotel d'Angleterre*, German prop., every European comfort. PHARMACY: The *Adon Pharmacy*. — U. S. CONS.: *Thomas Norton, Esq.*), reached in a couple of days, is the most important city of Asia Minor. Famous for its figs and carpets, it forms also the starting-

point for excursions to the recently exhumed cities of Ephesus and Pergamon with their world-famous temple ruins &c. Guides may be had at Huck's Hotel.

Another voyage of one day brings the traveller to,

ATHENS (POP.: 120,000. — HOTELS: *Grand Hotel d'Angleterre*, 1st class, opposite the castle of the King in splendid situation; *Palace-Hotel*, 1st class, entirely new; *Grande Bretagne*, also 1st class, situated in the finest quarter. — U. S. LEGATION: *John B. Jackson, Esq. R. E. & M. P.*) is the cradle of European culture, whose Acropolis forms the shrine of European art and science. Other magnificent ruins, several interesting museums and the handsome modern town, together with a very fine climate render a stay at Athens very attractive.

The places of interest in and around Athens are very numerous, such as the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Temple of Victory, the Erechtheum, Mars' Hill, the Temple of Athena, Eleusis, on the Island of Salamis, Marathon, Phylæ, etc. The monuments of antiquity naturally form the principal attraction for visitors, which are as beautiful as extensive and famous; while the modern city is clean and well built.

All tourists will, of course, visit the world-famous Acropolis, where

Grand Hotel d'Angleterre

ATHENS.

3758

• FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. •
EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

LIFT.

the most glorious monuments of the ancient city were assembled, and where their remains still stand, a wonder for all times. Near the Acropolis is the Areopagus, or Mars' Hill, famous as the spot from which St. Paul addressed the Athenians.

While the remains of ancient Rome are grander, and those of Babylon are mysterious, neither can compare with those of ancient Athens for beauty and chastity of art.

The modern city is one of the handsomest and most regularly-built towns in the Levant, dating practically from 1834, when the seat of government was transferred from Nauplia.

The original "Temple of the Mysteries" was destroyed by the Persians. The ruins which remain to-day belong to that erected some three centuries before Christ, and are in a very poor state of preservation.

EXCURSIONS: Per rail to Corinth (good hotel) and Patras (*Grand Hotel*), thence to Olympia, recently restored and famous for its games. From Patras per steamer to the Isle of Korfu (**HOTELS:** St. Georges; Belle Venice and Angletorre), so celebrated for its natural beauty and delightful climate. It is coming rapidly into vogue as a winter-resort, and is the best spot whence to undertake the return journey via Brindisi and through Italy.

The visit to the historic centres of ancient Greece, e. g. Sparta, Delphi, Olympus, Mycenae &c., requires some weeks, and cannot be undertaken without the assistance of reliable dragomans.

121: From NAPLES, GENOA (see routes 77 and 79 A) or other MEDITERRANEAN PORT to EGYPT.

One of the best routes to Egypt for Americans visiting Europe is via Berlin and Naples to Alexandria. This is known as the Egyptian Express of the Hamburg-American Line which, during the season, leaves Anhalter Station in Berlin every Monday at 10.25 p. m. and arrives at Naples to catch the Company's large saloon steamer "Oceana". The whole journey from Berlin to Alexandria takes 100 hours,

In June the water begins to rise owing to the rains in the mountains of Abyssinia where the Nile has its sources. This rise continues till October when the stream is tolerably full, but does not, as is commonly supposed, overflow its banks. During the first half of the year the banks of the river rise to a height of 1500 ft. above the water whereas the greatest breadth is only 50 km., the minimum being 20 km. The value of the Nile as a fertilizer lies not in its water but in the so-called "mud" which the water in "flood" time contains. This is quite unique in composition and of unrivalled fertility. Consequently the waters are carefully distributed over a strip of land on either bank by means of raising apparatus and canals.

Between Assouan and Philæ near the first Cataract in Upper Egypt, there is a dam or Carrage, built by an English company under the control of Sir Ernest Cassel a friend of the King of England, who has established great industrial enterprise in Egypt.

Inhabitants. — It is surprising to most people to hear that the main population of the country consists of the direct descendents of the old Egyptians, bearing the same cast of countenance and practically unchanged in any way. They are divided into two classes: the Copts and the Fellahs, that is to say, the town-dwellers and the peasant. The Fellahs are a strong people form the mass of the population. In stature they exceed the average height of mankind and are robustly and powerfully built.

The hair is of course black and the complexion brown in tint but varying considerably according to the zone.

The Copts number together but 600,000, and differ from the Fellahs only in the more delicate build of the frame, just as townspeople commonly differ from peasantry.

Besides the above there are some

600,000 Bedouins, a considerable number of Arabs and numerous other races. The total number of Europeans is about 110,000 of whom (excepting the English troops) the Greeks take the lead with 150,000.



ALEXANDRIA.

POPULATION: 350,000.

HOTELS: New Khedivial Hotel, 1st class; Savoy Palace Hotel, 1st class, built 1907, opened February 1907. The most up-to-date Hotel de Luxe with all modern comfort.

In Barmeh-Alexandria: New Victoria Hotel, 1st class, newly built with every comfort, (Charles Raisig, Manager); Beau-Rivage Hotel, 1st class family house. Unrivalled situation.

In San Stefano-Alexandria: Hotel Casino, 1st class, open from May till November.

U. S. CONS. AGT.: James Hewat, Esq.

ALEXANDRIA, the former capital of the country, is situated at the N. W. corner of the delta of the Nile and is a busy town with a handsome European quarter.

CAIRO.

POPULATION: 665,200.

HOTELS: Sheppard's Hotel, a famous hotel in the centre of the city, 400 bedrooms, mostly with bath-room & lavatory attached; Ghezireh Palace, a magnificent modern structure, formerly the Palace of late Khedive Ismail Pacha; Grand Hotel Semiramis, one of the Bucher-Durrer Hotels, most modern hotel in Egypt, American system, — opening 1907; Savoy Hotel, high-class, situated in the most fashionable part of Cairo, patronised by Royalty; Grand Hotel Continental, 1st class, central, modern, comfortable; Excelsior Palace Hotel, American system, opening winter 1908; Eden Palace Hotel & New Khedival Hotel, 1st class houses, built 1904 and very finely situated, Cook's Coupons accepted; Hotel d'Angleterre, 1st class, commodious; National, Bristol, Métropole, Imperial, all 1st class.

CABS: Three persons, per drive of 1, 2 or 3 miles, 2, 4 or 5 piastres; per hour, 6 piast. Sun. and Fri. after 4 p. m., 10 piastres. (Gratuity).

ASSES: per hour, 4 piastres, — per day, 20 piastres (about).

U. S. CONS. GEN.: L. M. Iddings, Esq.

VIC CONS.: Fred G. Morgan, Esq.

CAIRO

CAIRO

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Ltd.

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Shepherd's Hotel & Ghezireh Palace

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The historical "SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL" with its beautiful gardens and terraces situated in the centre of the city. The leading Hotel in Egypt, entirely renovated, with every modern comfort. Perfect sanitary arrangements. 400 newly furnished bed-rooms, most of them with private bathroom and toilet attached. Patronised by Royalty and the best Society. Arrangements can be made "en pension" from 80 Piasters (20 frs.) upwards, per day.

CHAS. SCHAEZLE, Manager.

The famous "GHEZIREH-PALACE HOTEL". The former Palace of the late Khedive Ismail Pacha. situated in an extensive Park, on the banks of the Nile, within 10 minutes of the town. Most select House in the best and most fashionable part of Cairo. Latest and most perfect sanitary arrangements. Private bathrooms and suites. Patronised by Members of Imperial and Royal Families and by the Aristocracy. Reasonable terms, Inclusive rates. Motor-Car service between the two Hotels every hour. The agents of the Company meet all steamers in Egyptian ports.

O. MÜLLER, Manager.

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heard's Hotel.

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pensary, Opera Square, specially for

American and English travellers, the
department is unique staff and stock
being entirely English. It is highly
recommended for dispensary as well as
for patent medicines.

CAIRO, the modern capital of Egypt
and a large, flourishing town up the
Nile, is a place of vast historic im-
portance, much frequented at the
present day for its delightful and
healthy climate and the number of
excursions to which it gives access.

It is also of great interest on ac-

CAIRO.

Grand Hôtel Semiramis

ONE OF
BUCHER-DURRER'S HOTELS.

MOST MODERN HOTEL IN EGYPT.

3825

AMERICAN SYSTEM.

BEST POSITION.

PRIVATE BATHROOMS THROUGHOUT.

OPENING JANUARY 1907.

ment of the numerous nationalities
composing its population. Almost
every oriental race has here its
representatives; while there are con-
siderable colonies of Europeans. A
Babel in its language, the garb
of the East contrasts in its streets
with the latest fashions of Paris,
London and Berlin.

The number of Europeans in Cairo
is about 60,000. They reside in the
new town (founded 1811) and called
El Nailyeh and Tewfik. The mass

of them are Greeks; there are also
a large number of Italians; curiously
enough the English are in minority.

This new town forms but a small
part of Cairo; here will be found a
large number of public buildings, the
leading hotels, the English church
and mansions of the rich.

The old town consists, for the
main part of extremely narrow and
tortuous alleys, whose gabled houses
in many cases almost meet above
one's head; the ground is clammy

EDEN PALACE HOTEL

== Cook's Coup

CAI

**NEW KI
HOT**

3748

Built i
for a Hotel, s
with every m

with refuse and the way is filled with all kinds of passengers; whilst the shouts of the people, the cries of the camels and the general hubbub is at first quite bewildering.

All this of course is extremely interesting but Cairo possesses also a considerable number of public buildings &c. that deserve visiting.

Between the Tewfik and the Rosetti quarter lie the beautiful gardens, called *Esbekieh*. Near it are the Opera house, the Caisse de la Dette Publique, the Post Office and the leading banks and hotels.

The Mooskee is the chief artery of the town, it runs from the Esbekieh gardens through the very cone of the city to the foot of the Mokattam Hills. It is lined with shops of all kinds.

The citadel at the present time

garrisoned by British troops, built by Saladin in 1183, and by Ali Pasha, the founder of the town in 1811. The little wall-town contains within its grounds the tomb of Mehemet Ali, wife of the Khedivial dynasty. Within the precincts of the Alabaster Mosque, a printing press, and a

The citadel itself is a fine specimen of quite Oriental architecture.

The residences of the British and the French are in the Abdin and the Mokattam, whilst there is a Shoubra.

Some recent foundations include the Military College, a School, intended to improve the Arts and improvement of the Library is also working.

== CAIRO, Opera Square

Corner of Grand Continental

The Anglo-American Druggist

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Prescriptions most carefully prepared. English, French, and other Patent Medicines.

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AUSTRIAN TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

CAIRO, (EGYPT)

RETAIL SHOP: Opposite Shepherd's Hotel.

LARGEST STOCK OF DIRECT IMPORTED

REAL HAVANNA CIGARS

INDIAN, MANILA, HAMBURG, DUTCH AND OTHER FINE BRANDS.

FINE SMOKING MIXTURES.

The Egyptian Museum contains a number of statues, some pottery, a great quantity of jewellery and some 3000 year old mummies.

The Mosques number between 400 and 500, admission being obtained on payment of a small fee. The oldest of them is that of Tooloon.

The Arabian Museum is a collection installed in the Gama-a-el-Hakam and consisting of interesting objects of the Arabic domination. In the Khedivial Library will be found 47,000 vols. in European and Oriental languages.

In the neighbourhood of the Mooskee are numerous bazaars; the most important of which are:— the Souk-El-Selah, the Kan-el-Khaleel, the Turkish bazaars and the Scent bazaar.

The surroundings of Cairo are extremely interesting. Near the Citadel are the Necropolis with the Pasha's Tomb. On the road to the Desert is the Cemetery of the Mamelukes. The famous SPHINX PYRAMIDS, opposite which is the spacious Mens House Hotel, are on the borders of the Libyan Desert. The Sphinx is a lion with human face cut in stone; it is situated close by the great Pyramid of Cheops. The celebrated Heliopolis (or On), probably the oldest city in Egypt was the chief sacerdotal centre of the ancient Egyptians (see Gen. XLI 45/50). Between the Sakkara Pyramids and the Nile stands Memphis, the ancient capital of the country. Although it was sacked by Cambyses and its materials taken at a later date by the Arabs for building Cairo, it still contains the statue of Ramses II. and the remnants of a Necropolis.

From Cairo to Ochartum, now a railway leads to Sué (about 5 hours) and thence with steamer to Port Sudan.

CAIRO. Shepherd's Buildings, Kamel Street. CAIRO.

F. DIEMER, FINCK & BAYLAENDER SUCC.

BOOKSELLERS to H. H. the Khedive and the Egyptian Government. 4066

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SPECIALITY: MAPS AND BOOKS ON THE ORIENT AND THE EAST.

From Port Sudan twice a week the rail runs to Chartum.

Opposite Memphis lies

HELOUAN.—POP.: 8,000. — **HOTELS:** Grand Hotel Helouan, 1st class, facing Casino; Hot. des Bains, 1st class, family, tranquil, near desert; Towfik-Palace-Hotel, 1st class.

HELOUAN is a very famous spa some distance south of Cairo. It contains an English Chapel, several modern hotels and up-to-date appointments, including an excellent supply of water from the Nile. There is also a fine bath establishment with the latest appliances for hydropathy and massage.

The waters themselves are of various

kinds. The chief are the springs used for bathing. Of importance come the alkali waters used for drinking.

Needless to say this is the finest known.

From Cairo, a night sleeping-car suffices to

LUXOR and **HAB** **LUXOR** Winter Palace, Karnak Hotel, these 81 situated, having their beautiful Gardens on the Office and Post Office Grounds. Under the vision of Mr. F. Pagnon

THE UPPER EGYPT

* **HOTEL**

on the Nile

2

THE **LUXOR WINTER PALACE**
THE **LUXOR HOTEL**
THE **KARNAK HOTEL**

AT

LU

THE **CATARACT HOTEL**
THE **SAVOY HOTEL**
THE **GRAND HOTEL**

AT

ASSO

on the Upper Nile enjoying a permanently warm climate and, together with Thebes, containing temple ruins of great magnificence and celebrity.

A six hours' railway ride brings the tourist to

ASSOUAN (see also introduction of Egypt — **HOTELS:** Cataract Hotel, is quite a new House, which has only been opened some four years since. It is well situated in the Desert to the South of Assouan; Savoy Hotel, Elephantine Island. The finest and most luxurious hotel South of Cairo; Grand Hotel, rebuilt and thoroughly modernised within two minutes' walk of the

Railway Station), famed for its Pharaonic ruins and for its proximity to the Cataracts: the place, which has rapidly become in vogue, has its railway communication (Grand Hotel, Gordo 1st class), the capital of

125: From MARSEILLE (route 80) or other Mediterranean ports to **ALGIERS**,

Some sixty years since Tunis were under the

semi-civilised races; which rendered it dangerous to visit them. The French occupation has now opened-up the countries and shown them to be among the most beautiful and interesting in the world.

The largest and finest cities are:—

ORAN (Hotel Continental, fine view, 1st class, with baths, hydro &c.; U. S. A. CONS. AGT.: B. A. Courcelle, Esq. **BLIDA** (Gd. Hotel d'Orient, 1st class, arrangements for excursions), with interesting excursions.

ALGIERS.

POPULATION: 100,000.

HOTELS in Algiers:—Grand Hotel Excelsior, magnificent new structure, every conceivable comfort, modern sanitation, fine situation and view, — afternoon concerts; Gd. Hotel de la Régence; Id. Hotel de l'Oasis.

In Mustapha Supérieur:—Hotel St. George, is a very 1st class house, luxuriously appointed; Alexandra Hotel (Hotel Kirach), 1st class; Continental, 2nd class, extensively enlarged, lift, electric light, large garden; Splendid, 1st

class, fine position, moderate terms; Grand.

U. S. CONS.: James Johnston, Esq.

ENGLISH CHURCH: Trinity Church.

— **PROTEST. CHURCH** at Mustapha.

POST & TEL. OFFICE: Place de la République.

This famous city which derives its name from the Arabic Al Jénair, is commonly visited by steamer from Marseilles, and is a port with a large pier-protected harbour.

The bay in which it lies is one of the finest in the world, — bearing comparison with that of Naples. Built of white stone and surrounded by luxurious deep-green vegetation, the city, seen from the blue Mediterranean, presents the appearance of a great triangular opal set in emeralds and mounted on a sapphire floor.

The old city is built chiefly on steep hill — some distance from the strand. Since the French occupation, a modern town has sprung up along the shore, consisting of animated streets and boulevards and

CONSTANTINE **Le Grand Hôtel**

ALGERIA

Rue Nationale & Place de la Brèche.

First-class house. Splendid situation. English spoken. Man spricht deutsch. All hotel-coupons accepted. Correspondent of the Automobile Club de France and of the Touring-Club Français et étrangers.

Telephone. Dark-room.

4038

Maurice Coulot, prop.

containing a good theatre and other sources of amusement.

The centre of Algiers is *la Place du Gouvernement*, to the north of which are:— The *Préfecture*; the *Mosque de la Pêcherie* (1660); the *Great Mosque* (11th century); the *Conseil Général*, in Moresque style; and the *Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires*, formerly a mosque (7th century).

The most agreeable way of visiting the old city is to take the tram-car from El-Biar to the *Prison Civile*. Hence visits may be paid to *La Casbah*, and to the terraces with their fine view of the harbour. The descent may be made on foot through the following streets:— Tombouctou, Annibal du Palmier (Sidi Mohamed en Chéri Mosque), Kléber &c.

The so-called winter of Algiers is as warm as an English summer; and the climate is considered by many to be at least equal to that of Egypt. Many of the European population reside in villas at the suburbs of *St. Eugénie & Mustapha-supérieur*.

The country behind the town is mountainous and affords first-rate shooting. Game of all kinds — from the partridge and the hare to the bustard and gazelle — are found in great quantity.

CONSTANTINE (Grand Hotel, very comfortable) with renowned ravine, now rendered easily accessible.

TUNIS (HOTELS: Gd. Hot. de France, comfortable and centrally situated; Grand; Paris), the centre for excursions to Carthage. Both the foregoing are favourite winter-resorts enjoying a remarkably fine climate.

A branch railway runs from Constantine to the Sahara with its wonderful oasis of

BISKRA (HOTELS: Royal, palatially furnished; du Sahara, less pretentious, but 1st class house; Victoria) is a beautiful oasis renowned for its many thousands of date-palms. Two hours beyond it is the similar resort of El Kantara.

Half-way between Constantine and Biskra lies **BATNA** (Gd. Hotel des Etrangers, 1st class house), giving access to the old Roman ruins of Timgad, the recently disemtombed Algerian Pompeii. The relics are in some parts more perfect than those of the Italian town and well repay a visit.

Other places of resort in Northern Africa are the picturesque coast towns of Bougie, Philippeville, Bône & Soussa, all with good hotels.



Synopsis of Routes.

GERMANY.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Hamburg-Altona | 38 |
| Environs of Hamburg-Altona | 54 |
| 1: From Hamburg via Cuxhaven to the North Sea Islands, Bremen &c. . | 58 |
| 2: From Hamburg through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal to Kiel and Lübeck . | 61 |
| 2a: From Kiel via Schleswig to Flensburg and Föhr Isle | 62 |
| 3: From Hamburg via Berlin (page 74) to Schwerin, Rostock & Warnemünde . | 63 |
| 4: From Berlin via Prenzlau & Greifswald to Stralsund and Rügen . . . | 64 |
| 5: From Berlin to Stettin, Swinemünde, Heringsdorf and Misdroy. . . . | 66 |
| 6: From Berlin via Stettin, Colberg & Königsberg to Berlin (or vice versa) | 69 |
| 7: From Berlin via Liegnitz and Breslau to Glatzgebirge | 71 |
| 8: From Berlin to Dresden (Saxon Switzerland) | 109 |
| 9: From Berlin to Leipsic & the Manufacturing towns of Saxony | 123 |
| 10: From Berlin, via Wittenberg & Halle, to Weimar, Erfurt, Gotha & the
Forest of Thuringia: Friedrichroda &c. and Eisenach | 129 |
| 11: From Eisenach via Salzungen, Meiningen to Coburg & Sonneberg . . | 142 |
| 11a: From Eisenach via Fulda to Frankfort o/M. | 144 |
| Subroute: From Fulda to Salzschlirf | 144 |
| 12: From Berlin via Wittenberg & Halle to the Harz Mts. | 144 |
| 13: From Berlin to Potsdam, Magdeburg, Oöthen and Dessau | 153 |
| 14: From Berlin via Cassel, Wildungen and Nauheim to Frankfort o/Main | 155 |
| 15: From Frankfort o/M. to Homburg v. d. H., Soden, Kronthal & Kronberg | 177 |
| 16: From Frankfort o/M. via Wiesbaden & Langenschwalbach to Schlangenbad | 183 |
| 17: From Berlin via Stendal and Lehrte to Hanover | 202 |
| 18: From Berlin via Magdeburg to Brunswick, Hildesheim and Hanover | 211 |
| 19: From Hanover via Hameln to Pyrmont &c. and Dortmund | 215 |
| 20: From Hanover via Osnabrück & Münster to Oberhausen | 220 |
| 21: From Hanover to Minden, Bad Oeynhausen, Bielefeld & Dortmund . . | 221 |
| 22: From Dortmund via Hagen to Barmen, Elberfeld, Ohligswald & Solingen | 223 |
| 23: From Dortmund via Bochum, Essen & Düsseldorf &c. to Cologne; or
from Dortmund via Oberhausen, Düsseldorf, Mülheim to Cologne | 224 |
| 24: From Cologne to Neuss, Crefeld, Cleves and Zevenaar | 231 |
| 25: From Cologne via Düren to Aix-la-Chapelle | 232 |
| 26: The Rhine from Cologne to Bonn, Godesberg, Königswinter, Rolandseck,
Honnelt and Remagen | 232 |
| 26a: From Remagen up the Ahr Valley (Bad Neuenahr &c.) | 238 |
| 27: The Rhine from Remagen to Andernach, the Eifel and Gerolstein . . | 240 |
| 27a: The Rhine from Andernach to Coblenz | 241 |
| 27b: From Coblenz to the Lahn Valley with Ems and Nassau | 245 |
| 27c: From Coblenz up the Moselle to Treves, Luxemburg and Metz . . . | 250 |
| 28: The Rhine from Coblenz to Bingerbrück | 253 |
| 28a: From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach and Münster a/Stein | 259 |
| 29: The Rhine from Bingen to Geisenheim, Eltville, Biebrich and May | 263 |
| 30: From Mayence to Hochheim, Oppenheim, Worms &c., Mannheim
Heidelberg | 265 |
| 31: From Mannheim to Neustadt, Spire (Palatinate) and Strasburg . . | 265 |
| 32: From Strasburg via Schlettstadt &c. to the Vosges Mts. or via Mülh--
to Switzerland or the Black Forest | 269 |
| 33: From Schlettstadt via Badbronn-Kestenholz to Rappoltsweiler &
Colmar, Münster & Mülhausen | 270 |
| 34: From Frankfort o/M. via Carlsruhe to the Black Forest | 271 |
| Black For.: I: From Carlsruhe via Rastatt to Baden-Baden, Gernsbach | 274 |
| II: From Carlsruhe to Pforzheim and Wilbad | 274 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Black For.: III.: From Carlsruhe to Pforzheim, Calw, Bad Teinach & Horb | 291 |
| IV: From Rastatt to Freiburg, Müllheim and Badenweiler | 291 |
| V: From Bühl to Wiedenfelden, Bärenstein, Sand, Hundseck, (Hornisgrinde and Mummelsee). | 297 |
| VI: From Appenweiler to Oppenau, Sulzbach, Autogast, Allerheiligen, Freiernbach, Petersthal, Griesbach & Freudenstadt | 297 |
| VII: From Offenburg to Gengenbach, Hornberg, Triberg, Königsfeld, Donaueschingen, Immendingen, Singen &c. | 299 |
| VIII: From Hausach to Wolfach, Schiltach, Schrammberg, Lauterbach; & via Schiltach to Alpirsbach, Rudolfshöhe, Freudenstadt &c. | 302 |
| IX: From Freiburg by the Höllenthal Railway to Hinterzarten, Titisee, Neustadt, Bad Boll and Donaueschingen | 305 |
| X: From Titisee via Feldberg to Todtnau, Schönau, Zell i. Wiesenthal, Schweigmatt, Schopfheim & Lörrach | 306 |
| XI: From Schopfheim to Wehr, and through Wehra Valley to Wehrawald and Todtmoos | 307 |
| XII: From Wehr via Säckingen to Albbruck and through the Alb Valley to Höchenschwand, St. Blasien & Schluchsee | 309 |
| XIII: From Albbruck via Waldshut to Immendingen | 313 |
| 6: From Frankfort o/M. via Darmstadt and Heidelberg to Stuttgart &c. | 313 |
| 8: From Stuttgart to Ulm, Friedrichshafen, Lindau and Constance | 315 |
| 7: From Stuttgart via Plochingen to Tübingen and Horb (Bl. For. III) | 318 |
| 3: From Frankfort o/M. via Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Schweinfurt, Kissingen, Rothenburg o/Tauber, Ansbach and Augsburg to Munich | 319 |
| 9: From Berlin via Thuringia or Frankfort o/M. to Bamberg, Erlangen, Fürth, Nuremberg, Ingolstadt and Munich | 344 |
| 10a: From Bamberg via Lichtenfels to Bayreuth | 349 |
| 10: From Munich via Landshut, Ratisbon and Hof to Leipsic or vice versa | 349 |
| 11: From Munich to the Bavarian Highlands | 350 |
| Bav. Highl.: I: From Munich to Kochel and Walchen See | 350 |
| II: From Munich via Starnberg (Lake Starnberg) to Ammersee, Murnau, Partenkirchen and Garmisch (Zugspitze &c.) and from Partenkirchen via Mittenwald to Zirl and Innsbruck (see route 55) | 351 |
| From Garmisch to Mittenwald and thence to (a) Walchensee and Kochelsee (b) to Zirl | 353 |
| III: From Murnau via Bad Kohlgrub to Ammergau (Ettal, Oberau), Schloss Linderhof, Ammerwald, Plansee, Reutte, Füssen, Neuschwanstein & Hohenschwangau or vice versa | 353 |
| IV: From Munich via Holzkirchen to Schliersee and Bad Tölz | 355 |
| V: From Munich via Tegernsee to Wildbad Kreuth, Achensee and Innsbruck (see route 55) | 357 |
| 12: From Nuremberg via Ratisbon and Straubing to Passau | 359 |
| 13: From Munich via Rosenheim, Prien (Schloss Herrenchiemsee), Reichenhall and Berchtesgaden to Salzburg (see Austria) | 360 |

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

| | |
|--|-----|
| 14: From Hamburg via Berlin, Dresden & Tetschen to Prague, Znaim & Vienna | 364 |
| 15: From Berlin via Dresden to Bodenbach, Teplitz, Bilin, Carlsbad, Giesshübl | 369 |
| 16: From Vienna via Budweis to Pilsen, Marienbad, Eger and Franzensbad | 379 |
| 17: From Vienna via Linz to Salzburg and Salzkammergut | 387 |
| 18a: From Linz via Gmunden to Ischl (Weissenbach), Hallstatt and Aussee | 389 |
| 18b: From Ischl to St. Wolfgang &c. and Salzburg | 390 |
| 19: From Vienna via Brünn to Cracow | 391 |
| 20: From Vienna via Pressburg to Budapest and from Pressburg to Pöstyen | 391 |
| 21a: From Budapest via Szegedin to Verciorova | 395 |
| 21: From Budapest via Stuhlweissenburg & Pragerhof to Trieste | 395 |
| 22: From Vienna via Ödenburg, Nagy-Kanizsa and Barcs to Pakrac | 396 |
| 23: From Vienna by Südbahn to Laxenburg, Baden & Vöslau; and via Semmering Pass to Graz, Marburg, Laibach, St. Peter & Trieste | 396 |
| 24a: From Steinbrück via Agram to Sissek | 399 |
| 24b: From St. Peter to Abbazia and Fiume | 399 |
| 25: From Trieste along Austrian Riviera and per Austrian Lloyd Steamer down the Dalmatian Coast | 400 |
| 26: From Marburg via Klagenfurt to Villach and Franzensfeste | 404 |
| 27: From Vienna via Amstetten Junction to Lend (Bad Gastein), Zell am See (Kapruner Valley) and Wörgl | 405 |

- 55: From Munich via Kufstein to Jenbach, Innsbruck &c.; and via the Brennerbahn, to Bosen, Gries, Mendelpass, Karerpass, bad, Rabbi-Bad, Trient, Levico, Ronca; See (see also Italy)
- Subroute: From Innsbruck by Electric Railway
 " From Bosen to Mendelpass & Penaga
 " Through the Lohomites from Bosen to
- 56: From Innsbruck via Landeck to Bludenz, F. from Feldkirch to Ragaz (see Switzer)
- Subroute A: Via Imst, Fern Pass and Ler schlosser
- Subroute B: Via Ried to Nauders & thence to Joch (Stelvio Pass)

SWITZERLAND

- 57: From Feldkirch (Austria) by rail via Ragaz
- 58: From Coire by diligence to Graubündner O Waldhaus Flims; c) to Churwalden, P
- 59: From Coire by the Rhaetian Railway via Samaden, Celerina & St. Moritz, & thence
- 59a: By diligence from Pontresina via Bernina l and Tirano
- 59b: By diligence from St. Moritz to Campfer, Silv Maloja
- 59c: From Samaden down the Inn Valley to For Schula-Vulpera returning via Sts to F
- 59d: Per Rhaetian Railway from Landquart to I
- 60: From Landquart to Lake Constance, Schaffha
- 60a: From Rorschach to St. Gall, Winterthur ar
- Subroute: From Zürich via Meilen to Rapp
- 61: From Bale via Olten to Aarau, Lenzburg, B.
- 62: From Bale via Olten to Solothurn, Biel, Neu Cossanay, Ballaigues, Morges, Nyon &
- 63: From Geneva via Annemasse Juno. &c. to Mo
- 64: From Geneva via Annemasse Juno. to Evian Maurice and Lavey-les-Bains
- 65: From Geneva across the Lake to Onahy and
- 66: From Lausanne via Romont and Fribourg t
- 67: From Lausanne to Vevey, Clarens, Montreux Aigle, Bex, Vernayaz &c. to Martigny
- Subroute: Chemin de Fer Electrique Montreux le Simmenthal)
- Subroute: From Vernayaz via Salvan to Finha
- Subroute: From Martigny, across the Great S
- 68: From Sion to Val d'Hérens, Sierre &c. and f
- Subroute: From Sion through Val d'Hérens to
- Subroute: From Sierre to Val d'Anniviers
- Subroute: From Viège to Stalden (Sass), St.
- 69: From Viège via Brigue, Rhone Glacier and
- Subroute: From Brigue across the Rhone Meiringen
- Subroute: From Meiringen via Rosenlaui Grindelwald
- 70: From Meiringen to Bernese Oberland; thence
- Subroute A: By rail to Reichenbach (Kien) by diligence to a) Blauer See, Kande b) to Adelboden
- Subroute B: From Spiez by rail to Erlenbach through Simmenthal (Valley) to the F
- Subroute: From Central Station via Langna
- 71: From Lucerne to Kersiten, Stansstad, Melchthal &c.
- 71a: From Lucerne to the Rigi via Küssnacht & f
- 71b: By steamer to Hertenstein, Weggis, Vitz Traib, with other stations of the St. Locarno and Milan (see Italy)

ITALY.

| | |
|--|-----|
| From Locarno across Lake Maggiore to Luvino, Pallanza, Baveno, Stresa
Isola Bella and Laveno; thence by rail to Varese and Como . . . | 592 |
| Subroute: From Colico to the Veltlin and Bormio . . . | 596 |
| From Como by Mediterranean Railways and North Milan Line to Milan . . . | 596 |
| From Milan via Treviglio to Bergamo, Brescia, Desenzano, and across
Lake Garda to Garda Riviera (Salò, Gardone, Fasano &c.), Garda
and Peschiera; thence to Verona, Padua and Venice . . . | 603 |
| Subroute: From Venice through the Dolomites to Toblach . . . | 615 |
| From Milan to Novara, Varallo, Biella and Turin . . . | 616 |
| Subroute: From Novara to Orta, Domodossola, Courmayeur and Aosta . . . | 616 |
| From Milan to Certosa, Pavia, Parma, Bologna &c. and Brindisi . . . | 618 |
| From Milan to Florence, Perugia and Rome; thence to Naples &c. . . | 624 |
| From Naples by boat to Sicily (Palermo &c.) . . . | 655 |
| From Rome via Orvieto and Siena to Pisa and Leghorn (Livorno) . . . | 668 |
| Subroute: From Pisa via Lucca, Monte Catini, Pistoja & Prato, to Florence . . . | 672 |
| From Pisa to Viareggio & the Italian Riviera . . . | 673 |

FRANCE.

| | |
|--|-----|
| From the French Riviera and Marseilles to Arles, Lyons &c. | 699 |
| From Lyons to Aix-les-Bains, Annecy & Evian-les-Bains | 727 |
| From Lyons by rail to Grenoble, Uriage-les-Bains, Gap &c., returning
by road via Col du Lautaret and Bourg d'Oisans | 729 |
| From Lyons to Vichy, Royat-les-Bains &c. and Mont Dore-les-Bains . . . | 730 |
| From Lyons via Dijon and Fontainebleau to Paris | 731 |
| From Paris to Versailles, Fontainebleau and Chantilly | 748 |
| From Paris via Rheims to Epernay, Nancy and Besançon | 751 |
| From Nancy to the Vosges Mountains | 754 |
| From Paris via Orleans, Tours and Angers to Nantes | 754 |
| From Tours via Poitiers to Bordeaux, Arcachon, Bayonne and Biarritz . . | 757 |
| From Bayonne to Pau & through the Pyrenees to Toulouse & Montpellier . . | 764 |
| Subroute: From Lourdes to Argeles, Canterets, Luz & Barèges | 765 |
| Subroute: From Tarbes Junction to Bigorre | 766 |
| From Paris to Le Mans, Rennes and Brest | 767 |
| From Rennes to La Côte d'Emeraude and neighbouring watering-places . . | 768 |
| From Paris via Lisieux and Caen to Cherbourg | 769 |
| From Lisieux to Trouville, Houlgate and Cabourg | 771 |
| From Paris via Rouen, to le Havre, Etretat, Fécamp &c. and Dieppe . . . | 772 |
| From Paris via Amiens to Boulogne, Calais; thence to Lille and Roubaix . . | 775 |
| From Paris via St. Quentin to Brussels | 778 |

BELGIUM.

| | |
|---|------|
| From Brussels via Liège to Spa | 778b |
| From Brussels to Namur (Ardennes), Dinant & Luxemburg (see route 27c) . . | 784 |
| From Brussels via Ghent to Bruges, Ostend and Blankenberghe | 784 |
| From Ghent to Antwerp and Flushing | 789 |

HOLLAND.

| | |
|--|-----|
| From Flushing via Rotterdam and Delft, to Hague, Scheveningen,
Leyden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Utrecht and Arnhem | 792 |
|--|-----|

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| | |
|--|-----|
| London | 805 |
| From London to Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, Dover & Folkestone . . . | 814 |
| From London to Hastings, Eastbourne &c. and Brighton | 816 |
| From London to Portsmouth and Isle of Wight | 817 |
| Isle of Wight. A: From Cowes via Newport &c., to Totland Bay | 818 |
| B: From Newport to Ventnor, Bonchurch, Shanklin,
Brading & Ryde | 819 |
| From London to Winchester, Salisbury, Southampton &c. & Bournemouth . . | 822 |
| From London to Windsor, Bath, Bristol and Clifton | 825 |
| From Bristol via Bridgwater, Weston, Ilfracombe, Lynton &c. to Clovelly . . | 828 |
| From Bristol to Wells, Exeter, Torquay, Plymouth, Falmouth & Penzance . . | 829 |
| From London to Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Rugby and Birmingham . . . | 831 |
| From Birmingham to Matlock, Buxton, Manchester and Liverpool | 833 |

- 110: From Liverpool, per steamer,
Ireland I: From Dublin to
II: From Dublin to
- 111: From Liverpool to Chester, Ll
- 112: From Liverpool via Kendal t
Ayr and Glasgow . . .
- 113: From Glasgow to the Scottish
Scot. High. I: From Glasgow
Katrine and th
II: From Inverness
Dunkeld and P
III: From Dunkeld
by rail to Aber
- 114: From Perth to Bridge of Alla
- 115: From Edinburgh via Peebles,
- 116: From Leeds to Sheffield, Lin
- 117: From Cambridge to Ely, Nor

SPAIN A

- 118: From Biarritz to San Sebasti
- 119: From Madrid to Lisbon, Coin
- 120: From Madrid to Cordoba, Sevi
- 121: From Jerez to Granada, Ms
Barcelona

NEAR EAST

(122)

- 122: From Verdiorova (see route 49
& Kustendje
- 122a: From Budapest to Belgrade.
- 123: From Constantinople to Smyr
- 124: From Naples or other Medite
- 125: From Marseilles or other Me

Extract of Export Firms, Institutes &c.

Agencies, Enquiry and Tourist Offices.

| | |
|--|------------|
| in: Vereinigung Berliner Pensionsbesitzerinnen | 100 |
| Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika-Linie | 88 |
| Bighera: English Agency & Bank Edward E. Berry | 694 |
| en: Rottensteiner & Co. | 418 |
| nes: Anglo-American Agency John Taylor | 717
718 |
| ence: Central Office of the "Rheinischer Verkehrsverein" Front Flyleaf | |
| eva: Leubé, Premet & Cie. | 487 |
| tone: House and Estate Agency Ad. Gintz & Co. | 701 |
| : The English Bank Ayrton & Evans | 764 |
| Remo: Anglo-American Agency and Bank M. & A. Turton | 692 |
| Raphael: English Agency | 719 |
| ich: H. Attenberger | 476 |

Amber and Meerschaum Goods.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| iden: East-Prussian Amber Industry | 119 |
|------------------------------------|-----|

Antiquarians &c.

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| sterdam: Etienne Delaunoy | 800b |
| A. J. Spyer & Son | 800b |
| nach: E. Kahlert | 140 |
| ence: Leo S. Olschki | 628 |
| ich: Jacques Rosenthal | 335 |
| Adolf Steinharter | 336a |

Art Requisites.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| ich: Adrian Brugger | 332 |
|---------------------|-----|

Art Saloons and Art Dealers.

| | |
|---|-----|
| in: Arthur Dahlheim | 98 |
| Hohenzollern Kunstgewerbehaus Friedmann & Weber | 80b |
| Eduard Schulte | 95 |
| lsbad: Anton Stöckl | 371 |
| gne: Bourgeois & Co. | 227 |
| iden: Anglo-Saxon Art Gallery | 120 |
| nach: E. Kahlert | 140 |
| ich: D. Heinemann | 340 |
| ne: Alexander Imbert Gallery | 642 |
| L. Kempner | 633 |
| Sangiorgi Gallery | |
| See Map of Rome | |
| Simonetti Gallery | 643 |

Baggage.

| | |
|---|-----|
| lin: Edwin Franzkowiak | 86 |
| en: Rottensteiner & Co. | 418 |
| lsbad: J. Ulrich, formerly Ulrich & Gross | 377 |
| sbruck: Hermann Hueber | 414 |
| erne: J. Baumeler, Successor of Hs. Roth-Naef | 561 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| St. Gall: Danzas & Co. | 470 |
| Wiesbaden: J. & G. Adrian | 198 |
| Zürich: Danzas & Co. Ltd. | 476 |

Bankers.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Bale: Basler Kantonalbank | 469 |
| Schweizerischer Bankverein | 468 |
| Berlin: America Bank A.-G. | 80 |
| A. Schaffhausen'scher Bankverein | 82 |
| Deutsche Bank | 34 |
| Disconto-Gesellschaft | |
| Map of Europe | |
| Dresdner Bank | 82 |
| Bordighera: English Agency & Bank Edward E. Berry | 694 |
| Bosen: J. & R. priv. Austrian Society of Credit for Commerce and Industry | 418 |
| Bucharest: Bank of Roumania Limited | 856 |
| Banque Générale Roumaine | 856 |
| Budapest: Ungarische Escompte & Wechsler Bank | 393 |
| Cannes: John Taylor | 718 |
| Carlsbad: Böhmisches Escompte-Bank | 374 |
| Cassel: Mauér & Plaut | 156 |
| Coire: Banque Cantonale des Grisons | 439 |
| Banque des Grisons | 439 |
| Cologne: A. Schaffhausen'scher Bankverein | 228 |
| Como: Società Bancaria Italiana | 594 |
| Florence: Maquay & Co. | 630 |
| Geneva: Leubé, Premet & Cie. | 487 |
| Genoa: Credito Italiano | 686 |
| Göttingen: Seckel & Hirsch | 155 |
| Hamburg: Norddeutsche Bank | |
| Map of Europe | |
| Hanover: B. Magnus | 207 |
| Lausanne: Ch. Masson & Co. | 500 |
| Locarno: Credito Ticinese | 588 |
| Lucerne: Bank in Luzern | 558 |
| Marienbad: Böhmisches Escompte-Bank | 382 |
| Mentone: Isnard's English Bank | 701 |
| Milan: Banca Commerciale Italiana | 602 |
| Montreux: Banque de Montreux | 512 |
| D. Miéville | 512 |
| Pau: The English Bank Ayrton & Evans | 764 |
| San Remo: Anglo-American Agency and Bank M. & A. Turton | 692 |
| Schaffhausen: Bank in Schaffhausen | 463 |
| St. Moritz-Bad: St. Moritz Bank | 451 |
| St. Moritz-Dorf: St. Moritz Bank | 451 |
| Strasburg i. A.: Bank für Handel & Industrie | 276 |
| Thun: Spar & Leihkasse | 544 |
| Weimar: Magdeburger Privat-Bank Filiale Weimar vorm. Julius Elkan | 183 |
| Zürich: Kugler & Co. | 479 |
| Zürcher Kantonalbank | 47 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Bathing Establishment. | |
| Reichenhall: Hofkur-Anstalt
Dianabad | 861 |
| Boarding-Houses. | |
| (See special notices prefixed to the various places in body of work). | |
| Boarding-schools for Boys. | |
| Geneva: Chateau de Lancy | 498 |
| Montreux: "Marlburia" | 512 |
| Ouchy-Lausanne: "La Villa" | 498 |
| Villa Longchamp | 498 |
| Villa Montriond le Crêt | 499 |
| St. Gall: Institute Dr. Schmidt. | 471 |
| Vevey: Institution Sillig | 504 |
| Zürich: Pædagogium Thuli | 476 |
| Boarding-schools for Young Ladies. | |
| Berlin: Mrs. Hessling's Finishing School | 94 |
| Brussels: Gatti de Gamond | 778b |
| Gotha: Frau Major Schneider | 184 |
| Hanover: Miss Andrew | 208 |
| Villa Daheim | 205 |
| Booksellers. | |
| Berlin: F. E. Lederer | 91 |
| Cairo: F. Diemer, Finck & Baylaender Succ. | 865 |
| Boot and Shoe Warehouse. | |
| Munich: M. Fleischmann | 341 |
| Brewery. | |
| Donaueschingen: Fürstlich Fürstenbergische Brauerei | End Flyleaf |
| Bronze & Fancy Articles, Perfumery &c. | |
| Hamburg: J. S. Douglas Söhne | 52 |
| Lucerne & Montreux: Les Magasins Anglais | 554 & 507 |
| Naples: Achille Squadrilli | 653 |
| Champagne Growers. | |
| Epernay: Perrier-Jouët & Co. | 752 |
| Hochheim: Burgeff & Co. | End Flyleaf |
| Neuchâtel: Bouvier Frères | 486 |
| Rheims: Heidsieck & Co. | |
| See Back of Cover | |
| Veuve Clicquot (Werlé & Cie.) | 750 |
| Chemical Preparations &c. | |
| Charlottenburg: Vereinigte Chemische Werke, Act.-Ges.: Lanolin | 96 |
| Hamburg: Sandberg & Schneidewind | 50 |
| Chocolate Factories. | |
| Cologne: Gebr. Stollwerck, | Front Cover |
| Cigarettes. | |
| Cairo: Gabriel Mantzaris & Co. | 865 |
| Cigars. | |
| Munich: Max Zechbauer | 343 |
| Nuremberg: J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn | 348 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Clock and Watch Makers. | |
| Berlin: F. Zacher & Comp. | 8 |
| Geneva: Vacheron & Constantin | 49 |
| Zürich: Th. Beyer's Sohn | 476 |
| Confectioners. | |
| Interlaken: F. Schuh | 533 |
| Crystal Wares (see Glass). | |
| Cut-Glass Wares (see Glass). | |
| Cutlery. | |
| Berlin & Solingen: J.A. Henckels | 103 & 224 |
| Dentists (American). | |
| Genoa: Mr. C. S. Bright, L. D. S. & Dr. Frizzoni | 682 |
| Lucerne: Dr. Alfred Faller | 558 |
| Thun: Robert Siegrist | 544 |
| Diamond Cutters. | |
| Amsterdam: "Coster's" | 800b |
| Dr. Jäger's Normal Goods. | |
| Berlin: "Bazar" Nürnberg, Französische Str. 20 | 107 |
| Drugs. | |
| Berlin: Otto Köppner | 97 |
| Dresden: George Baumann | 112a |
| Hamburg: Sandberg & Schneidewind | 50 |
| Educational Institutes. | |
| (See also Boarding-Schools.) | |
| Berlin: Hart's School of Languages | 80 |
| Embroidery. | |
| Frankfort o/M.: Heinrich Wiedebusch | 176a |
| Interlaken: H. Schoch | 533 |
| St. Moritz Dorf: P. Eidenbenz | 451 |
| Export Muster-Lager. | |
| Hamburg: Harder & de Voss | 48 |
| Fancy Goods (see Bronze). | |
| Furniture. | |
| Milan: Fabbrica Italiana di Mobili | 601 |
| Venice: Pauly & Co. (Carved Wares) | 611 |
| Fur Warehouses. | |
| Berlin: F. Hruby Nachf., Map of Berlin | |
| Carlsbad: Heinrich Grünbaum | 3 |
| Dresden: Theodor Burckhardt | 5 |
| Hamburg: Martin Joost | 2 |
| Leipzig: Max Erler | 5 |
| Lucerne: Alb. Schubiger | 3 |
| Munich: E. & O. Merzbacher | 2 |
| Vienna: Heinrich Grünbaum | 2 |
| Gentlemen's Clothing. | |
| Berlin: Herrmann Hoffmann | Bar |
| Munich: S. Fries | 2 |

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Berlin: Herrmann Hoffmann | |
| | Back Cover |
| Hamburg: M. Friedheim jr. | 46 |
| Lucerne: Ernst Werenfels | 558 |
| Munich: L. Reichenberger's Nachfolger | 833 |

Glass, Porcelain and Fayence.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Berlin: F. A. Schumann | Map of Berlin |
| Frankfort o/M.: Bing & Co. | 173 |
| Hamburg: J. C. L. Harms | 39 |
| Venice: Pauly & Co. | 611 |

Haberdashery.

(See Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods)

Hotels.

(See special notices prefixed to the various places in body of work).

House and Estate Agents (see "Agents").

Jewellers.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Amsterdam: D. A. Schmidt | 800b |
| | Roelof Citroen |
| | 800b |
| Frankfort o/M.: Hessenberg & Co. | 169 |
| Viesbaden: Julius Herz | 193 |
| Zürich: Emanuel Peter | 478 |

Ladies' Clothing.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Berlin: August Michels | Back Cover |
| Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods. | |
| Berlin: "Bazar" Nürnberg, Französische Strasse 20 | 107 |

Ladies' Tailors.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Darmstadt-Baden: L. Mayer | 290 |
| Berlin: Herrmann Hoffmann | Back Cover |
| | Wilhelm N. Spitzer |
| | 89 |
| | Martha Wallner |
| | 98 |
| Darmstadt: Heinrich Grünbaum | 376 |
| Frankfurt: L. Mayer | 274 |
| Munich: Hirschberg & Co. | 328 |
| Darmstadt: Heinrich Grünbaum | 363a |
| Darmstadt: J. Bacharach | 195 |

Leather Goods & Trunks.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Frankfort o/M.: Carl Ludwig Franck | 174 |
| Frankfurt: A. Reinehr | 275 |
| London: Louis Vuitton | |
| | See Map of London |
| Paris: Louis Vuitton | See Map of Paris |

Linen Goods.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Berlin: Goschenhofer & Roesicke | 90 |
| Darmstadt: Proelss sen. seel. Söhne | |
| | Nachf. |
| | 109 |
| Hamburg: Jürgens & Hohmann | 41 |
| Frankfurt: J. G. von der Linde | 208 |
| Munich: L. Reichenberger's Nachf. | 833 |
| Frankfurt: M. Eber | 348 |

Liqueurs.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Munich: Gebr. Macholl, A.-G. | 336b |
| Frankfurt: Luxardo's Maraschino | 402 |

Machine Works.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Hanover-Hainholz: Vereinigte Schmirgel- und Maschinen-Fabriken A.-G. | 211 |
|--|-----|

Mineral-Waters &c.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Bad Salzschlirf: Boniface Gout-Water | See Map of Europe |
| Budapest: Apenta Springs | 395 |
| | Hunyadi János |
| | Front Cover |
| Eisenach: Grossherzogin Karolinenquelle | 2 |
| Giesshübl: Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn | 375 |
| Gross-Karben: Selzerbrunnen & Ludwigsbrunnen | 167 |
| Kissingen: Rakoczy, Pandur, Maxbrunnen, Solesprudel | 322 |
| Kreuznach: Waters & Mother-lye | 262 |
| Levico-Vetriolo | 428 |
| London: Apollinaris Co., Ltd. | 806 |
| Montreux: Société des eaux minérales alcalines de Montreux | 510 |
| Neuenahr: Apollinaris Co., Ltd. | 239 |

Old Engravings.

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Rome: L. Kempner | 633 |
|------------------|-----|

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

| | |
|--|------|
| Monaco: Ophthalmic Institute "Princesse Alice" | 704g |
|--|------|

Opticians.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Berlin: Josef Rodenstock | 87 |
|--------------------------|----|

Original Linen-Mesh Underwear.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Berlin: "Bazar" Nürnberg, Französische Str. 20 | 107 |
|--|-----|

Outfitters.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Berlin: Herrmann Hoffmann | Back Cover |
| | V. Manheimer |
| | 80a |
| | A. C. Steinhardt |
| | 92 |
| Davos-Platz: Max Berger | 461 |
| Lausanne: Weith Frères | 500 |
| Lucerne: Ernst Werenfels | 558 |

Perfumery, Soaps &c.

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Dresden: George Baumann | 112a |
| Hamburg: J. S. Douglas Söhne | 52 |

Pharmacies.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Berlin: Engel-Apotheke | 99 |
| Cairo: The Anglo-American Dispensary | 864 |
| Dresden: Reichs-Apotheke | 117 |
| Florence: English-American Pharmacy | 630 |
| Frankfurt o/M.: Kaiser Apotheke | 176b |
| Geneva: Ackermann's Anglo-American Pharmacy | 490 |
| | Pharmacie Anglaise |
| | 487 |
| Hamburg: International Pharmacy | 53 |
| | Rathaus-Apotheke |
| | 51 |
| Lausanne: Pharmacie International | |
| | H. Masset |
| | 498 |
| Munich: Englische Apotheke | 330 |
| Rome: English and American Pharmacy | 644 |
| Zürich: Anglo-American Pharmacy | 473 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|------------|
| Photographers. | | Sculpture. | |
| Rome: Alinari & Cook | 633 | Rome: "Statuaria" | 633 |
| Photographic Apparatus. | | Shirt Makers. | |
| Nuremberg: Konrad G. Seitz | 648 | Berlin: Herrmann Hoffmann | Back Cover |
| Physicians. | | Hamburg: M. Friedheim jr. | 46 |
| Bad Kissingen: Dr. A. Rosenau | 321 | Lucerne: Ernst Werenfels | 558 |
| Bad Nauheim: Dr. B. E. Achert | 165 | Munich: Reichenberger's Nachf. | 333 |
| Monte Carlo: Dr. A. Rosenau | 703 | Silks. | |
| Railways. | | Berlin: August Michels | Back Cover |
| (See page 837.) | | Zürich: E. Spinner & Cie. | 480 |
| Rubber and Gutta-Percha Goods. | | Silver Wares. | |
| Berlin: Heinrich Miersch, G. m. b. H. | 92 | Amsterdam: G. Schoorl | 800b |
| Sanatoria &c. | | Sporting Goods. | |
| Baden-Baden: Drs. Frey-Gilbert | | Berlin: "Bazar" Nürnberg, Französische St. 20 | 107 |
| Front Flyleaf & | 283 | Steamship Companies. | |
| Drs. Heinsheimer | 289 | (See page 837.) | |
| Hofrat Dr. v. Hoffmann | 289 | Table Delicacies. | |
| Dr. Hugo Lippert | 290 | Hamburg: J. Heimerdinger | 52 |
| Sanatorium Quisisana | 288 | Strasbourg: J. Fischer | 277 |
| Carlsbad: Dr. D. Tyrnauer | 375 | Tailors. | |
| Dr. Rich. Sachs | 374 | Berlin: Herrmann Hoffmann | Back Cover |
| Davos-Dorf: Sanatorium Dr. Dan- | | Munich: L. Fries | 332 |
| negger (prop. Abr. Gredig) | 460 | Tourist Magazines. | |
| Engelberg: Hydropathic | 564 | Berlin: H. Mues | 75 |
| Geneva: Karl Molin | 490 | Underwear. | |
| Gries: Kuranstalt Grieserhof | 419 | Bale: Rumpf's Crape Weaving Co. Ltd. | 469 |
| Homburg v. d. H.: Sanatorium Clara | | Violin Makers. | |
| Emilia | 179 | Zürich: J. E. Züst | 476 |
| Kissingen: Hofrat Dr. Dietz | 325 | Wine Growers and Dealers. | |
| Marienbad: Dr. Eduard Kraus | 383 | Bordeaux: Cruse & Fils Frères | 760 |
| Meran: "Villa Stefanie" | 424 | Coblence: d'Avis Brothers | 244 |
| Kuranstalt "Waldpark" | 426 | A. Flory | 245 |
| Montreux: Misses Laura Westman | | Dresden: Tiedemann & Grahl | 112a |
| and Bertha Funkquist | 512 | Frankfort o/M.: Hinckel & Winckler | 176 |
| Munich: Dr. Raab's Ambulatorium | 337 | August Kreuzberg, formerly | |
| Nauheim: Kurhaus Lindenhof | 166 | Pet. Jos. Kreuzberg & Co. | 174 |
| Nauheimer Privatklinik | 166 | Kreuznach: C. F. Eccardt, Ltd. | 260 |
| Oberhof (Thur.): Kurhaus Marien-Bad | 136 | Marsala: Florio & Co. | 660 |
| Ospedaletti: Villa Dr. Oster | 693 | Montreux: Georg Masson | 435 & 507 |
| Reichenhall: Hofkur-Anstalt | | Palermo: Ahrens & Co. | 658 |
| "Dianabad" | 361 | Florio & Co. | 657 |
| Seelisberg: Kurhaus | 577 | Rüdesheim: M. Beiderlinden | 256 |
| St. Blasien: Villa Luisenheim | 310 | Worms: J. Langenbach & Sons. | 265 |
| St. Gall: Kuranstalt "Auf der Waid" | 471 | Wood Carving (Sv.). | |
| Wehrawald: Sanatorium Wehrawald | 307 | Brienz: Ed. Binder & Cie | 0 |
| Weisser Hirsch: Kurhaus | 122 | Interlaken: Albert Schild | 3 |
| Wiesbaden: Kuranstalt Dr. L. Abend | 194 | Meiringen: Klein Bros. & | 3 |
| Dr. Otto Schloss's Sanatorium | 194 | | |
| Dr. R. Schütz: Villa Panorama | 194 | | |
| Sanatorium Friedrichshöhe | | | |
| (formerly Dr. Gierlich's "Kur- | | | |
| haus Eden"). | 194 | | |
| Sanitary Underwear. | | | |
| Bale: Rumpf's Crape Weaving Co. Ltd. | 469 | | |
| Berlin: "Bazar" Nürnberg, Französische St. 20 | 107 | | |

Index of Places.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|
| ia | 481 | Angers | 756 | Balaton Lake | 395 |
| ille | 399 | Annaberg | 128 | Bale (Basel) | 466 |
| een | 775 | Annemasse | 493 | Ballaigues (Switzl.) | 486 |
| see (Tyrol) | 844 | Annexy (France) | 728 | Ballater | 844 |
| n (Bl. For.) | 410 | Ansbach | 327 | Ballymena | 837 |
| le (Italy) | 298 | Antibes | 715 | Balmoral | 843 |
| oden (Switzl.) | 662 | Antogast, Bad | 298 | Bamberg | 344 |
| nt (Austria) | 542 | Antrim | 837 | Bangor | 838 |
| i (Switzl.) | 405 | Antwerp | 789 | Bankweil | 484 |
| | 540 | Anzio | 646 | Bansin | 68 |
| | 662 | Aosta (Italy) | 616 | Banz | 349 |
| | 399 | Apolda | 130 | Barcelona | 855 |
| ck | 68 | Appenweier (Bl. For.) | 292 | Barcs | 396 |
| iler | 240 | Appenzell | 472 | Barèges (France) | 766 |
| les-Bains | 517 | Arcachon (France) | 761 | Barmen | 223 |
| | 582 | Arco | 431 | Bärenstein (Bl. For.) | 297 |
| -Chapelle | | Ardenza (Italy) | 672 | Basel | 466 |
| achen) | 232 | Argeles (France) | 765 | Bath (Engl.) | 825 |
| s-Bains | 727 | Argentières | 494 | Batna | 869 |
| o (Corsica) | 723 | Arienheller, Bad | 241 | Battaglia (Italy) | 608 |
| | 431 | Arles | 723 | Baveno (Italy) | 593 |
| o | 687 | Arnhem | 801 | Bayonne | 761 |
| ck (Bl. For.) | 309 | Arnstadt (Thur.) | 135 | Bayreuth (Bavaria) | 349 |
| t Pass | 457 | Arona (Italy) | 594 | Beaulieu | 704g |
| hhorn | 524 | Arosa (Grisons) | 442 | Beaulieu Abbey | 823 |
| ndria | 861 | Arth-Goldau | 569 | Beaulieu Road | 823 |
| bad (Harz) | 151 | Aschaffenburg | 319 | Beckenried | 573 |
| ras | 853 | Assisi (Italy) | 631 | Belchen (Bl. For.) | 297 |
| s | 867 | Assmannshausen | 255 | Belfast (Ireland) | 836 |
| eiligen (Bl. For.) | 298 | Assouan | 866 | Belgirate (Italy) | 594 |
| ia | 854 | Athens | 859 | Belgrade | 858 |
| Frohneben | 416 | Augsburg | 327 | Bellagio | 595 |
| bach (Bl. For.) | 303 | Aussee | 390 | Bellano (Italy) | 595 |
| chstad | 565/568 | Aussig (Austria) | 364 | Bellinzona | 583 |
| f | 581 | Auteuil-Paris | 748 | Belluno | 615 |
| hr | 240 | Aviemore | 843 | Berchtesgaden | 361 |
| urg | 129 | Avignon | 723 | Bergamo | 608 |
| t | 54 | Axenfels | 579 | Bergen (Rügen) | 65 |
| Bay (I. of Wight) | 819 | Axenstein | 580 | Berisal | 524 |
| i (Italy) | 655 | Ayr | 840 | Berlin | 74 |
| side | 839 | Bacharach | 255 | Berne | 545 |
| s | 775 | Badbronn-Kestenholz | 280 | Bernina Pass | 455 |
| rlake | 351 | Baden-Baden | 283 | Besançon | 753 |
| rwald | 354 | Baden (Switzl.) | 482 | Bettws-y-Coed | 838 |
| g | 581 | Baden near Vienna | 396 | Beuzeval-Houlgate | 771 |
| rdam | 798 | Badenweiler (Bl. For.) | 296 | Bevers | 445 |
| tten (Austria) | 405 | Badersee (Bav. Highl.) | 352 | Bex | 518 |
| pri (Italy) | 655 | Bagnères de Bigorre | 766 | Biarritz | 762 |
| a | 623 | Bagnères de Luchon | 766 | Biberach | 315 |
| matt | 582 | Bagni Caldi (Italy) | 672 | Bideford | 829 |
| nach | 241 | Bagni di Lucca (Italy) | 672 | Biëbrich | 268 |
| no (Italy) | 616 | Baiersbronn (Bl. For.) | 305 | Biel or Bienne | 484 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|-----|
| Bielefeld | 222 | Brest | 768 | Catania | 662 |
| Biella (Italy) | 616 | Briançon (France) | 730 | Cattaro (Dalmatia) | 408 |
| Bilin, Bad | 370 | Bride-les-Bains | 728 | Caub (Rhine) | 255 |
| Bingen (Rhine) | 258 | Bridge of Allan | 844 | Cauterets (France) | 765 |
| Bingerbrück | 258 | Bridgwater | 828 | Caux | 515 |
| Binz (Rügen) | 65 | Brienz (Switzl.) | 529 | Celerina (Switzl.) | 445 |
| Birmingham | 833 | Brig (Brigue) | 524 | Cernobbio (Italy) | 586 |
| Birnam-and-Dunkeld | 843 | Brighton | 817 | Certosa di Pavia | 618 |
| Bischofshofen | 405 | Brindisi | 623 | Châlons s/Marne | 752 |
| Biskra (Africa) | 869 | Brissago (Italy) | 592 | Chambéry (France) | 728 |
| Black Forest | 284 | Bristol (Engl.) | 828 | Chamonix | 498 |
| Blackpool (Engl.) | 835 | Brixen | 418 | Champel-les-Bains | 498 |
| Blair-Atholl | 843 | Broadstairs (Engl.) | 815 | Champéry | 497 |
| Blankenberghe (Belg.) | 789 | Brocken (Harz) | 148 | Chantilly (France) | 749 |
| Blankenburg (Thur.) | 135 | Brockenhurst | 824 | Charlottenburg | 108 |
| Blankenburg (Harz) | 150 | Brohl | 240 | Château d'Oex | 516 |
| Blankenese near | | Brückenau, Bad | 826 | Châtelard | 519 |
| Hamburg | 56 | Bruckhaus, Bad | 813 | Chauderon | 515 |
| Blauen (Bl. For.) | 297 | Bruges | 785 | Chaumont (Switzl.) | 486 |
| Blauer See (Switzl.) | 541 | Brugg | 481 | Chaux de Fonds | 486 |
| Blida | 867 | Bruneck | 405 | Chavannes, Lake of | 518 |
| Blois (France) | 754 | Brünighöhe | 567 | Chemnitz | 128 |
| Bludenz (Tyrol) | 438 | Brünn | 891 | Cherbourg | 770 |
| Bochum | 224 | Brunnen | 578 | Chesières s/Ollon | 518 |
| Bocklet, Bad | 826 | Brunswick | 211 | Chester | 837 |
| Böckstein | 407 | Brussels | 778b | Chexbres | 502 |
| Bodenbach | 364 | Bucharest | 855 | Chiavari | 674 |
| Bogliaco | 606 | Buda | 394 | Chiavenna | 596 |
| Bönigen | 530 | Budapest | 392 | Chiemsee (Bav. Highl.) | 360 |
| Boll, Bad (Bl. For.) | 306 | Budweis | 379 | Chillon | 514 |
| Bologna | 619 | Bühl (Bl. For.) | 291/297 | Christ Church | 824 |
| Boltigen (Switzl.) | 543 | Bulle (Gruyère) | 517 | Chur | 499 |
| Bonchurch (I. of W.) | 821 | Bürgenstock | 562 | Churwalden | 444 |
| Bonn o/Rhine | 232 | Burgos | 850 | Cimiez near Nice | 712 |
| Bonneville | 493 | Bussang (France) | 754 | Civita Vecchia | 646 |
| Boppard (Rhine) | 254 | Busseto (Italy) | 619 | Clarens (Switzl.) | 504 |
| Borca | 615 | Buxton (Engl.) | 833 | Clausthal-Zellerfeld | 149 |
| Borcette (Burtscheid) | 232 | Cabourg (France) | 771 | Clavadel near Davos | 462 |
| Bordeaux | 758 | Cadenabbia | 595 | Clermont-Ferrand | 731 |
| Bordighera | 694 | Cadiz | 852 | Cleves | 281 |
| Borgo San Donnino | 618 | Caen | 769 | Clifton near Bristol | 828 |
| Borkum (Isle) | 58 | Cagliari (Sardinia) | 646 | Clovelly | 829 |
| Bormio | 596 | Cairo | 861 | Cluses | 498 |
| Borromean Islands | 593 | Calais | 776 | Coblence (Rhine) | 241 |
| Boscombe | 824 | Callander | 841 | Coburg | 143 |
| Boudry | 486 | Calw | 291 | Coimbra | 861 |
| Boulogne-sur-Mer | 775 | Cambridge | 847 | Coire (Engadine) | 439 |
| Boulouris (Riviera) | 719 | Camp | 254 | Colberg | 69 |
| Bourg d'Oisans | 730 | Campfer (Engadine) | 456 | Col du Chat (France) | 728 |
| Bourg-St. Pierre | 520 | Cannero (Italy) | 592 | Col du Lautaret | 730 |
| Bournemouth with | | Cannes | 715 | Col du Lein (Switzl.) | 519 |
| Boscombe | 824 | Cannobio (Italy) | 592 | Coleraine | 837 |
| Bouveret | 497 | Cannstatt | 815 | Colico (Italy) | 596 |
| Bowness | 839 | Canterbury | 814 | Colmar (Alsace) | 280 |
| Bozen (Tyrol) | 417/418 | Cap d'Ail (Riviera) | 704 f/g | Cologne (Rhine) | 227 |
| Brading | 822 | Cap d'Antibes | 715 | Colwyn Bay | 858 |
| Braemar (Scotl.) | 843 | Capellen | 253 | Como | 594 |
| Brand | 433 | Cap Martin | 703 | Como, Lake | 706 |
| Bräubach | 254 | Capolago | 588 | Coniston Lak | 369 |
| Brandlage (Harz) | 149 | Capri | 655 | Coniston Vill. | 369 |
| Bray | 836 | Carlisle | 839 | Constance | 117 |
| Braz | 433 | Carlsbad (Bohemia) | 870 | Constance, Lak | 163 |
| Bregenz | 434 | Carlsruhe | 281 | Constantine | 369 |
| Bremen | 59 | Carola Bad | 280 | Constantinople | 368 |
| Bremerhaven | 61 | Cartagena | 854 | Contrexéville (| 754 |
| Brenner | 416 | Carrara | 673 | Conway | 368 |
| Brennerbad | 416 | Cassel | 156 | Corbeyrier (Sw | 518 |
| Brescia | 608 | Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe | 157 | Corbières (Fra | 728 |
| Breslau | 71 | Castellammare di Stabia | 654 | Cordoba | 351 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| ork | 886 |
| rsica, Isle of | 728 |
| ortina d'Ampezzo | 615 |
| ithen (Anhalt) | 154 |
| urmayer (Italy) | 616 |
| wes (I. of Wight) | 818 |
| acow | 891 |
| aiova | 855 |
| efeld | 281 |
| esta (Switzl.) | 445 |
| omer | 848 |
| rzola (Dalmatia) | 408 |
| xhaven | 58 |
| alaas | 438 |
| ntsic | 69 |
| rmstadt | 818 |
| vos-Dorf (Engad.) | 460 |
| vos-Platz (Engad.) | 461 |
| x (France) | 761 |
| auville (France) | 771 |
| lft | 794 |
| rvin | 596 |
| senzano | 608 |
| ssau (Anhalt) | 154 |
| tmold | 220 |
| utz near Cologne | 226 |
| eppe | 774 |
| ion | 731 |
| nan (France) | 769 |
| nant (Belg.) | 784 |
| nard (France) | 769 |
| ves (France) | 771 |
| onne-les-Bains | 487 |
| l (France) | 769 |
| modossola (Italy) | 616 |
| naueschingen, Bad | 301 |
| rnbirn | 434 |
| rtmund | 223 |
| uglas (I. of Man) | 835 |
| ver | 815 |
| achenfels (Rhine) | 286 |
| ei Ähren | 281 |
| eiannen-Hohne | 149 |
| esden (Elbe) | 109 |
| blin (Ireland) | 835 |
| isburg | 225 |
| mfries | 840 |
| nkirk | 777 |
| ren | 282 |
| rrheim | 301 |
| sseldorf (Rhine) | 225 |
| stbourne (Engl.) | 816 |
| ix-Bonnes (France) | 765 |
| ix-Chaudes | 765 |
| ssfleet | 815 |
| erstein Schloss | 291 |
| nburgh (Scotl.) | 844 |
| er (Bohemia) | 883 |
| gishorn | 525 |
| enbreitstein | 245 |
| enfels | 256 |
| see (Bav. Highl.) | 853 |
| ergletscher | 538 |
| erwand | 538 |
| enach (Town) | 138 |
| enach (Spa) | 140 |
| leben (Thur.) | 144 |
| meer | 538 |
| erfeld | 228 |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Elbingerode (Harz) | 150 |
| Elgersburg, Bad (Thur.) | 135 |
| Eltville | 268 |
| Ely | 848 |
| Emden | 59 |
| Ems, Bad | 246 |
| Engelberg (Switzl.) | 563 |
| Engers (Rhine) | 241 |
| Epernay | 752 |
| Erfurt | 184 |
| Erlangen | 344 |
| Erlenbach (Switzl.) | 548 |
| Escholz matt | 562 |
| Essen (Ruhr) | 224 |
| Etrétat (France) | 773 |
| Ettal (Bav. Highl.) | 354 |
| Evian-les-Bains | 497/729 |
| Evilard or Leubringen | 484 |
| Evolène (Switzl.) | 521 |
| Exeter (Engl.) | 829 |
| Falmouth | 831 |
| Fasano | 605 |
| Faulenseebad (Switzl.) | 540 |
| Faulhorn | 538 |
| Fécamp (France) | 774 |
| Feldafing (Bav. Highl.) | 351 |
| Feldberg (Bl. For.) | 305/312 |
| Feldkirch | 484 |
| Ferney | 498 |
| Fexthal | 456 |
| Finhaut (Switzl.) | 519 |
| Fiume | 400 |
| Flensburg | 63 |
| Fleurier | 486 |
| Florence | 624 |
| Flüela Pass | 460 |
| Flüelen | 581 |
| Flushing (Vlissingen) | 792 |
| Föhr Isle | 58 |
| Folkestone | 816 |
| Fontainebleau | 738 |
| Forest of Thuringia | 134 |
| Fort William | 842 |
| Frankenthal (Palatin.) | 266 |
| Frankfort o/Main | 168 |
| Frankfort o/Oder | 71 |
| Franzensbad | 384 |
| Franzensfeste | 405/418 |
| Frauenalb (Bl. For.) | 282 |
| Freiberg (Saxony) | 127 |
| Freiburg (Breisgau) | 292 |
| Freiersbach, Bad | 298 |
| Freshwater Gate | 819 |
| Freudenstadt (Bl. For.) | 303 |
| Fribourg | 502 |
| Friedberg | 166 |
| Friedrichroda (Thur.) | 187 |
| Friedrichshafen | 816 |
| Frillensee (Bav. Highl.) | 353 |
| Frutigen (Switzl.) | 540 |
| Fulda | 144 |
| Fulpmes | 416 |
| Furka Pass | 582 |
| Furness Abbey | 839 |
| Fürth | 344 |
| Furtwangen (Bl. For.) | 301 |
| Füssen (Bavaria) | 355 |
| Gabelhorn | 524 |
| Gandria (Switzl.) | 585 |

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Gap (France) | 730 |
| Garda | 606 |
| Garda, Lake of | 608 |
| Gardone-Riviera | 604 |
| Gargnano | 606 |
| Garmisch (Bav. Highl.) | 352 |
| Gastein, Bad | 406 |
| Geisenheim (Rhine) | 268 |
| Gemmi Pass | 523 |
| Geneva | 487 |
| Gengenbach (Bl. For.) | 289 |
| Genoa | 681 |
| Gera (Thur.) | 129 |
| Gérardmer (France) | 754 |
| Gernrode (Harz) | 151 |
| Gernsbach (Bl. For.) | 291 |
| Gerolstein | 241 |
| Gersau | 575/576 |
| "Gesäuse" | 405 |
| Gessenay | 517 |
| Ghent | 784 |
| Giant's Causeway | 837 |
| Gibraltar | 853 |
| Giessbach | 530 |
| Giessen | 162 |
| Giesshübl Sauerbrunn | 375 |
| Gimel near Rolle | 487 |
| Girgenti (Italy) | 660 |
| Glarus | 481 |
| Glasgow (Scotl.) | 840 |
| Glatz | 73 |
| Glengariff (Ireland) | 836 |
| Gletsch | 525 |
| Glion (Switzl.) | 514 |
| Gmunden (Lake Traun) | 389 |
| Godesberg (Rhine) | 234 |
| Goetzis | 434 |
| Goldswyl | 534 |
| Gorge de Chauderon | 515 |
| Görlitz | 73 |
| Gornergrat | 524 |
| Göschenen | 581 |
| Goslar (Harz) | 145 |
| Gossensass | 416 |
| Gotha | 134 |
| Göttingen | 155 |
| Grado | 401 |
| Grafenwerth (Rhine) | 237 |
| Grammont (Switzl.) | 497 |
| Granada | 854 |
| Grandes Dalles | 774 |
| Grandson | 486 |
| Granville (France) | 769 |
| Grasmere | 839 |
| Grasse near Cannes | 718 |
| Gravosa (Dalmatia) | 408 |
| Graz | 398 |
| Great Malvern (Engl.) | 832 |
| Greifswald | 64 |
| Greiz | 129 |
| Grenoble | 729 |
| Gries (Tyrol) | 418 |
| Griesbach (Bl. For.) | 299 |
| Grimsel Pass | 526 |
| Grindelwald | 538 |
| Grosse Scheidegg | 529 |
| Gross-Karben (Hessen) | 166 |
| Gross-Laufenburg | 309 |
| Grosstabarz (Thur.) | 137 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|------------------------|------|
| Grund (Harz) | 145 | Ilfracombe (Engl.) | 829 | Labers Schloss | 426 |
| Gruyères (Switzl.) | 517 | Ilmenau (Thur.) | 185 | La Bourboule (France) | 781 |
| Gstaad | 517 | Ilseburg (Harz) | 150 | La Cantine de Proz | 520 |
| Günterstal | 296 | Immendingen (Bl. For.) | 302 | Lac de Champex | 520 |
| Gurnigel Bad (Switzl.) | 547 | Immensee | 569 | Lac du Bourget | 728 |
| Gurten (Switzl.) | 547 | Imst | 432 | Lacroma, Isle of | 408 |
| Gütenbach (Bl. For.) | 301 | Ingolstadt | 349 | Laeken | 781 |
| Haarlem | 798 | Inichen | 405 | La Grave (France) | 730 |
| Hahkern (Switzl.) | 584 | Innsbruck (Tyrol) | 411 | Laibach | 399 |
| Hagen | 223 | Interlaken | 581 | Lake Side | 839 |
| Hagenimwalde (Tyrol) | 411 | Intra (Italy) | 592 | Lana | 427 |
| Hague | 794 | Inverness | 843 | La Napoule (Riviera) | 717 |
| Hahnenklee (Harz) | 148 | Inversnaid | 841 | Landeck (Tyrol) | 432 |
| Halberstadt | 152 | Ireland | 835 | Landquart | 439 |
| Halle o/Saale | 130 | Ischl, Bad | 399 | Landshut | 849 |
| Hallstatt (Austria) | 389 | Isola Bella (Italy) | 593 | Langen | 433 |
| Hamburg | 38 | Isola dei Pescatori | 594 | Langenschwalbach | 200 |
| Hameln | 215 | Isola Madre (Italy) | 594 | Langnau | 562 |
| Hammetschwand | 562 | Jena | 133 | La Roche-sur-Foron | 493 |
| Handegg Falls | 526 | Jenbach (Tyrol) | 410 | Larochette | 252 |
| Handsworth | 833 | Jerez | 852 | La Turbie | 704a |
| Hanover | 203 | Johannisberg | 263 | Laufenburg | 309 |
| Harder (Switzl.) | 534 | Jongny (Vevey) | 504 | Lausanne | 498 |
| Harrogate (Engl.) | 846 | Juan (Riviera) | 715 | Lauterbach (Bl. For.) | 303 |
| Harzburg | 148 | Jungfrau | 537 | Lauterbach (Rügen) | 65 |
| Harzgerode | 151 | Julier Pass (see Tiefen- | | Lauterbrunnen | 534 |
| Hasserode (Harz) | 150 | kastel) | 445 | Laveno | 594 |
| Hastings (Engl.) | 816 | Kaiser Wilhelm Canal | 61 | Lavey-les-Bains | 497 |
| Hausach (Bl. For.) | 299 | Kalpetran | 523 | Laxenburg | 396 |
| Heidelberg | 268 | Kaltenleutgeben | 396 | Leamington Spa (Engl.) | 832 |
| Heiden | 463 | Kandersteg | 541 | Le Bourget (France) | 728 |
| Heilbronn | 314 | Kappelrodeck (Bl. For.) | 298 | Le Cannet | 717 |
| Heimwehfluh (Switzl.) | 534 | Kaprunerthal (Austr.) | 409 | Lecco (Italy) | 595 |
| Heligoland | 58 | Karer Pass | 421 | Le Cocq (Belgium) | 789 |
| Helouan | 866 | Karnak | 866 | Leeds | 846 |
| Herbruggen | 528 | Kelheim | 350 | Le Fayet (Switzl.) | 493 |
| Herculaneum | 651 | Kendal | 833 | Leghorn or Livorno | 671 |
| Herculesbad | 395 | Kenmare | 836 | Le Havre | 772 |
| Heringsdorf-on-Sea | 68 | Kersiten | 562 | Lehrte | 203 |
| Herisau | 472 | Kessel Fall | 409 | Leipsic | 123 |
| Hermisdorf (Giant Mts.) | 73 | Keswick | 839 | Le Locle | 486 |
| Herrenalb (Bl. For.) | 282 | Kiel | 61 | Le Mans | 767 |
| Hertenstein | 571 | Kienthal | 540 | Lend | 405 |
| Herzberg | 145 | Killaloe | 836 | Lenzburg | 481 |
| Hexentanzplatz (Harz) | 151 | Killarney (Ireland) | 836 | Lenzer Heide (Grisons) | 444 |
| Hieflau (Austria) | 405 | Kissingen, Bad | 321 | Le Prese | 455 |
| Hildesheim | 213 | Klagenfurt | 404 | Lermoos | 432 |
| Hinterzarten (Bl. For.) | 305 | Klamm Pass | 405 | Les Avants | 516 |
| Hirschberg (Giant Mts.) | 73 | Klösterle | 433 | Lesina (Dalmatia) | 403 |
| Hochheim (Main) | 265 | Klosters (Engadine) | 462 | Les Sables d'Ollonne | 761 |
| Höchenschwand | 309 | Kniebis (Bl. For.) | 299 | Levico-Vetriolo, Bad | 423 |
| Hof | 350 | Kochel (Bav. Highl.) | 350 | Leyden | 797 |
| Hohenems | 434 | Kohlgrub, Bad | 353 | Lichtenfels | 349 |
| Hohen-Honnet | 238 | Königsberg | 70 | Lichtenstein-Klamm | 405 |
| Hohenschwangau | 355 | Königsfeld (Bl. For.) | 301 | Lichtenthal (Bl. For.) | 290 |
| Hohe Peissenberg | 351 | Königsee (Bav. Highl.) | 361 | Liddes (Switzerl.) | 520 |
| Hohkönigsburg | 279 | Königstein (Taunus) | 181 | Lido near Venice | 614 |
| Hohwald | 280 | Königswinter (Rhine) | 234 | Liebenstein, Bad | |
| Höllenthalklamm | 353 | Krankenheil, Bad | 356 | Liège | |
| Holzkirchen | 355 | Kreuth, Bad | 359 | Liegnitz | |
| Homburg v. d. Höhe | 177 | Kreuznach, Bad | 259 | Lienz | |
| Honnet, Bad (Rhine) | 238 | Kronberg | 181 | Lille | |
| Horb (Bl. For.) | 291 | Kronthal | 181 | Limerick | |
| Hornberg (Bl. For.) | 299 | Krummhübel | 73 | Lincoln | |
| Hornisgrinde (Bl. For.) | 297 | Kufstein (Tyrol) | 410 | Lindau i. Bodensee | |
| Hospenthal | 582 | Kustendje | 858 | Linderhof, Schlor- | |
| Hundseck | 297 | Küssnacht | 569 | Lintthal | |
| Hyères (Riviera) | 719 | Kyffhäuser (Thur.) | 144 | Linz (Rhine) | |
| Igls (Tyrol) | 416 | Laacher See | 241 | Linz (Danube) | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|---------|
| ari Islands | 667 | Mayens de Sion | 521 | Nervi near Genoa | 679 |
| ik | 396 | Meilen o/Zürichsee | 481 | Neuchâtel | 484 |
| bon | 851 | Meiningen | 148 | Neuenahr, Bad | 238 |
| ieux (France) | 769 | Meiringen | 527 | Neuhausen (Rhine) | 464 |
| sa (Dalmatia) | 403 | Meissen | 127 | Neuschwanstein | 355 |
| erpool | 834 | Menaggio (Italy) | 596 | Neuss | 281 |
| orno or Leghorn | 671 | Mendelpass, near Bozen | 419 | Neustadt (Black For.) | 806 |
| ndudno | 838 | Mentone (Riviera) | 699 | Neustadt o/Haardt | 275 |
| arno | 589 | Menzenschwand | 813 | Neuveville | 484 |
| h Awe | 842 | Meran (Tyrol) | 422 | Neuwied (Rhine) | 241 |
| h Katrine | 841 | Merligen | 539 | Newcastle | 837 |
| h Lomond | 841 | Messina | 667 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 845 |
| iche | 521 | Metz (Alsace) | 252 | New Forest | 823 |
| iche-les-Bains | 521 | Milan | 596 | Newport (Isle of Wight) | 819 |
| ndon | 805 | Minden | 221 | Nice | 704h |
| rch (Rhine) | 255 | Minehead | 829 | Niederwald (Rhine) | 255 |
| reley (Rhine) | 255 | Misdroy-on-Sea | 68 | Nile, The | 860 |
| rrach | 807 | Mittenwald (Bav. Highl.) | 353 | Nimes | 724 |
| urdes (France) | 765 | Mitterbad (Tyrol) | 427 | Norderney, Isle of | 58 |
| beck | 62 | Mödling | 396 | Nordhausen (Thur.) | 144 |
| cca (Italy) | 672 | Monaco (Riviera) | 704e | Norwich | 848 |
| cerne | 554 | Mondsee | 391 | Novara (Italy) | 616 |
| chon, Bagnères de | 766 | Montana (Switzl.) | 521 | Nuremberg (Nürnberg) | 345 |
| dwigsburg | 314 | Mont Blanc | 494 | Nyon | 487 |
| dwigshafen | 266 | Montbovon | 516 | Oban (Scotl.) | 842 |
| gano | 583 | Mont Dore-les-Bains | 731 | Oberammergau | 354 |
| ngern | 567 | Monte Boglia (Switzl.) | 588 | Oberau (Bav. Highl.) | 354 |
| ssinpiccolo | 402 | Monte Brè (Switzl.) | 588 | Oberhausen | 221 |
| ivino or Luino | 592 | Monte Caprino (Switzl.) | 588 | Oberhof (Thur.) | 136 |
| xemburg | 251 | Monte Carlo (Riviera) | 703 | Oberhofen (Lake Thun) | 543 |
| xor | 866 | Monte Catini (Italy) | 672 | Oberkirch (Bl. For.) | 292 |
| iz (France) | 766 | Monte di Portofino | 678 | Oberlahnstein (Rhine) | 253 |
| rmington | 824 | Monte Generoso | 588 | Obermais (Tyrol) | 426 |
| ndhurst (Engl.) | 823 | Monte Rosa | 524 | Oberplättig (Bl. For.) | 297 |
| nmouth | 829 | Monte San Salvatore | 588 | Oberwald (Switzl.) | 525 |
| nton | 829 | Monthey (Switzl.) | 497 | Ödenburg | 396 |
| rons or Lyon | 725 | Mont Pélerin | 504 | Oeynhausen, Bad | 221 |
| acolin or Magglingen | 484 | Montpellier | 767 | Offenburg | 292/299 |
| aderaner Thal | 581 | Montreux | 506 | Ohligswald | 224 |
| aderno | 606 | Mont St. Michel | 769 | Oker (Harz) | 148 |
| adonna di Campiglio | 428 | Monza | 596 | Oldenburg | 59 |
| adrid | 850 | Morges | 487 | Olioules (France) | 720 |
| agdeburg (Elbe) | 154 | Morgins-les-Bains | 497 | Olten | 481 |
| aggiore, Lake of | 590/592 | Mori (Tyrol) | 431 | Oneglia | 687 |
| ainau, Isle of | 318 | Morschach | 580 | Oporto | 851 |
| ais | 426 | Moserboden | 409 | Oppenau (Bl. For.) | 297 |
| alaga | 854 | Mülhausen (Alsace) | 281 | Oppenheim (Rhine) | 265 |
| alaja (Engadine) | 456 | Mülheim (Rhine) | 226 | Oran | 867 |
| als | 427 | Müllheim (Bl. For.) | 296 | Orleans | 754 |
| alvern Gt. | 832 | Mummelsee (Bl. For.) | 297 | Orsières | 520 |
| lan, Isle of | 835 | Munich (München) | 328 | Orta (Italy) | 616 |
| lanchester | 834 | Münden | 215 | Ortler | 427 |
| lannheim | 266 | Münster (Alsace) | 281 | Orvieto | 668 |
| lännlichen | 537 | Münster (Westph.) | 221 | Osnabrück | 220 |
| larburg (Germany) | 162 | Münster am Stein | 262 | Ospedaletti | 692 |
| larburg (Austria) | 399 | Murano (Italy) | 615 | Ostend | 786 |
| largetate (Engl.) | 815 | Murnau (Bav. Highl.) | 351 | Osteno (Lago Maggiore) | 585 |
| larienbad (Bohemia) | 379 | Mürren | 535 | Ottensen n. Hamburg | 54 |
| larsala (Italy) | 660 | Mustapha-Supérieur | | Ouchy (Lausanne) | 498 |
| larseilles | 721 | (Africa) | 867 | Oxford | 831 |
| lartigny (Switzl.) | 519 | Nagy-Kanizsa | 396 | Paderborn | 220 |
| lartigny-les-Bains | 754 | Nairn | 843 | Padua | 608 |
| latlock Bath (Engl.) | 833 | Namur | 784 | Paignton (Engl.) | 830 |
| latrei (Tyrol) | 416 | Nancy | 752 | Palavos (France) | 767 |
| Matterhorn | 523 | Nantes | 756 | Palermo | 657 |
| Mattuglie | 400 | Naples | 647 | Pallanza | 592 |
| Mayen | 241 | Nassau | 250 | Paramé (France) | 768 |
| Mayence (Mainz) | 263 | Nauheim, Bad | 162 | Paris | 733 |
| Mayens d'Arolla | 521 | Naumburg | 180 | Parknasilla | 836 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Parma | 618 | Putbus (Rügen) |
| Parpan (Grisons) | 444 | Pyrmont, Bad |
| Parlenkirchen | 851 | Quarnero (Dalmati) |
| Partnachklamm | 852 | Quedlinburg |
| Passau (Danube) | 859 | Queen's Town |
| Patsch | 416 | Rabbi-Bad |
| Pau | 764 | Ragaz (Engadine) |
| Pavia | 618 | Ragaz-Pfäfers, Bad |
| Payerne | 502 | Ragusa (Dalmatia) |
| Peebles | 845 | Ramsgate (Engl.) |
| Pegli | 686 | Randa (Switzl.) |
| Penthalaz-Cossonay | 486 | Rapallo (Italy) |
| Penzance | 881 | Rapperswyl |
| Peri | 481 | Rappoltswiler |
| Perugia (Italy) | 681 | Rastatt |
| Perth | 848 | Ratisbon (Regensb) |
| Pertisau (Tyrol) | 411 | Rauris Kitzloch |
| Peschiera | 606 | Ravenna |
| Peterborough | 847 | Ravensburg |
| Petersberg (Rhine) | 286 | Reichenbach |
| Petersthal, Bad | 289 | Reichenbach Falls |
| Petite Scheidegg | 537 | Reichenhall, Bad |
| Pfäfers, Bad (Engad.) | 438 | Remagen (Rhine) |
| Pforzheim | 291 | Remscheid |
| Piacenza | 618 | Rennes |
| Pierrefitte (France) | 765 | Reutte (Bav. Highl) |
| Pieve di Cadore | 615 | Rheims |
| Pilatus | 565 | Rheinbrohl |
| Pilsen (Bohemia) | 879 | Rheinfeld (Switzl.) |
| Pirano | 401 | Rhenish Palatinate |
| Pisa | 669 | Rhens |
| Pistoja (Italy) | 673 | Rhine |
| Pitlochry | 843 | Rhine Falls |
| Plansee (Bav. Highl.) | 854 | Rhone Glacier |
| Plattensee | 895 | Riessersee (Bav. Hi) |
| Plauen (Voigtl.) | 126 | Riffelalp |
| Plochingen | 818 | Riffelberg |
| Plombières-les-Bains | 754 | Rigi |
| Plymouth | 830 | Rigikaltbad |
| Poitiers | 757 | Rigistaffel |
| Pola (Dalmatia) | 402 | Rimini |
| Pompeii | 651 | Rippoldsau (Bl. Fc) |
| Pontarlier | 486 | Riva o/Lake Gard. |
| Ponte (Engadine) | 457 | Rochers de Naye |
| Ponte Tresa | | Rolandseck (Rhine) |
| (Lago Maggiore) | 585 | Rolle |
| Pontresina (Engadine) | 454 | Rome |
| Porlezza (Switzl.) | 585 | Romkerhalle (Harz) |
| Pornichet (France) | 757 | Romont |
| Porta Westfalica | 221 | Roncegno (Tyrol) |
| Porto Ceresio | 585 | Rorschach |
| Portofino | 679 | Rosenheim |
| Portofino Kulm | 577, 678 | Rosenlauri (Switzl.) |
| Porto Maurizio | 689 | Rossla (Thur.) |
| Porto-Rose | 401 | Rosstrappe |
| Portrush | 887 | Rostock |
| Portsmouth | 817 | Rothenburg o/Tau |
| Pörschach | 405 | Rotterdam |
| Poschiavo | 455 | Roubaix |
| Posen | 70 | Rouen |
| Pöstyén | 395 | Rovereto (Tyrol) |
| Potsdam | 153 | Royan (France) |
| Pragerhof | 885 | Royat-les-Bains |
| Prague | 864 | Rübeland (Harz) |
| Prato (Italy) | 672 | Rüdesheim (Rhine) |
| Pregny (Switzl.) | 498 | Rudolfshöhe (Bl. l) |
| Prenzlau | 64 | Rudolstadt (Thur.) |
| Prensbürg | 391 | Rugby (Engl.) |
| Prien (Bav. Highl.) | 830 | Rügen (Switzl.) |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|---------|
| inia | 646 | Solothurn | 483 | Teufelsbrücke, near | |
| en | 567 | Sondershausen (Thur.) | 145 | Hamburg | 54 |
| nitz (Rügen) | 65 | Sonneberg (Thur.) | 143 | Thale (Harz) | 151 |
| nyukut | 396 | Sophia | 858 | Thalgau | 389 |
| na | 686 | Sorrento | 654 | Thonon (Switzl.) | 497 |
| orough (Engl.) | 845 | Southampton | 823 | Thorenc (Riviera) | 719 |
| aplana | 433 | Spa (Belgium) | 783 | Thun | 543 |
| fberg | 390 | Spalato (Dalmatia) | 402 | Thun, Lake of | 545 |
| ffhausen (Rhine) | 463 | Spezia | 673 | Thusis | 444 |
| ndau (Elbe) | 123 | Spiez | 540 | Tiefenkastel | 445 |
| rfling | 391 | Spires (Speyer) | 275 | Tilsit | 70 |
| idegg (Petite) | 537 | Splügen | 445 | Tirano | 456 |
| veningen | 795 | St. & Sam, see above | | Titisee (Bl. For.) | 306 |
| erke (Harz) | 149 | Stachelberg Bad | 481 | Titlis | 565 |
| ltach (Bl. For.) | 303 | Stalden (Switzl.) | 523 | Toblach | 405 |
| nberg Bad | 562 | Stans | 562 | Todtmoos (Bl. For.) | 309 |
| nznach Bad | 481 | Stanserhorn | 562 | Todtnau (Bl. For.) | 306 |
| angenbad | 202 | Stansstad | 562 | Tölz, Bad (Bav. Highl.) | 356 |
| eswig | 62 | Starnberg (Bav. Highl.) | 851 | Torquay (Engl.) | 830 |
| ettstadt | 279 | Steinach (Salzburg) | 405 | Torre del Greco | 651 |
| iersee (Bav. Highl.) | 355 | Steinach (Tyrol) | 416 | Torrentalpe (Switzl.) | 523 |
| uchsee (Bl. For.) | 313 | Steinamanger (Austria) | 396 | Totland Bay | 819 |
| ucht | 281 | Steinerne Renne | 150 | Toulon | 720 |
| niedeberg | 73 | Stendal | 202 | Toulouse | 766 |
| eeckopf (Thur.) | 137 | Sterzing | 418 | Tours | 754 |
| plastika (Tyrol) | 410/411 | Stettin | 66 | Tourville (France) | 775 |
| inau (Bl. For.) | 307 | Stilfser Joch | 427 | Trafoi | 433 |
| ineberg | 108 | Stirling | 844 | Trapani (Italy) | 660 |
| nmünzach | 305 | Stolberg (Harz) | 151 | Trau (Dalmatia) | 402 |
| opfheim (Bl. For.) | 307 | Stolzenfels (Rhine) | 253 | Travers (Switzl.) | 486 |
| ammberg (Bl. For.) | 303 | Stralsund | 64 | Treib | 576 |
| reiberhau | 73 | Strasbourg (Alsace) | 276 | Treseburg (Harz) | 151 |
| ils | 458/459 | Strassenhaus | 433 | Treves | 250 |
| ipfheim (Switzl.) | 562 | Stratford-on-Avon | 832 | Treviglio | 603 |
| valheim | 166 | Strathpeffer | 843 | Triberg (Bl. For.) | 300 |
| warzach | 434 | Straubing | 359 | Trient | 428/496 |
| warzburg | 135 | Stresa (Italy) | 593 | Trier (Treves) | 250 |
| weigsmatt (Bl. For.) | 307 | Stronachlachar | 841 | Trieste | 400 |
| weinfurt | 320 | Stubai Valley | 416 | Trogen | 463 |
| werin | 63 | Stubbenkammer | | Trossachs | 841 |
| yn Pass | 445 | (Rügen) | 66 | Trouville | 771 |
| rnige Platte | 534 | Stuhlweissenburg | 395 | Trümmelbach Fall | 535 |
| ttish Highlands | 841 | Stuttgart | 314 | Tübingen | 318 |
| enico (Dalmatia) | 402 | Suderode (Harz) | 151 | Tunis | 860 |
| isberg Sonnenberg | 576 | Suhl (Thur.) | 135 | Turin | 616 |
| ipitz (Tyrol) | 411 | Sulz, Bad | 351 | Turn-Severin | 855 |
| esta | 660 | Sulzbach, Bad | 298 | Tutzing (Bav. Highl.) | 351 |
| nunte (Italy) | 660 | Sulzburg | 297 | Tyrol | 410 |
| mering | 398 | Sulzburg, Bad | 297 | Uetliberg | 480b |
| ri Levante (Italy) | 674 | Süs | 457 | Ulm | 315 |
| en Churches of | | Swinemünde | 68 | Ulverston | 830 |
| Glendalough | 836 | Sylt, Isle of | 58 | Unspunnen (Switzl.) | 534 |
| ille | 852 | Syracuse | 661 | Unterseen (Switzl.) | 534 |
| nklin | 821 | Szegedin | 395 | Uriage-les-Bains | 731 |
| ffield | 846 | Taesch | 523 | Utrecht | 801 |
| ly | 655 | Tamaris (France) | 720 | Vahorn | 418 |
| ia (Italy) | 668 | Tangier (Morocco) | 853 | Val d'Hérens (Switzl.) | 521 |
| re (Switzl.) | 521 | Taormina (Italy) | 663 | Val d'Iliez (Switzl.) | 497 |
| Maria (Engadine) | 456 | Tarasp-Schuls-Vulpera | 457 | Valencia | 855 |
| aplana (Engadine) | 456 | Tarbet | 841 | Valentia Harbour | 836 |
| plon Pass | 524 | Taunton | 829 | Valescure (Riviera) | 719 |
| gen | 302 | Tegernsee (Bav. Highl.) | 357 | Valladolid | 850 |
| i (Switzl.) | 521 | Teinach, Bad | 291 | Vallorbe (Switzl.) | 486 |
| nione | 603 | Tell's Chapel | 581 | Varallo (Italy) | 616 |
| iana | 401 | Temesvár | 395 | Varenna (Italy) | 595 |
| rna | 859 | Teplitz-Schönau | 369 | Varese | 594 |
| en, Bad | 178 | Territet (Montreux) | 514 | Velden (Carinthia) | 405 |
| st | 220 | Tete Noire | 519 | Venice | 609 |
| ngen | 224 | Tetschen (Bohemia) | 364 | Ventimiglia | 604 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|------------------------|---------|
| Ventnor (Isle of Wight) | 820 | Wassen | 581 | Windsor (Engl.) | 825 |
| Verciorova | 395 | Waterhead | 839 | Winkeln | 472 |
| Vernayaz | 518 | Waterville | 836 | Winterthur | 472 |
| Verona | 606 | Watzmann | 861 | Wittenberg (Elbe) | 129 |
| Versailles | 748 | Weesen | 481 | Wolfach (Bl. For.) | 308 |
| Yesuvius | 651 | Weggis | 573 | Wolfenbüttel | 153 |
| Vevey | 508 | Wehr (Bl. For.) | 307 | Wolhusen | 582 |
| Viamala | 444 | Wehrawald | 307 | Wölsach | 405 |
| Viareggio (Italy) | 673 | Weiler | 280 | Worms | 265 |
| Vichy | 730 | Weilheim (Bav. Highl.) | 851 | Wörgl | 409 |
| Viège (Visp) | 523 | Weimar | 130 | Wörther Lake | 404 |
| Vienna (Wien) | 866 | Weissbad (Switzl.) | 472 | Würzburg | 819 |
| Vierzehnheiligen | 349 | Weissenbach | 889 | Wyk (Föhr Isle) | 58 |
| Viesch | 525 | Weissenburg (Switzl.) | 543 | Xerez | 852 |
| Villa (Italy) | 672 | Weissenfels | 130 | Yarmouth, Gt. | 848 |
| Villach | 405 | Weissenstein (Switzl.) | 484 | Yarmouth, Little | 819 |
| Villars s/Ollon | 518 | Weisser Hirsch | 121 | York | 846 |
| Villeneuve | 517 | Wengen | 585 | Yverdon | 486 |
| Villingen (Bl. For.) | 301 | Wengernalp | 537 | Yvré-L'Evêque | 788 |
| Vintschgau Valley | | Wellmich | 254 | Zara (Dalmatia) | 402 |
| Railroad | 427 | Wells (Engl.) | 829 | Zavelstein | 291 |
| Vissoie (Switzl.) | 521 | Wernigerode (Harz) | 150 | Zell am See (Salzburg) | 409 |
| Vittel (France) | 754 | Westerland (Sylt) | 58 | Zell im Wiesenthal | 307 |
| Vitznau | 573 | Weston-super-Mare | 829 | Zermatt | 522/523 |
| Vlissingen | 792 | Westward Ho | 829 | Zevenaar | 231 |
| Vogelinsegg (Switzl.) | 472 | Whitby (Engl.) | 845 | Zinal (Switzl.) | 521 |
| Vorarlberg | 433 | Wiedenfelsen (Bl. For.) | 297 | Zirl | 353 |
| Vosges-Mountains | 754 | Wiener-Neustadt | 398 | Zittau | 73 |
| Vöslau | 398 | Wiesbaden | 182 | Znaim (Austria) | 365 |
| Vulpera | 459 | Wight, Isle of | 818 | Zoppot near Dantsic | 69 |
| Waid (Switzl.) | 472 | Wildbad, Bad (Wtbg.) | 291 | Zug | 571 |
| Walchensee | 351 | Wildbad Gastein | 406 | Zugspitze | 353 |
| Waldhaus Flims | 444 | Wilderswil | 534 | Zuoz | 457 |
| Waldshut (Bl. For.) | 313 | Wildungen, Bad | 159 | Zürich | 473 |
| Walporzheim | 240 | Wilhelmshaven | 59 | Zweilütschinen | 534 |
| Warmbrunn, Bad | 73 | Wilhelmshöhe-Cassel | 157 | Zweisimmen (Switzl.) | 543 |
| Warnemünde | 64 | Winchester (Engl.) | 822 | Zwickau | 129 |
| Wartburg (Thur.) | 138 | Windermere | 838 | | |
| Wartenstein | 439 | Windermere, Lake | 839 | | |

*Franz Rittich
van der Heydt*

List of Maps and Panoramas.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Amsterdam | 800a |
| Berlin | 80 81 |
| Black Forest | 287 |
| Brussels | 778a |
| Cologne | 230/231 |
| Dresden | 112/113 |
| Europe, Railway Map of | Preceding page 1 |
| Frankfort o/Main | 176/177 |
| Hamburg | 48/49 |
| London | 808/809 |
| Milan | 598a |
| Montreux-Oberland-Bernois (Chemin de fer) | 512/513 |
| Munich | 336/337 |
| Paris | 736/737 |
| Rhætian Railway with Panorama | 440/441 |
| Rome | 636/637 |
| St. Gothard Railway with Swiss and Italian Lakes | 552/553 |
| Spiral Tunnels of St. Gothard Railway | 551 |
| Stanserhorn Panorama with Lake of Lucerne | 560/561 |
| The Rhine from Cologne to Mayence | 224/225 |
| Vienna | 368/369 |
| Zürich | 480a |

Time-Tables &c. of Steamship & Railway Companies.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Arth-Rigi-Bahn | 570 |
| Compagnie de Navigation Mixte. (French Mail Service on Mediterranean) | 696 |
| Compagnie de Navigation sur le Lac de Garda | 600 |
| Dampfschiff-Gesellschaft des Vierwaldstätter Sees | 556 |
| Gornergrat Railway | 524 |
| Impresa di Navigazione sul Lago Maggiore | 591 |
| Jungfrau-Railway | 537 |
| Lugano Steam Nav. & Rail. Co. | 588 |
| Montreux-Oberland-Bernois | 512/513 |
| Mount Pilatus Railway | 565/568 |
| Mountain Rail. up Mendel | 420/421 |
| Neue Dampfer-Compagnie, Stettin | 67 |
| Preussisch-Rheinische Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft | 224/225 |
| Rhætian Railway | 440/441 |
| Schweizer Dampfboot-Gesellschaft für den Untersee und Rhein | 317/463 |
| South Eastern & Chatham Railway | 804/805 |
| Stansstad-Engelberg Electric Railway | 563 |
| St. Gothard Railway | 552/553 |
| Südbahn Gesellschaft, Vienna | 38 |
| Jetliberg Railway | 480 |
| Vitznau-Rigi-Railway | 573/574 |
| Zermatt Railway | |

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